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The Washington Post.

Weather—Increasing cloudiness followed by rain, probably beginning in afternoon; tomorrow clear and colder. Temperature yesterday—Highest, 52; lowest, 40. Weather details on page 10.

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TWO CENTS.

CITY CROWDED FOR HOOVER INAUGURAL

REVOLT GRIPS MEXICO IN 14 STATES; NOGALES AND VERA CRUZ FALL

Military Uprising Is Led by High Men; Rails and Wires Out.

BORDER TOWN TROOPS YIELD WITHOUT SHOT

Manzo, West Coast Army Head, Directs Aguirre Brothers in Coup.

CAPITAL IS ISOLATED; CALLES IS RECALLED

Federals Joining Movement; Orizaha, Jalapa and Perote Reported Seized.

Mexico City, March 3 (A.P.).—Several cities and towns in the state of Vera Cruz were reported captured by army units which revolted today under the leadership of Gen. Jesus Maria Aguirre. A simultaneous revolt led by Gen. Manzo was said to have broken out in the northern state of Sonora.

Vera Cruz, Jalapa, Orizaba, Perote and several other cities and towns were said to have fallen to the rebels. Aguirre was military commandant of the state of Vera Cruz and seven army "units" (of what size was not reported) were said to have followed him.

Former President Plutarco Elias Calles, who was succeeded last December by Provisional President Emilio Portes Gil after the assassination of President-elect Obregon, was recalled to active military duty to meet the situation.

Troops Fill Capital.

The capital was in a state of high excitement. Trucks filled with fully armed and equipped soldiers dashed through the downtown streets. A strong guard hastily was thrown around Chapultepec Palace.

Meanwhile all communication between Mexico City and the gulf port was cut off. No trains ran and the national telegraph line and the telephone lines were cut. The population here awaited events, while rumors spread rapidly.

As soon as it became apparent that a serious movement was under way President Portes Gil summoned military leaders to the national palace to plan the campaign.

The rebel army units were reported unofficially to be in control of most of the state of Vera Cruz.

While the capital was buzzing with conflicting reports and martial preparations were going forward on every side, United States Ambassador Dwight W. Morrow, with his wife and daughters and Col. Charles A. Lindbergh, were at Cuernavaca, 40 miles south of the capital.

Escobar Reported in Rising.

There is no telephone in the residence there of the ambassador, but it was expected that the embassy staff could reach him through the telephone at his next door neighbor's, the British Minister.

Vera Cruz is about 250 miles by rail from Mexico City. The nearest point to the capital reported to be in the hands of the rebels is Orizaba, which is about 80 miles distant. The stoppage of train service, which was the first indication that an uprising was under way, checked all trains at a point less than half way from Mexico City to the port.

Gen. Gonzalo Escobar, military commandant of the state of Coahuila, also had joined the revolt, according to reports from other than government sources. He is another veteran of the internal wars of Mexico and was at one time commander at Ciudad Juarez, across the border from El Paso.

Americans Are Cut Off.

Several Americans in business at Vera Cruz but temporarily in the capital were desperately attempting tonight to get airplanes to carry them to their families at Vera Cruz, from which they are cut off by every other means of transportation.

The American Embassy was unsuccessful for some time in its efforts to reach the ambassador at Cuernavaca. So far no fighting or other disturbance had been reported in that direction, and it is believed that nothing would impede the return of the Morrows when they were apprised of the situation.

President Portes Gil called a session

CONTINUED ON PAGE 16, COLUMN 3.

Today's Inaugural Edition of 72 pages will be mailed postpaid anywhere for 10 cents a copy.

It contains more than 300 columns of reading matter on the present and past inaugurations.

Inauguration Day Program Will Start Officially at 11

The official program for inaugural day is as follows:

11 o'clock—President Coolidge, President-elect Hoover, Vice President-elect Curtis, members of the congressional committee and ladies of the party will leave the White House, driving to the Capitol.

11:15 o'clock—Ranking officials will enter the Senate chamber by doors assigned for them, each being announced to the assembled guests. Vice President Dawes will occupy the chair. Vice President-elect Curtis will sit beside him, while President Coolidge and Mr. Hoover will be seated in front of the clerk's desk.

12 o'clock—Vice President Dawes will administer the oath of office as Vice President to Senator Curtis. Mr. Dawes will then deliver his farewell address. This will be followed by Vice President Curtis' inaugural address. Senators-elect will then be given the oath of office by the new Vice President.

12:45 o'clock—The presidential party, senators and representatives, members of the Diplomatic Corps, Army, Navy and Marine officers and other guests will be escorted to the inaugural platform at the east front of the Capitol. Chief Justice Taft, of the Supreme Court, will administer the oath of office to President-elect Hoover. The inaugural address of the new President will follow.

1:15 o'clock—President Coolidge and his party will go to Union Station, where Mr. and Mrs. Coolidge will depart for their home in Northampton. President and Mrs. Hoover, Vice President Curtis and his sister, Mrs. Edward Gann, Chief Justice and Mrs. Taft, members of the Cabinet and their wives and other members of the Presidential party will drive to the White House for luncheon, following the route of the parade over Pennsylvania avenue.

1:45 o'clock—Aerial parade over the crowds assembled along Pennsylvania avenue; 55 planes and 5 lighter than air craft to participate.

2 o'clock—The inaugural parade will begin its march from the Capitol, down Pennsylvania avenue to the White House, passing the presidential reviewing stand and on to Twentieth street, where it will disband.

The order of the parade is as follows:

1. Grand marshal's division. Gen. Charles P. Summerall, grand marshal. Aids; chief of staff, Brig. Gen. George S. Simons.; staff; Army Band.

2. First grand division. Marshal's section; Maj. Gen. Fred W. Sladen, marshal.

Regular Army section, Brig. Gen. H. O. Williams, commanding; Third Battalion, Twelfth Infantry; Engineers Band; Thirteenth Engineers; Third Cavalry Band; First Battalion, Sixteenth Field Artillery.

Navy section, Brig. Gen. Harry Lee, U. S. M. C., commanding; Marine Band; Marine Regiment; Navy Band; Bluejacket Regiment.

United States Coast Guard section, Lieut. Comdr. H. G. Bradbury, U. S. C. G., commanding; United States Coast Guard Band; United States Coast Guard Battalion.

National Guard section, Maj. Gen. Anton Stephan, N. G. D. C., commanding; Band, 121st Engineers; special troops, Twenty-ninth Division; Twenty-ninth Military Police Company; 121st Engineers, combat company; Company A, 372d Infantry; 260th Coast Artillery.

Naval Reserve section, Lieut. Comdr. F. Bascom Smith, commanding; First Battalion, District of Columbia Naval Reserves.

Officers' Reserve Corps section, Brig. Gen. John Ross Delafield, O. R. C., commanding; detachment of Reserve officers.

3. Second grand division. Marshal's section, Hubert Work, chairman Republican national committee, marshal. Quantico Marine Band.

Inaugural committee section. Inaugural committe, Republican national committee, State chairmen, national committee, Commissioners of District of Columbia.

Governors' section.

Governor of Delaware, C. Douglas Buck; Regimental Band; First Battery, 198th C. A. C., Delaware National Guard.

Governor of Pennsylvania, John S. Fisher; staff officials; National Guard official; American Legion Drum Corps.

Governor of New Jersey, Morgan F. Larson; Troop B, 102 Cavalry, New Jersey National Guard; band; congressional delegation.

Governor of Georgia, L. G. Hardman; staff.

Governor of Connecticut, John Trumbull; Governor's Foot Guard; Governor's Horse Guard; Battery E, 242d Coast Artillery; American Legion Fife and Drum Corps.

Governor of Massachusetts, Frank G. Allen; staff.

Maryland—Brig. Gen. Milton A. Rockford, Maryland National Guard, representing Gov. Albert C. Ritchie; 200 National Guardsmen.

Governor of New Hampshire, Charles W. Tobey; staff.

Governor of Virginia, Harry F. Byrd; John Marshall High School Band, Richmond; Richmond Light Infantry Blues; American Legion Fife and Drum Corps; Richmond Greys; Monticello Guard; Samis Grotto Band; Richmond Howitzers; John Marshal High School Cadet Company.

New York—Comissioner of Education Frank P. Graves and Maj. Gen. William N. Haskell, representing Gov. Franklin D. Roosevelt.

North Carolina—Wilmington Light Infantry; Battery A, 252d Coast Artillery.

Governor of Rhode Island, Norman S. Case; staff.

Governor of Vermont, John E. Weeks; staff.

Governor of Kentucky, Flem D. Sampson; staff.

Governor of Tennessee, Henry H. Horton; staff.

Governor of Ohio, Myers Y. Cooper; staff.

Governor of Mississippi, Theodore G. Bilbo; staff.

Governor of Texas, Dan Moody; staff.

Governor of Illinois, Louis L. Emmerson; staff.

Governor of Alabama, Bibb Graves; band and two companies Alabama National Guard

Governor of Maine, William T. Gardiner; staff.

Governor of Missouri, Henry C. Caulfield; staff.

Governor of Michigan, Fred W. Green; staff.

Governor of Florida, Doyle E. Carlton; staff.

Governor of Iowa, John Hammill; Coe College Band.

Governor of Wisconsin, Walter J. Kohler; corps of cadets, St. John's Military Academy.

Governor of Minnesota, Theodore Christianson; staff.

Governor of Wyoming, Frank C. Emerson; staff.

Governor of New Mexico, R. C. Dillon; staff.

Military colleges and schools section.

Veteran organizations section.

Patriotic organizations section.

Marching clubs.

4 o'clock—President and Mrs. Hoover will receive invited delegation at the White House.

8 o'clock—Display of fireworks for visitors at the Monument Grounds.

8:15 o'clock—Concert given by the inaugural committee at the Rialto Theater. Miss Eleanor Painter, operatic star; Miss Hazel Arth, Atwater Kent radio audition contest winner, and glee clubs. Also picturization of "Washington, the Enchanted City, From Dawn to Dusk."

9 o'clock—Inaugural charity ball, Washington Auditorium; Mrs. John Allan Dougherty, chairman.

BOTH LEADERS CALMLY AWAIT NATIONAL RITE

Hoover and Coolidge Go to Two Churches for Sunday Worship.

WHITE HOUSE SUPPER ATTENDED BY FRIENDS

Incoming President Frowns as Crowd Applauds Him; Prayer Is Offered.

By CARLISLE BARGERON.

Calvin Coolidge and Herbert Hoover went their respective Sabbath ways yesterday as the shuttling stage of this Nation's affairs prepared to retire the one and advance the other—advance him to the front to get his impress upon the sands of time. And last night these two men broke bread with their wives, and Vice President-elect Curtis and his sister, Mrs. Edward E. Gann, under the White House roof.

There, under the glittering lights that make play on such formal occasions, the full glare of destiny beat down upon them, measured their conversations in light and serious vein, and reserved to its own secret books what ran through their minds. It was the last supper, so to speak.

For the two of them, Mr. Coolidge and Mr. Hoover, it was a crowded day, work for the former such as he has known for six years, and which he relinquishes with that easy contentment of his, a contentment born of a philosophy of letting well enough alone and minding one's own business; and for the new President, the thousand and one little things that are attendant upon inauguration eve.

Worship in Morning.

But as a commentary upon the Christian nature of the country that has dealt so well with them, they gave over their mornings to devotional services in the common purpose of seeking Divine truth.

Mr. Coolidge with Mrs. Coolidge returned to the First Congregational Church where they have worshiped virtually every Sabbath that they have been in Washington and because of which the church has come to take its place as a "President's church" and its pastor, Dr. Jason Noble Pierce, come to rank as a "President's pastor."

The prestige that Mr. Coolidge gave this citadel of worship long ago caused it to rear its head and expand and to think of expanding further. And as the Coolidges sat there in the shadows cast by the stained windows and rose and knelt alternately in hymn and prayer, Mr. Hoover and those who are closest to him communed in the unpretentious Friends Meeting House on Irving street, where there are no rituals or methods of worship as there are in the larger denominations.

Hymns and Prayers.

There were hymns and prayers; of the latter, vocal and silent ones and withal an impressive quietness about things. The fastidiousness and rustle of silken frock that characterizes other religious services were lacking. It was just a small body of people, not more than 200 at best, come together for the quiet and peaceful sanctuary that their worshipping place affords.

There was a sermon, a brief one, given by Augustus Murray, of Palo Alto, Calif., who carries no clerical prefix to his name. And in the course of things Mrs. Esther Morton Smith, of Philadelphia, got up and asked divine assistance for Mr. Hoover. It was the only reference to him.

"For one of us upon whom his fellow countrymen have placed a great responsibility," she prayed, "we all come to Thee again for thy good will and ask that Thou give him thy everlasting grace."

Mr. Hoover wore what seemed to be a brand new fedora hat and Oxford gray suit, discarding the blue which he wears most of the time. Mrs. Hoover wore a seal skin coat with a black fox collar, a velvet cloche hat and black suede shoes. She did not remove her coat. She wore a tight fitting velvet turban.

Sons in Party.

Accompanying them were the two sons, Allan and Herbert, jr., the latter's wife, Mrs. Jean H. Large, of Palo Alto, Mrs. Hoover's sister, and Mrs. Large's son, Delano.

There was a large crowd in front of the S street home as the party departed. The snapping to attention and saluting of policemen brought a smile from Mr. Hoover, but it was not with a smile that he responded to the crowd waiting outside of Friends Meeting House. As he stepped from his automobile there was a ripple of applause upon which he quickly frowned and the ripple did not go its full length.

Mr. Murray took his text from St. Paul's last letters: "For God hath not given unto us a spirit of fear but of power and of love and of a sound mind."

Fear, this man declared, is an expression of selfishness and destroys action.

CONTINUED ON PAGE 5, COLUMN 5.

NEW CHIEF TAKES REINS TODAY AS HUGE THRONG PAYS HOMAGE; ALL HOTELS IN CAPITAL FILLED

RETIRING AND INCOMING PRESIDENTS AT CHURCH



President and Mrs. Coolidge and President-elect and Mrs. Hoover attend church. Above (Underwood & Underwood). A crowd waiting outside Friends' Meeting House for the arrival of the President-elect. Lower left (Underwood & Underwood) President-elect and Mrs. Hoover leaving Friends' Meeting House after the service. Lower right (Henry Miller Service) President and Mrs. Coolidge leaving the First Congregational Church in company with Frank W. Carden, trustee, at the close of the service.

Once Humble Iowa Boy Is Ready to Receive Highest Honor.

250,000 COUNTRYMEN TO VIEW CEREMONIES

Rain, Predicted for Today, Now Not Expected Until After Parade.

PRESIDENT TO TAKE OATH AT CAPITOL AT 12

Coolidge and Dawes, Centers of Official Life for Past Years, Pass.

Cloudy With Late Rain Is Weather Prediction

"Increasing cloudiness with moderate temperature followed by rain today. The rain will probably begin in the afternoon and continue tonight and tomorrow morning. Clear and colder by tomorrow night."

Charles L. Mitchell, official forecaster of the U. S. Weather Bureau, made this prediction on inaugural weather at 9:30 o'clock last night.

Highest honor of a mighty Nation, the Presidency of the United States of America, will be bestowed today upon Herbert Hoover, favored son of a powerful people.

A throng—estimated at a quarter of a million—will witness the ceremony and the program of entertainment to follow it.

As if in answer to the prayers of the thousands of visitors to the Capital, gathered to pay homage to a new leader, it was announced yesterday that the rain, predicted for today, would likely hold off until the last of the marching units has passed the presidential reviewing stand in front of the White House. However, rain or shine, it will be the day of days for Herbert Hoover.

Rises to Pinnacle.

Honored by his fellow men, distinguished in his service to humanity, efficient in his duties as a private citizen and as a public official, this sturdy son of Iowa, who now claims California as his home, will rise to the pinnacle which is the goal of every American.

Shortly after noon today he will ride down Pennsylvania avenue, famed in the history of the Nation, its President. He will ride a lane traversed by predecessors, whose names occupy hallowed pages of American history. As he journeys along this boulevard of triumph, his mind filled with the responsibility which he has just assumed, there will no doubt pass before his inner vision shadows of past Presidents—Lincoln, Grant—and, in later years, Taft, Roosevelt, Wilson, Harding and Coolidge.

First Quaker Elected.

To Herbert Hoover, acknowledging the acclaim of the assembled multitude, it will be the realization of the dreams of every boy. Public homage will not be new to this Quaker, the first of his denomination to reach the peak, for he has earned the plaudits of his own countrymen and those of other nations by his service during a career which brought him into the political spotlight and finally raised him to leadership of the greatest Nation on the earth.

He would not be human, though, were he not to feel the thrill of the occasion. To realize that the surging mass of hu-

ALIEN BILL CAUSES RECESS OF SENATE

Origins Quota Measure Is Set Aside as Robinson Hits Sabbath Desecration.

LIVELY DEBATE FOLLOWS

By ALBERT W. FOX.

Sanctity of the Sabbath was effectively used yesterday to force Congress to abandon its contemplated Sunday legislative program and incidentally to defeat legislation in which both President Coolidge and President-elect Hoover have been deeply interested. As a result, there will be no postponement of the law putting into effect the new national origins quotas unless Mr. Hoover can find some legal reason before April 1 next to justify him in not proclaiming the new quotas under the bill which he believes should be repealed.

The House held its Sunday session for the purpose of voting for the postponement and the vote was 190 to 152 in favor of holding back the new quotas in deference to the desires of Mr. Hoover as expressed in the campaign. But in the Senate the argument against desecrating the Christian spirit of the Nation was successfully utilized by Senator Robinson, Democratic leader, to force a recess by the margin of a single vote. The actual vote was 39 to 36, but Senator Nye voted for the recess merely for the purpose of moving to reconsider, so that the actual line-up was 38 to 37.

Nye's motion to reconsider then came too late, and the Senate recessed until 11 o'clock today after a session lasting only 37 minutes. The House recessed at 2 o'clock until 10 this morning.

There was the expected crowd of visitors in the galleries to witness the unusual spectacle of a Sunday session. The seriousness of the issue involved was, however, not generally understood. Few realized that upon yesterday's action or failure of action depended one of the first big problems with which the incoming Hoover administration will have to deal.

Congress in the 1924 immigration act set up machinery for ascertaining the national origins and providing that the

CONTINUED ON PAGE 4, COLUMN 6.

GEN. NOBILE BLAMED FOR LOSS OF ITALIA

Dirigible Commander Is Censured Officially for Allowing His Rescue First.

NAVAL AIDS ARE CLEARED

Rome, March 3 (U.P.).—The committee investigating the disaster of the polar dirigible Italia, which crashed to the ice north of Spitzbergen last summer, placed blame for the accident upon the shoulders of Gen. Umberto Nobile, commander of the airship, in a report made public today.

The report blames Nobile for allowing himself to be rescued before his other comrades and it said that Capts. Adalberto Mariano and Filippo Zappi (naval) were not to be condemned for their conduct on the expedition with the wounded Prof. Finn Malmgren, but were, on the contrary, to be praised. Mariano and Zappi were rescued by the Soviet ice-breaker Krassin after they reported Prof. Malmgren had died in an attempt to reach land. Mariano died later after gangrene set in when his leg was amputated.

The official report of the investigation of the Italia disaster goes on to say:

"A commission composed of Admiral Cagni, Gens. Vacchelli, Caballi, De Pinedo, Admiral Denti Diraino and Senator Puija proceeded to the work before it with great diligence, holding 60 sittings. The commission examined all documents coming into their possession, namely, reports of officers and telegrams from Italian and foreign publications. All survivors and principal persons connected with the disaster were questioned.

"Those who were on relief parties, technicians and newspaper men, who were believed to be able to contribute to the ascertainment of facts, and foreign witnesses, accompanied by attaches of their respective legations, namely, Prof. Franz Behounek, Czechoslovakian meteorologist; Capt. Einar-Paal Lundborg, who rescued Nobile from the ice pack of the famous red silk tent, were questioned. Others questioned were the most important figures on board the ice breaker Krassin, namely, Prof. Samoilovitch, in charge;

CONTINUED ON PAGE 8, COLUMN 3.

MEXICAN AVIATOR LANDS AT BOLLING

Pacheco, His Spirit Depressed by Nonstop Failure, Hailed by Capital Crowd.

MADE 2 STOPS ON FLIGHT

The Mexican flier, Joaquin Gonzales Pacheco, and his American associate, C. E. McMillan, landed at Bolling Field yesterday afternoon at 3:20 o'clock in their black and gold monoplane, Captain Carranza. They had failed in their attempt to make a nonstop flight from Mexico City to Washington, but had succeeded in lowering Col. Charles A. Lindbergh's flying time for the same distance by more than nine hours.

They flew here from Crewe, Va., where they were forced to land at 1:30 o'clock yesterday morning, making the trip from there in one hour. Their flying time for the entire trip was 17 hours and 50 minutes, an average of 130 miles an hour.

The landing at Crewe was forced by motor trouble and heavy fog which, McMillan said, made it inadvisable for them to attempt to proceed.

In landing their ship in the small, muddy emergency mail field, they nosed over and bent the propeller. A new one was taken to them by Maj. Howard C. Davidson, commandant of Bolling Field, who flew down in an O-2H yesterday morning.

Both the Captain Carranza and the Army plane almost came to grief in taking off from the field at Crewe. McMillin, who was piloting the Mexican ship, told Maj. Davidson that he had almost decided he could not make it when his plane left the ground.

Extremely poor weather was encountered shortly after leaving Mexico City, McMillin said, forcing them to fly 50 miles out over the Gulf of Mexico from Tampico in an effort to escape fog. Over the mountains between the Mexican capital and Tampico, they dumped 150 gallons of gasoline in order to gain sufficient altitude to clear the mountain.

Over this part of the flight they flew at an autitude of between 11,000 and 12,500 feet. At Soto la Marina, Mexico, they found a rift in the fog

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INAUGURAL SECTION, 48 Pages.

CAPITAL IS READY TO GREET NEW PRESIDENT

manity gathered along the route from the Capitol to his future home, the White House, is there for the sole purpose of extending its greetings to him as ruler of the country will doubtless provide compensation enough and more for the hours of toil, worry and heartache required to reach the position which is his.

Sharing in the celebration with the new President will be Senator Charles Curtis, Vice President-elect, who after 56 years of public service as a senator makes over the gavel in that chamber and will preside over that group for the next four years.

Similar in many respects to that of Mr. Hoover is Senator Curtis' career. Born of humble circumstances in the State of Kansas, the senator brings to the Vice Presidency Indian blood, the first of that portion of the Nation's peoples to reach such a vaunted place in its Government.

While the residents of the Capital and their host of 100,000 guests await the opportunity of paying tribute to the new administrative leaders, a note of sadness marks the arrival of inaugural day.

With the conclusion of the ceremony at the Capitol at noon there will pass from the official life of the Nation two men whose names have been linked with governmental affairs for a number of years. President Calvin Coolidge and Vice President Charles G. Dawes are retiring to private life, for a time at least.

Coolidge to Go Home.

The retiring President, his duty well done, will leave immediately following Mr. Hoover's inauguration, taking a train to Northampton, Mass., where he and Mrs. Coolidge will rest following the strain of official and social functions which have dotted the White House calendar for the past few weeks.

Hundreds of friends in both official and civil life of Washington have called recently to pay their respects to the departing executive and First Lady and there must be a deep regret in the hearts of President and Mrs. Coolidge on leaving their home of the last seven years, no matter how welcome the relief from the arduous tasks which accompany the occupancy of the White House.

As Vice President Dawes steps down from the chair of the Senate for the last time a picturesque character in the annals of Senate history will close a career which has been accompanied by fiery speeches, disagreements with his party leaders and a refusal to accept fetters.

Sabbath Is Conventional.

These principals in the spectacle which will hold the attention of the world today spent yesterday in conventional manner. President and Mrs. Coolidge attended church in the morning at the First Congregational Church, Tenth and G streets, as hundreds sought a glimpse of the Chief Executive and the popular mistress of the White House.

Similar scenes were enacted at Friends Meeting House, Thirteenth and Irving streets northwest, where Mr. and Mrs. Hoover attended morning services. Police cordons were necessary to hold back the eager visitors, anxious for a glimpse of the man who will take over the reins of Government at noon.

The Senate held a short session at which the Vice President and Vice President-elect concluded their old duties, the latter ready to assume his new place and the former to step out of public life.

Coolidges Entertain.

As a final function at the White House, President and Mrs. Coolidge entertained at dinner last night for Mr. and Mrs. Hoover, Senator Curtis and his sister, Mrs. Edward Gann, who will be his hostess during the next administration.

During the afternoon many of the governors, here for the inaugural ceremonies, called at the White House to pay their respects to the departing President and Mrs. Coolidge. Tea was served for these notables and the long line of limousines, bringing and taking away ranking officials, attracted wide attention from the throngs which promenaded near the executive mansion all day.

The city is ready for the events of the day. Its business houses have closed their doors until tomorrow. Its residents have converted the District into a temporary home for the 100,000 out-of-town guests who have descended upon Washington to witness the change in the highest posts of the Government.

Grand Stands Waiting.

Huge grand stands, empty and silent, at the Capitol and along the parade route, stand as a tribute to the foresight of the committee in charge of arrangements in preparing for the crowds.

"Old Glory" is waving in the breeze from countless poles, windows, stands and light standards. Red, white and blue bunting streams from buildings. Through it all runs the Blue and Gold of California, from which State the new President was elected.

The Court of Honor, in front of the White House, is prepared to receive the Hoover party when it emerges from luncheon to watch one of the most brilliant inaugural parades in history. The best seats along the avenue at this point have been sold for weeks and a capacity audience is assured when the marchers reach the Presidential reviewing stand.

Hotels Are Filled.

Hotels, inns and private homes are overflowing as added delegations make last-minute appearances. There is a rush for rooms, a rush for meals, a rush for cabs and street cars and a rush to see everything that is to be seen in the Capital.

Yesterday's perfect spring weather, with a brilliant sun and mild temperature, brought thousands of visitors from the haunts which sheltered them during the rain of Saturday. They surged up and down the sidewalks of the business district, crowded their way into the galleries of the Senate and House, pushed and shoved into various buildings and points of interest, stood in the stands erected for the parade and watched the impromptu parade on the avenue, battled their way into theaters, took tours of the city in buses and cabs, jostled each other in hotel lobbies in an effort to see notables gathered for the occasion and in general gave Washington a carnival spirit which only such weather conditions could have produced.

Peddlers Are Busy.

Peddlers of every description offered their wares including buttons, badges, dolls, canes and balloons to a crowd ready to buy almost any souvenir.

Automobiles, bearing tags from the sunny climes of Florida, from the coast of California, from the plains of the Middle West, from the manufacturing States of New England, from the States of the Great Lakes region, in fact from every part of the Union, jammed the streets. There seemed no end to the line of cars and traffic moved at a snail's pace as patient policemen, stationed at the busiest intersections, tried to unravel the tangle which the invasion caused.

Crowds stood for hours near the White House watching the arrival and departure of those who called to pay respects to the President and Mrs. Coolidge.

Crowds at Capital.

Other groups gathered at the Capitol to see Senators and Representatives as they entered or left the legislative chambers of the massive structure.

Union Station was packed with relatives and friends of yesterday's arrival. Official committees awaited delegations from various States which will participate in the parade.

The balmy atmosphere brought out the latest in spring styles and Pennsylvania avenue was the scene of a pre-Easter display of the last word in women's and men's fashions.

Mingling with the sightseers were members of delegations which have been in the city for some hours. Red, white and blue raincoats worn by a delegation of women attracted attention.

Uniforms Brighten Mob.

Here was a detachment of Marines, there a group of soldiers in khaki and now another group, this time of sailors in blue. Occasionally the crowd caught a glimpse of an Indian, one of the group here to chant the praises of the new Vice President. Cowboys from a Texas delegation made bids for recognition with their ten-gallon hats.

To just a few was given the privilege of seeing the small group of Confederate veterans. These aged, and some of them battle-scared heroes of the South, were making their first official participation in an inaugural, and the hustle and bustle of inaugural preparations was a new sensation to them after the secluded quiet of the Veterans' Home in Biloxi, Miss.

Despite all the attractions of the Capital during the day, many found time for a journey to Arlington National Cemetery, where they stood in reverence before the tomb of the Unknown Soldier, monument to the memory of the gallant sons of democracy who died in the World War.

Legion Has Services.

The American Legion services, during which a wreath was laid upon the tomb, were attended by hundreds, while many other organizations took advantage of the opportunity to place floral tributes at this shrine of Americanism.

One of the cheering features of the splendid weather of yesterday was the assistance it gave Army, Navy and civilian fliers and flying officials in preparing for the aerial display which is scheduled to take place just before the mammoth parade today.

Bolling Field and the Naval Air Station at Anacostia were in much improved condition last night and the fear of crack-ups due to mud while planes were taking off or landing had almost disappeared. Unless there is a violent storm just before parade time the aerial demonstration will be carried out as announced, officials indicated.

New Inaugural Item.

This is one of the items on the program which is new in inaugural history and doubtless has been an eagerly awaited event for the visitors who seldom have the opportunity of witnessing a squad of 55 planes and 5 lighter-than-air all in action at once. The dirigible Los Angeles, one of the craft to participate, is an object of interest wherever it flies, and its appearance over the inaugural crowds today will be a spectacle long to be remembered.

All details of the celebration, which is one of the most elaborate ever conceived, have been completed by the general inaugural committee, of which Col U. S. Grant 3d is chairman. Subcommittees have done their work, and done it well. The influx of 100,000 visitors has not upset the routine of the city to any great extent except in the matter of traffic.

Rooming places have been obtained for the majority of those from out of town, while entertainment features on the program have kept these guests of the Capital from boredom during their stay.

Governors Are Received.

A reception to the State governors at the Willard Hotel last night was one of the high spots of the day's program. More than half the States of the Union are represented by their executives. Most of them are accompanied by their staffs, while several will have escorts in the parade of troops, cadet corps, bands, drum corps and marching clubs.

While most of the visiting delegations have arrived, there will be several trainloads added to the already large gathering this morning. These last-minute groups only will take time to eat breakfast hurriedly and then go to their headquarters. Those who are to participate in the parade will remain in a body to proceed to the place assigned them in the parade formation near the Capitol shortly after noon.

The picturization of Washington, "The Enchanted City From Dawn to Dusk," and a concert at which Miss Eleanor Painter, grand opera star, was the featured artist, given at the Rialto Theater last night, drew several hundred of the inaugural visitors. This performance will be repeated tonight at 8:15 o'clock.

Ceremony Starts at 11.

Officially, the ceremonies in connection with the inauguration proper, will begin at 11 o'clock this morning.

At that hour Mr. and Mrs. Hoover, Senator Curtis and his sister, Mrs. Edward Gann, and members of the congressional committee will have assembled at the White House.

President Coolidge and Mr. Hoover, Mrs. Coolidge and Mrs. Hoover, Senator Curtis, Mrs. Dawes and Mrs. Gann, accompanied in four cars by the congressional committee members, will proceed to the Capitol. In this procession will be the inaugural committee, White House aids and physicians, the Cabinet members and a G. A. R. guard of honor. A Cavalry escort will precede the entire party.

Upon arrival at the Capitol the presidential party will enter the chamber of the United States Senate. Vice President Dawes will occupy the chair. The Diplomatic Corps, commandants of the Army, Navy and Marine Corps, senators, representatives and invited guests have been assigned places to witness the ceremonies in the Senate. The doors are to open at 11 o'clock and the guests will be in their positions when the presidential party arrives.

Senator Curtis will take his place beside Vice President Dawes, while President Coolidge and Mr. Hoover will have seats in front of the Senate clerk's desk.

Oath Given at Noon.

At exactly noon the Vice President farewell address to the Senate, to be followed by the new Vice President's inaugural address. Senators-elect will then be sworn in by the Vice President, and the ceremonies within the Senate will be complete.

All the guests will then retire to rooms assigned them, and, after a brief rest, the President and Mr. Hoover will be escorted to the inaugural platform on the east front of the Capitol. There the senators, representatives, Supreme Court justices, the Diplomatic Corps and guests will take places assigned them.

Chief Justice William Howard Taft will then give the oath of office to President-elect Hoover. This will be followed immediately by the new President's inaugural address.

This will conclude the service at the Capitol. It is the plan of President and Mrs. Coolidge to depart at once for Union Station, to board a train which will carry them to their home in Northampton, Mass.

will administer the oath to Senator Curtis. Mr. Dawes will then deliver his

President-elect and Mrs. Hoover, Vice President-elect Curtis and Mrs. Gann, the congressional committee, the inaugural committee, Cabinet members, Chief Justice and Mrs. Taft, Speaker and Mrs. Longworth, and the G. A. R. guard of honor will then proceed back to the White House, where the presidential party is scheduled to have luncheon previous to the start of the parade.

During the interim between the conclusion of the actual inauguration ceremony and the start of the parade the aerial demonstration by 55 planes, four blimps and the dirigible Los Angeles will be held. These aircraft will pass over the parade route and furnish entertainment for the crowds in the stand pending the appearance of the head of the marching column.

Parade Scheduled for 2.

It is expected that luncheon at the White House will be concluded at about 2 o'clock and the parade is scheduled to move at that hour.

The parade itself, one of the main attractions to the casual visitor, promises to be a display of color and beauty which will surpass all previous demonstrations in connection with an inauguration.

Although Mr. Hoover will not participate in the actual march, his party will drive over the entire parade route from the Capitol to the White House, and persons in the stands at 1 o'clock will have the opportunity of seeing the Chief Executive as he travels down the lane of triumph over which his many illustrious predecessors in the White House have traveled to fame and glory.

Summerall to Head.

Heading the parade will be Gen. Charles P. Summerall, United States Army chief of staff, grand marshal. In his division will be a notable array of ranking officers of the Army, Marine Corps and Coast Guard service. The Army Band will be the first musical organization to appear.

Following the grand marshal's section of the procession will come the first grand division, of which Maj. Gen. Fred W. Sladen, U. S. A., is marshal. In this section will be representatives of the Regular Army, the Navy, the United States Coast Guard, the National Guard, the Naval Reserves and the Officers Reserve Corps.

The Engineers Band, the Third Cavalry Band, the Marine Band, the Navy Band and the Coast Guard Band are the musical outfits which will play marching tunes for this division.

Civilians Will March.

Civilians will have a prominent place in the second grand division of the marching group. This division will have as its marshal Hubert Work, chairman of the Republican national committee.

The citizens inaugural committee and other political units will be at the head of the division, with the Quantico Marine Band furnishing music in the van.

Next will be the governors' section. Governors from Delaware, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Georgia, Connecticut, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Virginia, Rhode Island, Vermont, Kentucky, Tennessee, Ohio, Mississippi, Texas, Illinois, Alabama, Maine, Missouri, Michigan, Florida, Iowa, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Wyoming and New Mexico have places in this division.

Escorts to Lend Color.

The States are listed according to their entrance into the Union. Some of the escorts of the various governors will furnish high spots of color as the marchers sweep down the "Parade Ground of the Republic" to the reviewing stand in front of the White House.

A regimental band and a battery of Coast Artillery will accompany Gov. C. Douglas Buck of Delaware. World War colors with an escort of National Guardsmen and a drum corps are part of the escort of Gov. John S. Fisher of Pennsylvania.

Foot and horse guards, artillery and a fife and drum corps promise added thrills for the spectators as Gov. John H. Trumbull of Connecticut passes in review. Although the Governor of Maryland, Albert C. Ritchie, will not attend, the State will be represented by 200 National Guardsmen.

Byrd to Have Old Guard.

There will be a medley of uniforms as the Virginia delegation, headed by Gov. Harry F. Byrd goes by, for the Richmond Light Infantry Blues, the Richmond Grays, the Monticello Guard in olden costume, the Samia Grotto Band, high school cadets and high school bands will form the governor's bodyguard and escort.

Wilmington's Light Infantry and a group of Coast Artillerymen will form North Carolina's contribution to the military pageant, while a band and two companies of National Guard Infantry will accompany Gov. Bibb Graves of Alabama.

From Wisconsin will come the Cadet Corps of St. John's Academy to escort Gov. Walter J. Kohler, while the Coe College Band will play while marching in the section reserved for Gov. John Hammill of Iowa.

Capital Units Included.

Four Capital units are included in the military colleges and schools section. The R. O. T. C. unit and band of Georgetown University, the R. O. T. C. unit of Howard University, the Washington High School Cadets and band and St. John's College unit are the four. In addition, there will be the Handley High School Band, of Winchester, Va., and the Benedictine Cadet Company, of Richmond, Va.

Veterans of many wars are to participate in the inaugural demonstration. Heading this section will be a boys' band representing Warren Post, Veterans of Foreign Wars, of Warren, Ohio. The G. A. R. and auxiliary delegations will follow. Next in line will be the United Veterans and Auxiliary. The Army and Navy Union will be accompanied by a drum corps.

Next will be the Army and Navy Legion of Valor, the Military Order of Foreign Wars, Veterans of Foreign Wars, United Spanish War Veterans, American Legion accompanied by the Wichita Legion Band, Disabled Veterans of the World War, National Indian War Veterans, Harmonica Band of Lake Worth, Fla., Women's Overseas Service Legion, Jewish Veterans of Wars of the Republic and National Yeoman, accompanied by a band.

Patriotic Orders Next.

Patriotic organizations will make up the next section. The American Legion Band, of Sharon, Pa., will furnish the music as this section makes its appearance. American War Mothers, Daughters of the American Revolution, Sons of the American Revolution, Military Order of the Loyal Legion and Daughters of Union Veterans of the Civil War make up the first half of this section.

Victory Post Drum Corps, American Legion, heads the second half, followed by the Military Order of the World War, National Sojourners, Order of Ahepa, delegation of cowboys in costume, delegation of Indians (350), Boy Scouts of America accompanied by drum and bugle corps; Boys' Brigade, Pittsburgh, and Girl Scouts of America.

Marching clubs will constitute the final section of the long line. These will be the Frankford, Pa., Drum Corps of 65 pieces and the Lincoln Club, representing Pennsylvania. A band and drum corps will accompany New Jersey's 150 delegates, while the Charlottesville Band will represent Virginia in this section.

Republican Club in Line.

Lafayette Republican Club of New York will head that State's organizations, followed by the Martha Washington Women's Club Patrol, Legionnaires of Queens County and the Queens County Banner Republican Club.

The Buckeye Republican Club will represent Ohio, while Mississippi and Texas will have marchers in line. Mollie Carren, former teacher, will head former schoolmates of President Hoover from Iowa, while Kansas will have the Medla Grotto Chanters, the Topeka Fife and Drum Corps and the Rajah Grotto Drum Corps.

As soon as the parade has passed the presidential reviewing stand, President and Mrs. Hoover will return to the White House, there to receive invited delegations.

Fireworks at 8 O'Clock.

The next event on the entertainment program is the fireworks display scheduled for 8 o'clock tonight on the grounds of the Washington Monument. Fireworks pictures of the new President and vice president will mark this exhibition.

At 8:15 the concert and picturization of Washington will be repeated at the Rialto Theater.

The closing event of the day's program will be the Inaugural Charity Ball at the Washington Auditorium. This social function, to be attended by a large portion of Capital and visiting notables, promises to be a fitting climax to a day of riotous color and beauty. The hall has been fittingly decorated and a lane of honor for the ranking officials will feature the evening's program. Five orchestras will play.

REAL NATIVE AMERICANS HERE FOR PAGEANT



Hugh Miller, Post Staff Photographer.

Indian contingent arrives for the inaugural parade. Left—Princess White Buffalo, of the Cherokee tribe, and Princess Katchagee, of the Seminole tribe. Right—Horse Chief Eagle, of the Ponca tribe, wearing his necklace of bear claws.

IN APPRECIATION.

The Washington Post desires with grateful appreciation to acknowledge the great assistance which has been rendered to it in the compilation of this edition by the Library of Congress. It is not too much to say that without this aid and helpful cooperation its publication would have been well-nigh impossible. When The Post decided to present to its readers, and the many thousands of visitors in Washington, a history of the Presidents of the United States against the background of inauguration days, it turned to the rich storehouse of information in this wonderful library, and when its intent had been disclosed, the entire resources of that institution were cordially placed at its disposal.

Not only was access freely given to the rare newspapers, documents and pamphlets, from which this history has been written, but in some instances material which the Library itself scarcely realized it had was sought out and placed at the disposal of the author. To the various chiefs of division, and their assistants, all authorities in their respective fields, who personally participated in the collection of data and illustrations for this edition, The Post is deeply indebted.

SPECIAL NOTICES

COURT REPORTING THROUGHOUT United States. Elsie A. Cannon, shorthand reporter, commissioner U. S. Court of Claims, notary public. National Press Building, Washington, D. C. Telephone Main 7557.

WASHINGTON RAILWAY & ELECTRIC Company Redemption Notice. To Holders of Washington Railway & Electric Company General and Refunding Mortgage Six Per Cent. Ten-year Gold Bonds (due November 1, 1933): Notice is hereby given, as provided in Article Fifth of the Indenture of Mortgage, dated November 1, 1923, executed by the Washington Railway & Electric Company to the American Security & Trust Company, as Trustee, and as amended by Supplemental Indenture to the said American Security & Trust Company, as Trustee, dated July 1, 1924, to secure an issue of General and Refunding Mortgage Six Per Cent. Ten-year Gold Bonds of the said Washington Railway & Electric Company, that the said Company intends to redeem on May 1, 1929, and on that date will redeem, at 102 per cent of the principal amount thereof, all of its General and Refunding Mortgage Six Per Cent. Ten-year Gold Bonds (due November 1, 1933), outstanding on the said date under the said Indenture. The said Bonds are hereby required to be surrendered on the said date at the principal office of the American Security & Trust Company, Trustee, Fifteenth street and Pennsylvania avenue northwest, City of Washington, District of Columbia, for redemption at the said redemption price; and, upon the presentation and surrender thereof, on or after the said redemption date, with (in the case of Coupon Bonds) all interest coupons maturing subsequently to the said redemption date and (in the case of Registered Bonds or of Coupon Bonds which shall at the time be registered as to principal) accompanied by duly executed assignments or transfer powers, the said Bonds will be paid and redeemed at the said redemption price. The said Bonds will cease to bear further interest after May 1, 1929; but all interest coupons pertaining to said Coupon Bonds which shall have matured on or prior to the said date will continue to be payable to the respective holders thereof, but without interest thereon.

Washington, D. C., February 25, 1929.

WASHINGTON RAILWAY & ELECTRIC COMPANY,
By A. M. FISHER, Treasurer.

To Holders of Washington Railway & Electric Company General and Refunding Mortgage Six Per Cent. Ten-year Gold Bonds (due November 1, 1933):

You are further notified that the Washington Railway & Electric Company offers to the holders of any of the said Bonds, to take them up prior to May 1, 1929, at 102 net, plus accrued interest to date of purchase. Holders of Bonds desiring to avail themselves of this offer should present their Bonds to American Security & Trust Company, Trustee, for payment.

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Fire Chief Details Squads To Watch Big Grandstands

Precautionary Measures Include Installation of Special Telephones and Emergency Stations for Equipment; Arrest of Balcony Reviewers to Be Ordered.

Fire Department officials yesterday completed plans to cope with possible fires at the Capitol, in the platform from which the new President will take the oath of office and in the stands from which he will review the inaugural parade.

Special telephones connected with the District Building fire board have been installed under the two platforms and throughout the Capitol and the White House. Firemen will be stationed at each place, under instructions to make their way to the nearest telephone in case of fire.

In case fire were to break out at the Capitol, fire headquarters would send trucks into the Capitol Grounds from four points of the compass. Engine Cos. No. 8, from the east; No. 6, from the northwest; No. 4, from the south; Truck Cos. No. 1, from the north; No. 7, from the east, and Fire Rescue Squad from the west, probably would oe the first to arrive. A Third Battalion chief engineer and a deputy chief engineer would accompany this first equipment from the east and west, respectively. Box 561 in the alarm telegraph system and the telephone under the stands would be used to call the equipment.

No change will be made in the assignment of companies to fire alarm boxes throughout the city except in the cases where the fire apparatus would have to cross the line of march of the parade. In such instances apparatus on the north side would answer alarms in that territory, while apparatus on the south side would confine their duties to that section.

Due to the large crowds in the city yesterday and the additional crowds expected here today, all leave of absence for firemen was canceled for the two-day period. It also was pointed out that all battalion chief engineers have been on duty steadily since last Friday and will continue on duty until March 6.

The crowds will be prevented from overflowing onto second-story balconies and porches by firemen, who have been instructed to ask police for the arrest of all persons mounting balconies or porches without a special permit from the Inspector of Buildings in the District.

The work of watchfulness will not be finished with the completion of the inaugural ceremonies this afternoon, for 50 firemen, including 6 men from the fire rescue squads, will be on guard at the inaugural charity ball tonight at the Washington Auditorium. In addition, Capt. Edward O'Connor and O. R. Moxley and Lieuts. S. T. Porter and J. W. Allan will be on duty there. The firemen will dress with serge sack coats, white gloves, shirts and collars.

Ten mergency stations for ambulances will be assigned. They will be held in readiness for emergency cases at New Jersey avenue and C streets southeast, the hospital tent at the Capitol Grounds, the Howard House, the Vendome Hotel, Pennsylvania avenue and Ninth street northwest, 1210 Pennsylvania avenue northwest, 1909 Pennsylvania avenue northwest and at the hospital tents pitched before Sherman Statue in Treasury place, on the Municipal Building parkway and in Lafayette Square.

Police patrols will be stationed as follows: Ninth Precinct, First and East Capitol streets; Tenth Precinct, Twelfth street and Pennsylvania avenue northwest; Third Precinct, Madison place on Pennsylvania avenue northwest; Fourth Precinct, on Third street just south of Pennsylvania avenue northwest, and Eighth Precinct, Eighth street and Pennsylvania avenue northwest. There also will be a first-aid station at the Capitol Building.

Battalion Chief Engineer A. C. Buscher will have charge of the area on the north side of Pennsylvania avenue northwest between the west side of Seventeenth street and the west side of Fifteenth street today, and will place a detail of 7 officers and 29 privates from the Fourth Battalion in front of the Treasury Building annex, with 11 three-gallon fire extinguishers, 5 pickaxes and 3 ceiling hooks. Similar arrangements will be made at all points of possible danger, where extra hose, hose nozzles, hydrant wrenches and other equipment will be massed for emergency use.

There will be 3 officers and 24 men, under Battalion Chief Engineer C. W. Gill, at the East front of the Capitol Building, and 10 officers and 24 privates, under Battalion Chief A. H. Wolter, at the President's reviewing stand in front of the White House.

Woman Is Made Ill By Medicine Overdose

Lynchburg, Va., March 3.—Miss Carroll Mason is recovering at Lynchburg Hospital from an overdose of medicine which she took yesterday. The medicine was prescribed by a physician.

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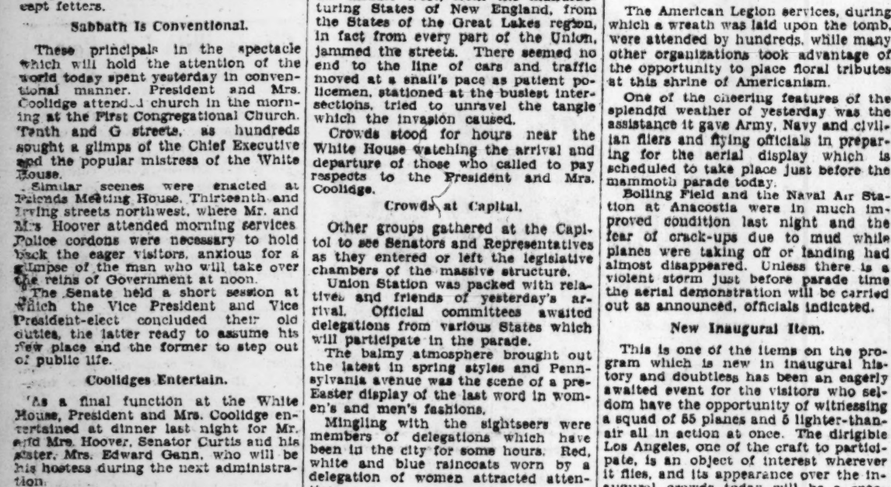
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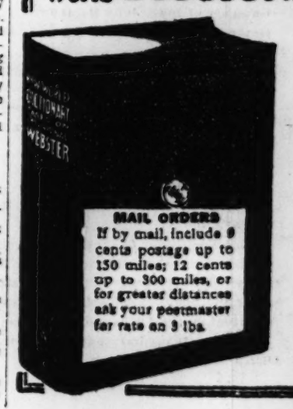
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FIRE RECORD.

3:00 a. m.—855 Maida court northwest; dwelling.

11:30 a. m.—4 R street northeast; automobile.

12:13 p. m.—2115 F street northwest; door.

1 p. m.—242 P street northwest; chimney.

1:22 p. m.—Thirteenth and G streets northwest; automobile.

1:40 p. m.—4604 Fourteenth street northwest; defective flue.

4:18 p. m.—Massachusetts avenue between Ninth and Tenth streets northwest, automobile.

7:45 p. m.—708 North Carolina avenue northwest; chimney.

10 p. m.—Fourteenth street and Thomas Circle; automobile.

The Home you want to rent or own may be among those offered today in the classified columns of The Post.

GALA BALL CLIMAX OF INAUGURAL FETE

Brilliant Event Tonight Will Draw Elite From Official and Social Circles.

CURTIS PLANS TO ATTEND

Glitter and glamour, without pomp or austerity, will mark the final bow in the auguration of President Hoover when the charity ball is held tonight in the Washington Auditorium.

Though tonight's brilliant climax to another historic day for the Nation does not bear the President's stamp of sponsorship, the ball is expected to be by far the most impresive and vivid indoor celebration that has been known in the Capital since the beginning of the postwar era.

Foreign ambassadors, ministers and members of the Diplomatic Corps will mingle with the flower of society of all the great cities of the East—and also representatives of the more distant sections of the Nation.

Will Occupy 120 Boxes.

These distinguished guests will occupy 120 boxes, while they are not mingling with the crowd on the ballroom floor. More than 25 foreign countries are to be represented.

The arresting feature of the evening will be the arrival of Vice President Curtis. The Vice President, together with other high officials of the new administration, will be escorted to the main platform through a lane of honor to be formed by members of the three defense divisions. These honor guests will march up the center of the ballroom to the accompaniment of State and national airs.

Orchestra music will flood the auditorium from early in the evening until far past midnight. Prior to the start of the ball, at 8:30 o'clock, a concert will be given in the lower hall by the Indian Reservation Band, of Tulsa, Okla., making its first appearance on a world tour; the Hamilton Glee Club chorus of 60 voices, from Chicago, and Rosa Pollion-Jarmon, star of the Washington National Opera.

Great Orchestral Assembly.

The regular dance and intermittent concert music will be played by the Paul Specht Orchestra, of New York, the Army, Navy and Marine Band Orchestras and the Strickland Bombrest Orchestra. The Georgetown Collegians were to have played, but were stopped by a protest from the Musicians Union.

Through this great assembly of musical talent. The auditorium will reverberate with a constant outpouring of martial, syncopated and classical dance music from early after the supper hour until nearly breakfast time.

DIED

AUSTIN—On Saturday, March 2, 1929, at Garfield Hospital, at 7:30 a. m., MIRIAM J. AUSTIN.
Funeral services at the home of Harry A. Austin, 1707 Hobart street northwest, on Tuesday, March 5, at 11 a. m. Relatives and friends invited.

BISHOP—On Saturday, March 2, 1929, at 1:30 a. m., JOSEPH E., beloved husband of Mary C. Bishop, in the seventy-sixth year of his age.
Funeral from his late residence, 3433 Mount Pleasant street northwest, on Tuesday, March 5, at 11 a. m. Relatives and friends invited. Interment at Glenwood Cemetery.

BLANKENSHIP—On Saturday, March 2, 1929, at 12:45 p. m., at his home, the Wyoming Apartments, Washington, D. C., JOHN MILLINGTON, son of Kate Millington and the late Robert E. Blankenship, of Richmond, Va., and husband of Frances Harmison Blankenship, of Baltimore, Md.
Funeral services at St. Margaret's Church, Connecticut avenue and Bancroft place, on Tuesday, March 5, at 2 p. m. Interment at Arlington Cemetery. (Baltimore, Md., Richmond, Va., and New York City papers please copy.)

BRIDAHAM—On Sunday, March 3, 1929, at 4 p. m., at her residence, 822 Varnum street northwest, JANE N., wife of the late John G. Bridaham, beloved mother of Seasie and John G. Bridaham, Mrs. John McDonald and Elsie M. Riser, in the ninety-second year of her age.
Funeral services at the W. W. Chambers Co. funeral home, 1400 Chapin street northwest, on Tuesday, March 5, at 8 p. m. Interment Cumberland, Md., on Wednesday, March 6, at 2 p. m. Relatives and friends invited. (Cumberland, Md., papers please copy).

DUVALL—On Sunday, March 3, 1929, ELLA VIRGINIA DUVALL, mother of Leroy Duvall, of Augusta, Ga.
Remains resting at the S. H. Hines Co funeral home, 2901 Fourteenth street northwest. Notice of funeral later.

FELDMAN—On Sunday, March 3, 1929, at her residence, 3543 Park place northwest, ROSE, beloved wife of Morris Feldman and mother of Samuel, Abe, Harry, Louis, Sol, Ida and Nettie Feldman, and Mrs. J. Berlin, aged fifty years.
Funeral from her late residence on Monday, March 4, at 10 a. m. Interment Adas Israel Cemetery.

GINNELLEY—On Friday, March 1, 1929, at Garfield Hospital, ALBERT J. GINNELLEY, of 1947 Fourth street northeast. Remains resting at the W. W. Chambers Co. funeral home, 1400 Chapin street northwest. Relatives and friends, also all members of fraternal organizations to which he belonged are cordially invited to attend the services on Tuesday, March 5, at 10 o'clock, at the Church of the Epiphany, G street. Interment in Rock Creek Cemetery.

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VETERANS OF GRAY TO JOIN PARADE



Hugh Miller, Post Staff Photographer.

Confederate veterans to participate in the inaugural parade. Left to right—Robert W. Pearson, Maj. Gen. Albert T. Goodwyn, commander in chief of the United Confederate Veterans; R. T. Goodwyn, jr., grandson of the general; Miss Jessica Randolph Smith, Gen. N. D. Hawkins, adjutant of the U. C. V., and Mrs. Robert W. Pearson.

CATHEDRAL VIEWED BY 5,000 VISITORS

Inaugural Parties Attend Service and Pay Respects at Wilson Tomb.

CHAPEL TO BE OPEN TODAY

More than 5,000 persons here for the inauguration of President-elect Hoover visited Washington Cathedral yesterday. The visitors included many inaugural parties and Republican clubs. Hundreds of these waited until the service in Bethlehem Chapel yesterday morning was over to pay their respects at the tomb of Woodrow Wilson, the last Democratic President of the United States.

Mrs. Woodrow Wilson, widow of the President, attended the 10 a. m. service in Bethlehem Chapel. Among the distinguished persons in the morning congregation at 11 o'clock in the same chapel were Herbert L. Satterlee, former Assistant Secretary of the Navy, and Mr. and Mrs. Frederick W. Rhinelander, of New York, son-in-law and daughter of the late Right Rev. Henry Yates Satterlee, first Bishop of Washington.

Members of the Australian Boys Band assembled in the Chapel of the Resurrection at Washington Cathedral yesterday morning and heard prayers read for President Coolidge, President-elect Hoover and King George of England.

The crypt chapels, the bishop's garden and the curator's office at Washington Cathedral will be open today from 9 a. m. to 5:30 p. m. for inaugural visitors.

The members of the Cathedral Guild of Ushers and the vergers acted as guides yesterday for visitors who were unable to get into the Cathedral services. Bethlehem Chapel was filled to overflowing at all the services of the day.

Majority of Proxies Is Claimed by Childs

New York, March 3 (U.P.).—In a statement tonight William Childs, chairman of the board of the Childs Co., said he had proxies from 53 per cent of the stockholders meeting March 7.

DIED

GERTMAN—On Saturday, March 2, 1929, after a lingering illness at Johns Hopkins Hospital LEO A., brother of George C. Gertman.
Funeral services at Lee's chapel, 332 Pennsylvania avenue northwest, on Wednesday, March 6, at 11 a. m. Friends invited to attend. Interment private.

HART—On Friday, March 1, 1929, at his residence, 1501 Park road northwest, MAURICE L., beloved husband of Bessie E. Hart.
Remains resting at the S. H. Hines Co funeral home, 2901 Fourteenth street northwest. Services at the S. H. Hines Co. funeral home, 2901 Fourteenth street, on Tuesday, March 5, at 10 a. m. Interment Woodlawn Cemetery, Baltimore, Md.

HENDLEY—On Saturday, March 2, 1929, at 1523 Ogden street northwest, MARY ROSALIE, wife of the late John R. Hendley, aged seventy-four years.
Remains resting in the chapel of P. A. Tattavull, 436 Seventh street southwest. Funeral services at Westminster Presbyterian Church on Tuesday, March 5, at 2 p. m. Relatives and friends invited. Interment Presbyterian Cemetery, Alexandria, Va.

HUMPHREY—Suddenly, on Saturday, March 2, 1929, at her residence, 1870 Wyoming avenue northwest, JUANITA DA COSTA, daughter of Juanita Da Costa and the late Gen. Charles F. Humphrey.
Remains resting at the Tabler funeral home, 928 M street northwest, until Tuesday, March 5, when services will be held in the chapel at Fort Myer, Va., at 2 p. m., followed by interment in Arlington National Cemetery. Relatives and friends invited to attend.

JOACHIM—On Sunday, March 3, 1929, at his residence, 2309 Eighteenth street northwest, FREDERICK J., beloved husband of the late Wilhelmina Joachim.
Remains resting at the chapel of Frank Geier's Sons Co., 1113 Seventh street northwest. Notice of funeral hereafter.

KELLY—On Saturday, March 2, 1929, ABBY FLORENCE BAILEY, beloved wife of Rev. Joseph T. Kelly, D. D., aged seventy-seven years.
Funeral from the Fourth Presbyterian Church, Thirteenth and Fairmont streets northwest, on Tuesday, March 5, at 3 p. m. Interment private. Please omit flowers.

LIPSCOMB—Suddenly, on Sunday, March 3, 1929, at his residence, at Bristow, Va., PHILIP D. LIPSCOMB, aged seventy-two years.
Funeral services at Trinity Episcopal Church, Manassas, Va., on Tuesday, March 5, at 11 a. m. Interment at Manassas Cemetery.

LOWEY—On Saturday, March 2, 1929, ANNIE BURNSIDE, wife of Frank C. Lowey, and mother of Marie Lowey Rittenour and Herbert B. Lowey.
Funeral from the residence of her daughter, 3521 Thirty-fifth street northwest, on Tuesday, March 5, at 2 p. m. Interment at Oak Hill Cemetery.

NEWTON—On Saturday, March 2, 1929, at 10:30 a. m., at her residence, 18 Rhode Island avenue northwest, LILLIE E., beloved wife of the late Thomas John Newton, aged seventy-two years.
Funeral from the chapel of Thomas S. Sergeon, 1011 Seventh street northwest, on Tuesday, March 5, at 2 p. m. Relatives and friends invited to attend. Interment at Congressional Cemetery.

NICHOLS—On Friday, March 1, 1929, at Emergency Hospital, LILY G. MACQUEEN NICHOLS.
Funeral from the chapel of Clyde J. Nichols, 4209 Ninth street northwest, on Monday, March 4, at 10 a. m. Interment private.

PLATZ—On Sunday, March 3, 1929, at her residence, 6218 Georgia avenue northwest, CHRISTINA, widow of Joseph Platz.
Funeral services (private) at the above residence on Wednesday, March 6, at 2 p. m. Interment Glenwood Cemetery.

SANDERS—On Saturday, March 2, 1929, at George Washington University Hospital, BLANCHE SANDERS, aged forty years.
Funeral from H. M. Padgett's funeral home, 131 Eleventh street southeast, on Tuesday, March 5; thence to St. Paul's Catholic Church, Fifteenth and V streets northwest, where mass will be sung at 9 a. m. Interment at Mount Olivet Cemetery.

COOLIDGE PRAISED BY HOUSE LEADER

Tilson Voices Unique, Glowing Tribute as Spokesman for Lower Body.

SINCERITY IS EMPHASIZED

President Coolidge was given a unique tribute in the House of Representatives yesterday by Republican Floor Leader John Q. Tilson, of Connecticut. Despite the fact that the President and the Congress have been in disagreement many times, and a series of vetoes have been projected out of the White House during the years of his incumbency, the President was congratulated by the floor leader upon his relations with Congress.

With a possible squint at the future, Mr. Tilson insisted that agreeable relationships are essential and quoted the varying methods and differing degrees of success of former Presidents.

President Coolidge's relationship with Congress," Mr. Tilson said, "has been different from that of all his predecessors. Quite often disagreeing with Congress," on matters of legislation, there never developed any rancor or bitterness over the differences.

"Always Conscientious."

"He has impressed every one with the feeling that he acts at all times conscientiously, without the slightest influence from fear or favor and with an eye single to the general good as he sees it."

Mr. Tilson insisted that President Coolidge had been a "mighty force in legislative matters," having "used the power and influence of his great office effectively in advancement of wise legislation, as well as in opposition to unwise, unnecessary and expensive legislation."

Mr. Tilson dwelt on the high regard entertained for the President, saying: "I recall no period during my long service in the House when there has been such universal confidence among its members in the soundness, patriotism, good faith and good judgment of the Chief Executive as in the period just now drawing to a close."

Mr. Tilson explained that President Coolidge, in his relations with Congress has always been ready to yield on nonessentials, but has stood firm in what he regards as matters of principle.

Always Adhered to Views.'

He said the President was slow to make up his mind, cautious about giving promises, but "once a decision had been reached and a promise made, the President never changed his mind."

"The people of the United States," he concluded, "are fortunate in having as their President at this period in our history a man of the soundness, firmness, high purpose and fine practical common sense of President Coolidge. No one could have filled the position with greater resulting good to the entire country, or, while filling it, would have inspired greater confidence in the minds of all the people during the period in which he has served the Nation as its Chief Executive than has President Coolidge.

"As he now, by his own choice, lays down the cares and responsibilities of the greatest office in the world, I am sure that I voice the universal sentiment of the House in wishing him the fullest enjoyment and benefits of a well-earned vacation, in whatever manner he may choose to spend it, and the most abundant success, with long life, health, happiness and prosperity, in whatever field of activity he may choose to enter."

Amelia Earhart Unhurt In Upset of Airplane

Curtis Field, N. Y., March 3 (U.P.).—Miss Amelia Earhart, transatlantic flier, narrowly escaped injury this afternoon when an Avro-Avian airplane in which she was riding overturned.

Neither she nor Ronald Smith, pilot, was injured.

DIED

TURNER—On Sunday, March 3, 1929, ELLEN TURNER, loving mother of William, Edward, James I. and Howarth Y. Turner and Mrs. Walter S. Fawcett.
Funeral from her late residence, 614 Ninth street northeast, on Wednesday, March 6, at 11 a. m. Interment in Glenwood Cemetery.

TURNER—On Saturday, March 2, 1929, at 4:45 a. m., MARY C. TURNER (nee Boston), beloved wife of Archie F. Turner.
Funeral from the residence of her sister, Mrs. Ellis P Eilbeck, 1519 Massachusetts avenue southeast, on Tuesday, March 5, at 8:30 a. m.; thence to St. Peter's Church, where requiem mass will be said at 9 a. m. for the repose of her soul. Relatives and friends are invited to attend. Interment Mount Olivet Cemetery.

VITO—Suddenly, on Sunday, March 3, 1929 at Providence Hospital, LEONARD, beloved son of Ellen and Domenico Vito.
Funeral from his late residence, 139 Heckman street southeast, on Wednesday, March 6, at 8:30 a. m.; thence to Holy Rosary Church, where mass will be said at 9 a. m. Relatives and friends invited to attend. Interment St. Mary's Cemetery.

WILKS—Suddenly, on Friday, March 1, 1929, at George Washington Hospital, HELEN MAY, beloved wife of Eddie Wilks, in her thirty-fifth year.
Funeral services at Hysong's funeral home, 1300 N street northwest, on Monday, March 4, at 8 a. m.; thence to St. Anne's Catholic Church, where mass will be said for the repose of her soul at 9 a. m. Interment at Mount Olivet Cemetery.

WILMARTH—On Sunday, March 3, 1929, at 3 a. m., LESTER H., beloved son of Mrs. M. H. L. Wilmarth and brother of Florence E. and M. Grace Wilmarth.
Remains resting at the W. W. Chambers Co. funeral home. Funeral (private) Tuesday afternoon, March 5. Interment Rock Creek Cemetery.

WOMEN UNDECIDED ON WHAT TO WEAR

Neither Mrs. Coolidge Nor Mrs. Hoover Have Chosen Inaugural Garb.

WEATHER TO BE DICTATOR

(Associated Press.)

Mrs. Herbert Hoover faced the dawn of inauguration day still undecided what to wear.

So did Mrs. Calvin Coolidge.

The First Lady to Be, however, rested peacefully last night after a day arduous from the stares of an already insistently curious public. The weather, it was said authoritatively, will be the final deciding factor in the choice of her inaugural costume.

Mrs. Coolidge, her secretary said, "could not tell" how she will be garbed when she appears as the First Lady for the last time this morning. She, also, will be guided by the weather.

There was similarity as well as dramatic contrast in the two women's Sundays. Both rose and went to church with their husbands, Mrs. Hoover to the Friends Meeting House, in Irving street, and Mrs. Coolidge to the First Congregational Church.

While Mrs. Coolidge returned at noon to a quiet family meal in the White House, Mrs. Hoover went back to the red brick home on the hill to a prelude to the many important functions in which she will be the leading feminine figure as the President's wife. She and Mr. Hoover received the members of the new Cabinet and their wives for luncheon. Only one Cabinet member's wife—Mrs. Robert P. Lamont, who is in Italy and consequently will not be present for some weeks yet—was absent.

Mrs. Coolidge Gives Tea.

During the afternoon, while Mrs. Hoover rested at home, sheltered from the prying eyes of hundreds of private citizens who milled about the house, Mrs. Coolidge received the governors and their wives, who have come to witness her last official appearance, at tea. Mrs. Moses, wife of the New Hampshire senator, and Mrs. Bruce, the Maryland senator's wife, poured.

With the hour of her passing from the White House almost at hand, speculation was rife on her future activities. Her small and intimate last acts were guarded from reporters. Her hosts of admirers, out of deference for the feelings of one who has served them with a model of charm and warmth of personality, kept away from the Executive Mansion.

In contrast, hundreds gathered around the Hoover home, at 2300 S street northwest, determined to satisfy as far as possible their curiosity about the new First Lady.

As the bright afternoon sun beat down upon scores who stood around the house, a secret service agent stationed among them turned wearily to a group of reporters.

Stay All Day.

"They stay all day," he said. "They stay until they get so tired they can't stand any longer. They come and go. These now will stay until they get hungry—probably after dark."

They were frankly of the people, eager and impatient for arrivals and departures at the Hoover home. Children were among them, and women. They pointed to the windows. Each time an automobile drove up, as did several bearing distant relatives of the family, there was a wave of audible inquiry among them.

The red brick house has been placed on the route of every sightseeing bus in the city, apparently; a steady stream of them passed during the day. Privately owned cars, too, glided by, unendingly, and once a taxi containing one young girl drove up, halted for a few moments, and passed on, the occupant sitting back and sighing with seeming satisfaction.

Tuesday, it has been generally inferred, will mean one thing to Mrs Coolidge—freedom. Those who know her realize that a definite sadness will permeate inauguration for her. She has made innumerable close friends in the Capital, and many whom she has met in the official social lanas that the mistress of the White House must travel have remained to become very close to her.

Tears at Leaving.

There were tears in Mrs. Coolidge's eyes as she retired from a White House reception a month ago. As she walked with President Coolidge up the middle stairs of the mansion, at the conclusion of the handshaking of the last Army and Navy reception, she cast a long look back at the crowd below. A mist clouded her eyes, and her hand trimbled as it lay on her husband's arm.

Her official good-bys have been said. The members of the Cabinet family were White House dinner guests Saturday evening, and she bade farewell to the ladies whose personal graces as well as whose official social attainments have endeared them to her.

Every day during the past week has seen a stream of callers at the mansion. They came, many of them, to say good-by to the mistress, as well as to the head, of the house.

But for all this, Tuesday will take her "back home," to the place to which, the President said last year, she and he have often longed to return. Her natural exuberance of spirit, her love of simplicity, must have been sorely tried at times by the restraint naturally imposed upon her by her official position.

Future Is in Doubt.

Just what the Coolidges will do after they reach Northampton is still a matter of conjecture. Their immediate presence there has been necessitated by the serious illness of Mrs. Coolidge's mother. Mrs. Coolidge will welcome being there, also, because it will allow her seclusion in which to prepare for the wedding of her son, John, to Florence Trumbull, daughter of the Governor of Connecticut.

The press of official functions until last night had kept Mrs. Coolidge and her son apart, though he arrived in the Capital early in the day.

And last night these thoughts of the quiet of home life were passing through the mind of the first lady as she performed the last official act of state, the entertainment at dinner of her successor as the first hostess of the Nation. The gathering was a small one, including, besides the two first ladies, the President and the President-to-be and Vice President-elect Curtis and his sister, Mrs. Edward Gann.

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3 Hurt as Autoist Turns to Miss Dog

Car Driven by Capital Girl Is Overturned, Injuring 3 Virginia Visitors.

An effort to avoid striking a dog yesterday resulted in the injury of a man and two women when the automobile in which they were riding swerved and turned over at Woodley road and Thirty-fourth street northwest. The injured were George Corey, 54 years old; Mrs. Minnie King, 53 years old, and Miss Frances King, 23 years old, all of Portsmouth, Va.

The automobile in which they were riding was operated by Miss Frances Moffett, 18 years old, of 3501 Thirteenth street northwest, daughter of Guy Moffett, a member of the personnel classification board of the Civil Service Commission. Miss Moffett was uninjured.

Mrs. King, who with her daughter and Corey were taken to Georgetown University Hospital in a passing automobile, was the most seriously hurt, being treated for a possible fracture of the skull, internal injuries and lacerations. Her daughter suffered bruises to the leg and knees, and Corey a fracture of the arm.

HOOVER BIRTHPLACE FOLK ARRIVE IN CITY

275 From Iowa Will Occupy Places of Honor in Today's Inaugural Exercises.

GOV. HAMMILL IS LEADER

(Associated Press.)

Iowa, the birthplace of Herbert Hoover, has sent a delegation of 275 persons, headed by Gov. John Hammill and a band of 70 pieces, to see the man whom some of them remember as a little red-cheeked orphan boy made President of the United States.

Singing the famed Iowa corn song, they arrived in Washington late last night on a fourteen-car special train and today they will occupy places of honor in the inauguration ceremonies.

President and Mrs. Hoover will receive the Iowa delegation at the White House at noon tomorrow. This word was conveyed to the Iowans by Senator Smith W. Brookhart, of that State, who met the train here. They also will have a prominent place in the parade.

Home Town Folk Arrive.

Closer to Herbert Hoover than any others are the people from West Branch, the little Quaker village, where he was born and to which he returned for his second speech after his nomination. Mollie Carran, his early school teacher, clad in best black silk and with a bunch of violets on her coat, has come to do Hoover honor in return for the admiring tribute he publicly paid her in his West Branch speech.

Newt Butler, his boyhood pal, resplendent in striped collar, polkadot shirt and rainbow tie, has left his soft-drink and lunch stand to run itself while he takes in the sights of the Capital. Newt has the distinction of having once licked Hoover, but also for love of Hoover he quit voting Democratic last fall long enough to cast a vote or his old chum.

Dr. L. J. Leech, 82 years old, who attended Hoover in childhood sickness and used to take the boy with him on long country drives, was the first man to get a reservation on the Iowa special to Washington. Hale and rugged, despite his years, he trudged through the snow to the little red station to get his ticket.

Walks Over Ice for Shirt.

J. W. Reeder, of Topton, who is to have the honor of holding Hoover's hat during the ceremony and has been promised a seat on the platform right next to the President-elect, walked downtown over icy streets and with temperature below zero to purchase a new silk shirt to wear at the ceremony.

Reeder is 92 years old and has voted for every Republican President.

James A. Townsend and his wife, of Chicago, and Bob Brooks and his wife, of West Liberty, are distantly related to Hoover. Mr. Townsend is a second cousin and used to play with Herbert's brother, Theodore.

"I recall how we were always running off from Herbert because he was younger than us, but he always came tagging right along," says Mr. Townsend. He recalls Hulda Hoover, the mother of the President-elect, as a woman of dynamic personality, with glowing eyes and red cheeks when she became earnest while addressing a meeting of friends.

Greeted at Cumberland.

Owing to heavy snows in Iowa, the special was two hours late getting into Cumberland, Md., where a crowd of several thousand had waited patiently for hours to give the Iowans welcome.

The Coe College Band of Iowa and the Municipal Band of Cumberland exchanged musical courtesies by playing the corn song, Maryland and Dixie, and Gov. Hammill gave a short talk after greetings by Mayor Koon.

Upon his arrival at Washington, the train was met, besides Senator Brookhart, by a group of other Iowans, who outlined plans for the festivities.

Hoover's Election Seen As Answer to Prayer

"Hoover's election is the direct answer to the prayers of many millions of Christian citizens as well as the product of faithful and whole-souled work," the Rev. Dr. J. Milton Waldron, pastor, told a colored congregation yesterday morning at the Shiloh Baptist Institutional Church.

The preacher declared that in the last presidential campaign there were more people who prayed for the success of a presidential candidate than in any other national election in the history of the United States. He was speaking on the subject, "The Duty of President Hoover to God and the Nation, and the Obligation of the Nation to God and the Incoming President."

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WARDMAN MANAGEMENT

AERIAL MANEUVERS WILL FEATURE DAY

Brig. Gen. Foulois to Lead 60 Planes and Airships in Parade Over City.

HOOVER TO REVIEW GROUP

Led by Brig. Gen. B. D. Fulois, assistant chief of the Army Air Corps, 55 airplanes and 5 airships of the Army, Navy and Marine Corps will pass in review this afternoon before President Herbert Hoover, a living cross section of the Nation's flying strength.

The civilian air demonstration which was scheduled to precede that by the military planes, was canceled Saturday because of the extremely muddy condition of Bolling Field. Burdette S. Wright, marshal of civil aircraft, notified all prospective participants by telegram.

It is not known at exactly what time the air parade will begin. Army orders place the review itself at 50 minutes after the "H" hour, this being the moment President Hoover concludes his inaugural address. At "H" hour less 25 minutes the entire fleet will rendezvous over Alexandria, Va., at 1,500 feet and will start toward Washington.

Will Fly Slightly North.

The parade up Pennsylvania avenue will be slightly north of that historic thoroughfare, so that the crowds will not be forced to crane their necks too much to see it. Exactly 50 minutes after "H" hour, the leader's plane is supposed to pass the reviewing stand, proceeding directly to the Francis Scott Key Bridge in Georgetown, where the parade will disband, each unit returning to its base.

The planes will fly in groups of nine. Each group will be a "V," composed of three "V's" of three planes each. The first group will fly at 1,500 feet, the next group flying 200 feet above it, that increase in altitude for each group over the one ahead being maintained throughout, so that the final group will fly at about 2,500 feet.

The lighter-than-air division will follow directly behind the airplanes. Leading it will be the Navy's great dirigible Los Angeles, commanded by Lieut. Comdr. C. E. Rosendahl, followed by two J-type Navy dirigibles and two of the TC Army type.

Assembling Is Difficult.

One of the most difficult feats of the parade will be that of assembling the planes and airships in proper formation and bringing them before the reviewing stand on time. The poor condition of Bolling Field has made it necessary to base the planes from Mitchel Field and the bombers from Langley Field at Logan Field, Baltimore, Md., and to move the Marine Corps planes from Quantico, Va., to Bolling Field to make room for the attack contingent from Langley, which will be based there.

The moment at which the President completes his inaugural address will be flashed to all bases, when the planes will take the air. When the President is prepared to begin the review, the planes, already in the air, will be notified by radio through the Army's flying radio laboratory, which will then give the signal.

Gen. Foulois' plane, leading the procession, will be marked with red streamers on the wings. With him will be Maj. Carl Spatz, commander of the Question Mark on its 150-hour flight.

Nine Bombers in Group.

Next will come nine bombers of the Second Bombardment Group, Langley Field, in command of Maj. Hugh Knerr. It was this group which made a round trip from coast to coast recently to participate in the Los Angeles air show and return to its base at Hampton Roads.

Following will be a group of nine attack ships from Langley Field. In this group will be two World War aces, both of whom have received the distinguished service cross for heroism in action. They are Lieut. Clayton Bissell and Capt. George Kennedy.

The next nine planes will be Falcon observation planes from Bolling Field, led by Capt. Willis Hale, chief of operations in the office of the chief of Air Corps. The right element will be led by Capt. Frank O'D. Hunter and the left element by Lieut. Charles W. Sullivan. Capt. Ross W. Hoyt, pilot of the Question Mark refueling plane No. 1, will be in the leading element.

Two groups of nine Navy and Marine Corps planes each will follow. The commanders of these groups were not announced at the Naval Air Station last night.

Airships Follow Planes.

The lighter-than-air contingent will follow close after the planes. Their flying order will not be determined until this morning, because weather conditions will have considerable influence on these ships. Commander Rosendahl will be in charge of the group as marshal of lighter-than-air craft.

The two Navy dirigibles will be the J-3, commanded by Lieut. R. R. Dennett, U. S. N., and the J-4, commanded by Lieut. R. F. Tyler, U. S. N. The two Army ships will be the TC-10, commanded by Capt. William J. Flood, who recently landed his blimp on the roof of the Munitions Building here, and the J-5, commanded by Lieut. Otto Wienecke.

Heavier-than-air craft will rendezvous over Upper Marlboro, Md., shortly after noon. From there they will proceed to Washington, where they will fall in line after the planes.

Tomorrow will see another day of air activity. Early in the afternoon a plane of each type used by the Army will be placed on the flying line for a ground show. Between 2 and 2:30 o'clock a group of Navy and Marine Corps pilots will give a flying show, followed between 2:30 and 3 o'clock by an Army show. The Army pilots will be Lieut. Elwood R. Quesada, night pilot of the Question Mark; Capt. Frank D'O. Hunter and Lieut. Louis M. Merrick.

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F STREET CORNER OF 13TH

2 KILLED BY BLAST OF GAS-TANK TRUCK

Car Hits Curb, Explodes and Flaming Oil Fires Two Pittsburgh Buildings.

DAMAGE PUT AT $30,000

Pittsburgh, March 3 (A.P.).—Two men were burned to death here today when a gasoline tank truck exploded after striking a curb at a sharp turn in a downtown thoroughfare.

Flaming gasoline, which spread over the street, set fire to two buildings.

The men who perished were riding on the truck. They were William M. McGlaughlin, 45, father of ten children, and John E. O'Brien, 25, the driver, who leaves a widow and one child.

The tank truck careened and overturned as it was directed into Liberty avenue from Water street. It burst into flames and there was a small explosion which scattered burning gasoline to buildings occupied by the Anchor Tire & Battery Co. and a Gulf Refining Co. filling station. The structures were damaged to an extent estimated at $30,000. Gasoline at the filling station did not ignite.

The truck, owned by the American Oil Co., carried 1,500 gallons of gasoline. O'Brien was thrown from the cab of the truck as it turned over. He was crushed and burned. McGlaughlin also was pinned under the heavy machine.

Three alarms were turned in and police reserves kept back a crowd of thousands who were attracted by the flames and clouds of dense smoke. Six firemen suffered slight hurts while combatting the fire.

Masonic Lodge, No. 12, Meets Tomorrow Night

The Rev. Thomas E. Boorde, pastor of the Temple Baptist Church, will be the speaker at the meeting tomorrow night of the National Lodge, No. 12, of the Masonic Order, in the Masonic Temple, Thirteenth street and New York avenue northwest.

The meeting will begin with a short business session and will close with refreshments. The lodge is to give its annual ladies' night entertainment March 22 at the Raleigh Hotel.

POLICEMAN ADMITS SHOOTING CHICAGOAN

Victim Tried to Extort Cash in Automobile Thefts, Says Accused Man.

LINK HIM WITH MASSACRE

Chicago, March 3 (N.Y.W.N.S.).—Edward Coleman, seven years on the Chicago police force, confessed tonight that he had taken Michael Bugaro for a ride and shot him through the head.

"He tried to extort $500 from me because I once tipped off automobiles for him to steal," said Coleman. "I quit that racket some time ago."

The first car Coleman told Bugaro to steal belonged to a man shot to death in a brawl and was standing at the scene. Coleman pointed out several other cars and then Government agents arrested Bugaro. Coleman says Bugaro demanded $500 to fight the Government.

"I knew he had me, so I decided to take him for a ride," Coleman confessed. "I persuaded two of his pals to help me kill him and I got him into my car Saturday night. I pulled my gun and let him have it."

Stripped of his badge and uniform, Coleman was in a cell at the detective bureau today.

Coleman was called from his home and taken to the hospital, where Bugaro tried to leap out of his bed to grapple with the policeman. Deputy Stege said Coleman then denied having seen Bugaro during the night, but was unable to explain the presence of blood stains on his automobile and his coat.

Stege said he had not questioned Coleman about the Moran gang massacre of February 14, but, he added, "A man who would do a thing like this job tonight, would not be above the other crime." Assistant State's Attorney David Stansbury, who has not given up the suspicion that policemen were involved in the Moran slaughter, said the Coleman charges confirm this view.

He has launched a gigantic espionage of the police. As a result of his conviction, real police are involved. So strong is the evidence against the police, in the view of the State's attorney's office, that it is not considered practicable to trust more than a few of the members of the department with developments in the gang murders.

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CURTIS AND DAWES IN NOVEL SPOTLIGHT

Capital Wonders if Retiring Vice President Plans Senate Rule Attack.

SUCCESSOR MAY ANSWER

(Associated Press.)

Charles Curtis and Charles Dawes were holding a spotlight all their own yesterday as Washington looked forward with some anticipation to the Vice Presidential inaugural today.

Four years ago the impetuous Gen. Dawes, of the American Expeditionary Forces in France, gave officialdom a shock with an explosive assault upon the senate's ancient and self-esteemed rules as he assumed the Vice Presidency. He wanted to limit senate debate.

The past master of those rules, Charles Curtis, retiring leader of the senate and for years the chairman of its rules committee, takes over the Vice Presidential crown.

Answer Will Come Today.

Will Dawes go out as he came in and again expostulate on those almost sacred rules? Will Curtis answer him? Washington wondered last night and today at noon before the President, the President-elect, the Supreme Court, the members of Congress and the Diplomatic Corps in the chamber of the Senate the answer will come.

And thus the Vice Presidential inaugural—almost routine in the past—has been lifted this year to a pedestal not so far below that occupied by Herbert Hoover and Calvin Coolidge in the full sunshine of America's interest.

Equally distinguished Americans, Charles Dawes, the business man, and Charles Curtis, the veteran legislator, offer a study of contrasts in their attitudes on the intricacies of legislative procedure.

Assured in bountiful measure of the esteem of the Senate, which totally ignored his plea for modification of the rules, Mr. Dawes was ready last night to depart from official life. He goes back to Chicago to resume his former office of chairman of the board of the Central Trust Co. of Illinois.

Going to Santo Domingo.

But in a few days the man who was called by Europe to solve its vexing German reparations problem will answer a new call—from Santo Domingo. Mr. Dawes will head a commission of American financial experts to revise the fiscal organization of that government.

Republicans and Democrats spoke their praise to the smiling, outspoken Vice President in the Senate. Their words were warm and from the heart. Saturday night the Washington newspaper men paid their tribute. The Gridiron Club, a newspaper men's organization, did the unusual of having Mr. Dawes as its lone guest.

The genial general smiled and laughed as the newspaper men recounted in picturesque terms the history of his colorful four years at Washington—nor did they forget the memorable incident of almost four years ago when Dawes was absent and unable to break the tie vote in the Senate on confirmation of Charles Beecher Warren, selected by President Coolidge for Attorney General. Despite a hurried dash by taxi to the Capitol, Dawes arrived too late, and Mr. Warren never became a Cabinet member.

That was a few days after Dawes entered office. From that roll call until the last one yesterday he was never absent from the Senate chamber, but oddly enough he was only called upon once again to break a tie.

Citizens Throughout U. S. Plan to Hear Hoover's Induction as President on Radio

State Law Makers, Pupils and Clubs to Listen at Loud Speakers.

Palo Alto Friends Arrange to Fill Lull in Fete With Program.

By ROBERT D. HEINL.

Like the stranger who remarked that if no one else had anything to say he would like to put in a good word for California—during the lull which is expected to occur while Mr. Hoover is eating his first luncheon as President at the White House this afternoon, prior to the big parade, a special radio program will be staged by neighbors in his home town of Palo Alto, Calif. The thought is that not only may Mr. Hoover tune in on it, but also the radio audience listening to the inaugural ceremonies through WRC and the 70 stations of the National Broadcasting System.

The celebration will be held in the chapel on the campus of Leland Stanford University, alma mater of the new President, at about 1:30 o'clock, Washington time. The NBC microphones will transmit official greetings of Gov. Young of California and President Swain, of Leland Stanford, and carry them East to the White House radio receiver. The university glee club, under direction of Albert Kuhlman, the university band, directed by Ernest W. Martin, and Warren Allen at the organ, will send musical congratulations to President Hoover.

Lawmakers to Listen.

State legislatures, student bodies, movie theater audiences, busy business men and travelers, and the great unseen audience which will listen in at the home receiving sets will turn in on the general inaugural broadcast before and after the Palo Alto event.

Both houses of the Colorado State Legislature will assemble in the senate chamber of the Colorado State House to hear the inaugural ceremonies and President Hoover's address through a receiving set tuned in on station KOA at Denver.

Forty-five thousand Denver school children will listen in on the inaugural story, according to an order issued by A. L. Threlkeld, superintendent of Denver schools, who has arranged to have receiving sets installed in every school assembly room.

The Oklahoma State Legislature will also listen in on the inaugural broadcast.

Reports from other sections of the Nation indicate that the inaugural broadcast will be the main study in schools in Ohio, Iowa, Indiana, Illinois and many other States today.

City Auditorium to Be Open.

In San Antonio, Tex., the municipal auditorium, which seats 7,000 persons, will be open to the public and the complete radio story of the inaugural will be available through giant radio speakers.

Hospitals throughout the Nation, including Walter Reed, the Naval, Emergency and others in the District, have installed radio receiving sets. Loud speakers have been set up in the wards and headsets have been provided for patients unable to leave their beds.

The radio report of the inauguration will be picked up on a number of passenger trains both in the United States and Canada, where they are somewhat ahead of us on radio train equipment. Many restaurants are advertising the radio story of the inaugural as a special inducement to luncheon parties and theaters in many large cities will open in the morning and feature the story of events in Washington.

Pickard Aerial Speaker.

The feature of a two-hour dress rehearsal by the Columbia Broadcasting System yesterday was a trial flight by Sam Pickard, former Radio Commissioner, and the flying vice president of Columbia. It was the first time he had been in an airplane since he was shot down and almost lost his life in a fight with Baron Richthofen's flying circus October 31, 1918.

"It was great to be back in the air," Mr. Pickard, who went up in a Navy plane piloted by Lieut. John Sterling, U. S. N., at the Naval Air Station, said enthusiastically. "I was right at home again in a few minutes. I believe listeners will be very much interested in the airplane broadcast today. It's going to be a wonderful picture from the air.

"We flew first at 1,000 feet. Pennsylvania avenue, with its flags and decorative color, looked like a great flower garden. The Capitol, with the hundreds of automobiles and thousands of sightseers, reminded me for all the world of a great beehive, and, with its activity today, it will be a beehive.

"White House Beautiful."

"The old White House looked the best of all. Dazzling white yesterday, with the sun shining on it, it was one of the most beautiful sights I have ever beheld."

H. A. Bellows, of station WCCO, also a former radio commissioner, and Milton Baker, of station WMAL, in charge of the Columbia broadcast, said the signals came through from Pickard's plane very satisfactorily.

"We had feared the roar of the motors," Mr. Bellows said, "but this really formed a realistic background. The reception was fine and the voices from the plane clear and distinct."

The Columbia airplane broadcast, which may be heard through station WMAL, will take place at 3 o'clock this afternoon. There also will be a broadcast from aloft by the N. B. C., through WRC at 10 o'clock in the morning. Alois Havrilla, formerly of the N. B. C., will make his debut as a Columbia announcer at the White House today.

Loud Speakers Are Wired.

Bright and early yesterday morning the broadcasting truck of the Chesapeake & Potomac Telephone Co. drove into the White House grounds. H. M. Craven, Chesapeake & Potomac maintenance supervisor, and a crew of seven men quickly strung an emergency wire across the lawn and later connected the truck with the public address system horns in the grand stands in front of the White House on the north and south sides of the Avenue.

Thus the occupants of these stands, through loud speakers, will be able to hear the ceremonies attending the swearing in of the Vice President in the Senate and later Mr. Hoover on the Capitol steps. Also by means of this Chesapeake & Potomac system of loud speakers the waiting crowds in front of the Capitol will be able to hear the swearing in of the Vice President in the Senate. Mr. Craven made tests at both the Capitol and the White House and announced everything in perfect working order.

Contrary to the popular notion, these broadcasts provided for the Capitol and White House grand-stand audiences will not be by radio, but will be by direct wire circuits. Thus, in the Senate, the proceedings of which will be broadcast today for the first time in its history, there will be three separate pick-ups, two for the chairs and a third for the Chesapeake & Potomac public address system horns.

Lighting May Spoil Photos.

It is doubtful if the uncertain light in the Senate chamber will afford an opportunity for the successful making of movietones there, but the synchronized picture operators will be at work at the Capitol and White House. Movietones are to be made by Fox, Paramount, Pathe and Hearst. Likewise, an experimental radio movie broadcast will be attempted by De Forest-Jenkins Laboratories. The American Telephone & Telegraph Co. will flash still photographs to all parts of the country.

Both the NBC broadcast, heard locally through Station WRC, and that of the CBS through WMAL, will begin at 10 o'clock this morning and continue through the duration of the inaugural ceremonies and parade, including the time, if any, that the Senate may push back the hands of the clock in order to complete its deliberations.

The concluding radio event will be the broadcasting of the charity inaugural ball, beginning at 11 o'clock.

Schedule for Broadcasting Of Ceremonies Announced

The National Broadcasting Co. late last night announced the following approximate time schedule for its world-wide inaugural broadcast:

10 a. m.—Opening announcement from NBC Washington studios.

10:03 a. m.—Roll call of points from airplane.

10:05 a. m.—White House portico.

10:09 a. m.—East front of Capitol.

10:10 a. m.—Airplane.

10:15 a. m.—President's reviewing stand.

11 a. m.—Presidential party leaving White House.

12 noon—Senate chamber; inaugural ceremonies for Vice President.

12:45 p. m.—Oath of office given Mr. Hoover by Chief Justice Taft.

12:50 p. m.—Inaugural address by President Hoover.

1:30 p. m.—Departures of Mr. Coolidge and President Hoover and party.

1:45 p. m.—Hoover party arrives at White House.

1:55 p. m.—A trip through the Capitol, George Washington Popkins, 92-year-old Capitol guide.

2:10 p. m.—Aerial view of inaugural parade.

2:25 p. m.—Radio celebration in honor of President Hoover from the campus, Leland Stanford University, Palo Alto, Calif.

2:45 p. m.—Inaugural parade passes President's reviewing stand.

11 p. m. to midnight—Music from inaugural charity ball.

The Columbia Broadcasting System has announced the following as its approximate schedule for today:

10 a. m.—Opening announcement.

10:30 a. m.—Description of Senate chamber.

10:51 a. m.—Calvin Coolidge and Herbert Hoover leaving White House for Capitol.

12:14 p. m.—Inauguration of Vice President.

12:40 p. m.—Inauguration of President.

2:07 p. m.—Description of parade.

3:06 p. m.—Description of Washington from the air by Sam Pickford, vice president of Columbia.

3:32 p. m.—Band music and closing announcement.

11 p. m.—Inaugural ball.

NEW COMMANDANT



MAJ. JOHN B. MAYNARD,
Who will succeed Maj. W. R. Nichols as professor of military science and tactics and commandant of cadets at Virginia Polytechnic Institute, at Blacksburg, Va. He is now assigned to the Army War College here.

RECESS OVER SABBATH CALLED IN SENATE ON ALIEN QUOTA BILL

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 1.

new immigration quotas should go into effect. Three years was the time authorized for this ascertainment, and it was provided that the new quotas should be proclaimed by the President on April 1, 1927, to take effect the following July 1.

But in 1927 Congress postponed the effective date for one year, and in 1928 the same year's postponement was voted. The date for the proclamation now stands at April 1 next, with Mr. Hoover having said in his speech of acceptance that this provision of the law ought to be repealed.

British Quota Double.

The new quotas have been ascertained by the commission made up of the Secretary of State, Secretary of Commerce and Secretary of Labor. They have been transmitted to the White House with their provisions which double the English quota, cut 40 per cent off the Irish Free State, cut into the German quota, eliminate more than half the immigrants from Norway and Sweden, increase the Italian and other quotas slightly and otherwise effect a new distribution up to the maximum figure of 153,000 and odd each year, the exact maximum, on the basis of the calculations, providing for two-tenths of an immigrant of some nationality not assigned.

The whole procedure is conceded to be confusing, and there is also some question as to whether it is mandatory or discretionary with the new President to proclaim the new system on April 1. When Harlan F. Stone was Attorney General he is understood to have advised President Coolidge that the proclamation was mandatory, and partly because of this Congress made the postponements year by year, pending some way out of the impasse.

Planned Fight Yesterday.

In the last-minute efforts to bring about a vote for postponement the Senate remained in session last night until agreement for a Sunday session had been reached. The plan yesterday at the outset of the session was to devote the day to fighting this issue to a conclusion, and those favoring postponement believed their chances good to win by a narrow vote. They believed a Sunday session might be in their favor in the sense that senators might hesitate about desecrating the Sabbath with a filibuster. However, the Sunday feature worked in the opposite direction as soon as Senator Robinson, Democratic leader, got the floor.

"Mr. President," said Senator Robinson, "by custom, universal in every part of the United States, and by the statutes of all the States, the Sabbath Day has been set apart as a day for rest and worship. Only under conditions of emergency or of imperative necessity does the Christian spirit of this Nation prompt or justify the action of its citizens when they engage in toil on that day.

Asks Senate Adherence.

"The Senate of the United States as one of the branches of the legislative departments of the national government, should respect the custom and the law of this Nation. In my judgment, it is an unwholesome practice for the Congress of the United States to engage in the transaction of business on the Sabbath Day except under such imperative conditions.

"Incidents in the Senate last night, after we had been in continuous session for almost twelve hours, disclosed the fact that a sharp controversy had been brought into the Senate during the closing hours of this session, which would result in a prolonged, and probably fruitless, contest in this body on the Lord's Day. Making no pretense to the possession of a sanctimonious disposition, but respectfully conforming to the traditions, the sentiments, and feelings which are deep grounded in the hearts and consciences of the men and women of this Republic I enter a solemn protest, in all sincerity, against the proposal that is now imminent to compel the members of this body to violate their conscientious convictions, desecrate and dishonor the Sabbath, and engage in what is likely to become an unseemly filibuster.

Bruce Cites Precedent.

"It may be a bad precedent," interrupted Senator Bruce, "but I ask the senator whether it is not a fact that the Senate did meet on Sunday in the year 1928?"

"Yes," replied Senator Robinson, "and they have done so several other times, but I am sure my friend, the Senator from Maryland, is too good a lawyer and has too comprehensive a conviction of moral principles, to justify another unnecessary desecration of the Sabbath by what has occurred in the past."

"I should like to ask the senator," Bruce continued, "whether he heard any one last night base his opposition to a session of the Senate today on sabbatarian scruples?"

"Yes," answered Senator Robinson, "twenty senators. They did not object in debate because the motions were not debatable, but I could name twenty senators about the chamber who did so."

"The better the day the better the deed," commented Bruce.

"Yes," continued Robinson, "and if that argument appeals to the senator from Maryland, it is quite a surprise to me, knowing his thorough comprehension of the immorality that underlies such an axiom."

Bingham Agrees.

"I agree entirely with what the senator has said," said Senator Bingham, of Connecticut, "but I ask the senator whether he would yield for the purpose of allowing me to submit a proposed agreement that the Senate shall now recess until tomorrow and that upon the convening of the session tomorrow the Senate shall proceed to vote upon the national origins measure, which the House is about to pass and send over to us."

"No," returned Robinson, "I will not violate the principle that I am asserting by transacting business voluntarily and thus make my own argument absurd. I therefore move that the Senate take a recess until 11 o'clock tomorrow morning."

Senator Walsh, of Massachusetts, sought to amend the motion so that a vote would be assured on both the so-called Plaza bill and the Nye resolution. The Vice President ruled the amendent not in order, and ordered the roll call, which was as follows:

Roll Call.

For adjournment:

Republicans: Capper, Dale, Goff, Hale, Hastings, Moses, Nye, Pine, Reed of Pennsylvania; Robinson, of Indiana; Sackett, Smoot, Steiwer, Waterman, Watson—15.

Democrats: Barkley, Bayard, Black, Blease, Bratton, Caraway, Fletcher, George, Glass, Harris, Hayden, Heflin, McKellar, Mayfield, Overman, Robinson, of Arkansas; Sheppard, Simmons, Stephens, Swanson, Smith, Thomas, of Oklahoma; Trammell, Tyson—24.

Total—39.

Against adjournment:

Republicans: Bingham, Blaine, Borah, Brookhart, Burton, Couzens, Deneen, Edge, Fess, Frazier, Glenn, Greene, Jones, Keyes, McMaster, McNary, Metcalf, Norbeck, Norris, Phipps, Schall, Shortridge, Thomas, of Idaho; Vandenberg—24.

Democrats: Broussard, Bruce, Copeland, Dill, Gerry, Hawes, Kendrick, King, Ransdell, Steck, Wagner, Walsh, of Massachusetts—12.

Total—36.

The Senate then recessed at 11:37 and there will be no time today to resume consideration of national origins legislation with a chance for a vote.

Americans Abroad Will Observe Rites

Rome Colony to Toast New President; Paris Papers Eulogize Him.

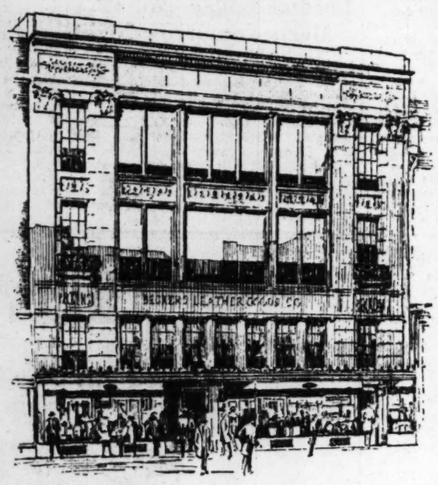
Rome, March 3 (A.P.).—The inauguration of Herbert Hoover as President of the United States at noon tomorrow will be observed by the American colony in Rome by one minute of silence. Numerous tea parties have been organized, and promptly at 6 o'clock, which is noon in Washington, the participants will stand with upraised cups, or glasses, for one minute, after which orchestras will play "The Star-Spangled Banner."

Paris, March 3 (A.P.).—Herbert Hoover's inauguration as President of the United States is prominently displayed today by the entire French press, which refers to him as a "self-made man." L'Intransigeant declares Mr. Hoover is one of the best qualified men in the history of the United States to assume the office of the Presidency, while Liberte emphasizes that the next American President is "neither a politician nor a lawyer."

Long reviews of Mr. Hoover's work in connection with war relief in Belgium and northern France are printed. Numerous cables of congratulations have been filed with the French telegraph offices for transmission to Washington.

He Doesn't Need Legs.

Detroit News: The latest idea is that Babe Ruth's legs are going bad. This is a drawback: It will take longer to round the bases 59 times a year in a wheelchair.



1877 - - - 1929

FIFTY-TWO years ago today, flags were flying from the upper windows of the old Corcoran Building at Fifteenth Street and Pennsylvania Avenue, and the shops below flaunted gay decorations in honor of President Hayes.

One of those shops was Becker's Leather Goods House—dealers in "traveling goods, fancy carriage harness and saddlery."

Established the preceding year, 1876, Becker's was a typical leather store of that day, when the hoop trunk and carpetbag were in vogue and "the horse was king."

Today, after half a century in business, Becker's is an institution which has been pronounced unique by travelers from all over the world.

Becker's modern home is located on F Street, a short distance away from the Washington Hotel where the old Corcoran Building formerly stood.

It is a store in which any traveler will feel delightfully at home—surrounded by a display of luggage and leatherware second to none for beauty, quality or completeness.

We join the Nation today in extending congratulations to our thirty-first President, Herbert C. Hoover.

BECKERS

1314-16-18 F Street N. W.

NATIONALLY KNOWN FOR QUALITY AND SERVICE

"I'll say one thing for him... he knows his cigarettes, anyway. He'd rather have a Chesterfield, too!"



. . . *much rather!* Fact is, Chesterfields are mild without being flat. They succeed where so many others fail: *They Satisfy!*

Chesterfield

. . . mild enough *for anybody* and yet *THEY SATISFY*

LIGGETT & MYERS TOBACCO CO.

CABINET OF HOOVER GATHERS AT LUNCH

Departing Officials Say Farewell as New Body Meets Its Chief.

STIMSON STILL EN ROUTE

(Associated Press.)

On the eve of their induction into office the members of the Hoover Cabinet gathered yesterday around the hospitable table of their chief to greet one another and exchange pleasantries as friends—the next gathering will be as high officials of the Nation.

President Coolidge's Cabinet members, on the other hand, were mostly making preparations to vacate their offices and leave Washington, and devoting much time to farewells and packing. Saturday night they gathered for the last time as dinner guests of Mr. Coolidge at the White House.

Henry L. Stimson, Mr. Hoover's Secretary of State, was the only member of his official family absent from Washington. Although he has already left Manila, where for more than a year he has been administering the Philippines, he will not land in San Francisco until March 20.

Others on Hand.

All the other new Cabinet appointees were on hand yesterday and will participate in today's ceremonies. Their names will be passed on by the Senate in special session today for ratification and Mr. Hoover has already indicated that he will call them for his first Cabinet meeting tomorrow. The oaths of office probably will be administered tomorrow morning before the Cabinet meeting.

Most of Mr. Hoover's luncheon guests yesterday were already previously acquainted with each other and all knew of each other's reputation. Few, however, were close friends and the new Cabinet members welcomed the opportunity of drawing nearer to each other and of supplementing with personal intimacy the close working relations which will be theirs in the next years.

Andrew W. Mellon and James J. Davis, the only two members of the old Cabinet to serve in the new, were the veterans of yesterday's gathering. Charles Francis Adams, Arthur M. Hyde and Robert P. Lamont are newcomers to official life in Washington, while Ray Lyman Wilbur has served here only during the war as chief of the conservation division of the food administration. Stimson's experience in administration office dates back as far as 1911 as Secretary of War in the Taft administration.

Old Cabinet Prepares.

A wide variety of future activities faced the retiring members of Mr. Coolidge's Cabinet. Secretary Kellogg will remain in office as head of the foreign department until his successor can reach the Capital, probably about April 1. Mr. Kellogg may thus still see his fondest ambition realized, namely, the ratification by all signatory nations of the Kellogg treaty to renounce war. Only four of the ratifications of the original signatories of the treaty have not yet been deposited in the State Department. The Polish and French ratifications, however, are on the way, and the Belgian and Japanese adherences are expected here very soon.

On leaving office Mr. Kellogg, after a protracted vacation, will go back to St. Paul and practice law. Attorney General Sargent will do the same, and after serving in the highest legal position in the country, he proposes to return to the big red brick house in Ludlow, within easy reach of the plentiful trout streams of Vermont.

A diplomatic period in Europe is predicted for Secretary Davis of the War Department, who is reported as still anxious to serve his country and whose usefulness is well known to the new President.

Jardine to Aid Farmer.

The farmer's problem still will remain Secretary Jardine's chief preoccupation after leaving office. As soon as possible he will take up duties here as counsel for the Federated Fruit and Vegetable Growers.

Secretary Wilbur of the Navy Department, brother of the next Interior Secretary, probably will return to the bench. One of Mr. Coolidge's last official acts was to nominate him for a Federal judgeship in the Pacific Coast area. His nomination was not confirmed by the Senate for lack of time, but it is confidently expected that Mr. Hoover will resubmit his name. Mr. Wilbur was chief justice of the California Supreme Court at the time he was appointed to the Navy portfolio.

Secretaries West and Whiting of the Interior and Commerce Departments are expected to return to Chicago and Holyoke, Mass., respectively, to take up again their private affairs. Mr. West is a lawyer and Mr. Whiting a paper manufacturer.

New Will Go Fishing.

It was said yesterday that Postmaster General New's chief occupation immediately on leaving office will be to catch up on his hunting and fishing after eight years at his desk here. He then will return to live in Washington.

The new Cabinet will waste no time in going to work. Even Stimson, although about 8,000 miles from Washington, already will be engaged in further cementing American relations with Japan at a dinner to be tendered him by Baron Tanaka, Japanese foreign minister, in Tokyo, at which he will be the guest of honor.

William D. Mitchell, as solicitor general for the last four years, is intimately acquainted with his immediate duties as the new Attorney General. James W. Good, of Iowa, long a member of Congress and for years the chairman of the appropriations committee, will be no stranger to the duties and requirements of the Secretary of War. Walter F. Brown's service as assistant Secretary of Commerce has given him a full knowledge of the functioning of the Federal Government which will enable him to settle down immediately to his duties as Postmaster General.

Wilbur, Hyde and Lamont are all regarded as outstanding figures in the fields which they will have have to administer as Secretaries of the Interior, Agriculture and Commerce, respectively. Adams' reputation as a lover of the sea has assured him an enthusiastic welcome at the Navy Department.

Commercial Aviation Practical, Black Holds

Johannesburg, March 3 (A.P.).—Van Lear Black, Baltimore publisher, who is on an air jaunt to Cape Town, believes his flight already has demonstrated the practicability of commercial flying over long distances. In a discussion of commercial air development in South Africa, Mr. Black said he believed the many aerodromes in use were too small to accommodate properly the large planes used for commercial purposes.

The publisher, who came here for a side visit from Pretoria, yesterday, was received with great enthusiasm everywhere he went.

Why delay! There's no question of having to wait until you have the entire cash price for the good used car you want. Low initial payments and easy monthly installments are offered in the Classified Ads in The Post under "Automobiles for Sale."

"Lame Ducks" of 70th Congress Include Senator James Reed and Other Notables

Famous Orator of Missouri Is Going Into Voluntary Retirement March 4.

More Than 60 Changes to Take Place in Upper and Lower Bodies.

By THEODORE TILLER.

No Congress comes to an end without a twinge in the hearts of members, because adjournment means that the next session will be one of missing faces. So it will be today as the Seventieth Congress completes its record and goes to its niche in legislative history.

There are to be more than 60 changes in the House and nearly a dozen in the Senate, with its total membership of 96, as compared with 435 in the lower chamber.

Not all of those who fade out of the congressional picture today are nationally known, but each has made his imprint according to his lights and has formed associations that are hard to sever. Few are retiring voluntarily. They go because they are in the game of politics and some constituencies are fickle, just like cards.

Outstanding among those who pass from the stage of Congress today are Senator "Jim" Reed, of Missouri, and Representative Finis Garrett, of Tennessee. The former is among the greatest orators the Senate has heard within a generation or more; the latter has been Democratic leader of the House since the death of Claude Kitchin, of North Carolina, about six years ago. He, too, has oratorical ability far above the average and his grasp of parliamentary procedure is extraordinary.

Reed and Garrett Old-Timers.

Both Reed and Garrett are "old-timers," as citizens have a way of saying out West. Reed's flights of oratory, his satire, his command of words and his deep thrusts as a member of investigating committees have thrilled the Senate and its galleries for eighteen years. Garrett came to the House as a "rookie" representative 24 years ago and rose to his party's leadership. He would have attained the Speakership had the Democrats been able to win control of the House in recent years.

Representative Garrett, despite his ability, is a man of innate modesty. The late Speaker Champ Clark, who was here ahead of the Tennesseean, attested to that in a little story of Garrett's early days in the House Garrett sat around for two or three years without seeking recognition or making a speech. Nowadays a new member is likely to burst out upon the floor during the first week. One day Mr. Garrett diffidently confided to Champ Clark that he had certain views upon the tariff that he'd like to tell the House. Champ Clark had not then reached the Speakership, but he bluntly yet kindly told the youngster:

"Go in there and get recognition and speak your speech. I'll help you get recognition. This is a forum of free debate."

First Speech Well Received.

Garrett obeyed the advice and his maiden speech was good enough to be used a little later as a campaign document by the Democratic party. Since then the sonorous voice of the Tennessee member has held House attention hundreds of times.

Senator Reed goes out of the Senate voluntarily. It is said that a year or so ago he vowed that he was tired of the "hypocrisy" he saw here and there in public life and was going to quit.

Possibly Senator Reed has since regretted that decision, as have his colleagues in the Senate, regardless of party, but he went through with the promise to himself. Representative Garrett lost his House seat because he sought to come to the Senate and was defeated by Senator Kenneth McKellar, of Tennessee, in the primaries last year. Garrett, however, has had his ability recognized by President Coolidge, who appointed him to a lifetime place on the Customs Court of Appeals and the Senate promptly confirmed the nomination. So he stays in Washington, as Senator Reed turns westward to Kansas City and the resumption of private life and a law practice.

Reed's masterful farewell to the Senate was during debate on the Jones bill, providing more drastic punishment for violators of the prohibition law. Although a limit had been placed on debate, both the wets and drys of the Senate waived the limitation that Reed might complete his expose of conditions that have arisen under the Volstead act, which he described as a prohibitory law constituting "the worst crime ever committed within the borders of the United States."

Wet-Dry Voters Assailed.

Reed assailed members of Congress who "vote dry and drink wet," and facetiously threatened to give their names. Later he said his joke had been taken seriously by some who were frightened and he reassured them by asserting that, while he may have done many wicked things during a lifetime, he "would never fall to the level of a prohibition informer."

The Missourian's parting prophecy in the Senate was that "it will not be long until the moral sensibilities of all thoughtful people are awakened to the truth * * * until this reign of hypocrisy, cant, chicanery and fraud will come to an ignominious end."

Reed was as good, or better, in that speech as in the days when he packed the galleries and the floor with attacks upon the League of Nations past, and, later, dissected the disclosures of the Reed "campaign slush fund" investigating committee.

Retiring along with Reed, and voluntarily also, is Senator George P. McLean, of Connecticut, member of the great committee on finance and foreign affairs. These two entered the Senate together March 4, 1911. McLean will be succeeded by Frederic C. Walcott. Senator McLean has been one of the quiet men of the Senate, speaking infrequently, but working indefatigably in committee.

Bayard Picturesque Figure.

It seems there has always been a "Bayard, of Delaware," in the Senate, but Senator Thomas F. Bayard, defeated by a Republican opponent last November, will not be in the next Congress. He has been here only seven years, but before him a father, a grandfather, a great uncle, a great-grandfather and a great-great-grandfather were senators from Delaware. Senator Bayard, tall, rather gaunt, lean-faced, is the only Senate member who wears an "artist's tie," a drooping black bow, and he looks something like a Shakespearean actor playing a solemn role.

Senator Edward I. Edwards, a wet from the wet State of New Jersey, passes out, too. He was the victim of the Hoover landslide. He also is tall, thin, rangy-looking. He belonged to the Senate's "wet bloc," which was decimated last November, though not, it is held, on the prohibition issue.

Since the passing by death of Senator Henry Cabot Lodge, of Massachusetts, Senator William Cabell Bruce, of Maryland, has been called the "scholar of the Senate." Hoover carried Maryland and Bruce, the Democrat, was engulfed, and will be succeeded by former Gov. Phillips Lee Goldsborough.

Senator Bruce, while not an old-timer, has lent spice to Senate debates with his assaults on prohibition and occasional expositions of Jeffersonian democracy and the tenets of the founders. He is the author of works on Benjamin Franklin and John Randolph of Roanoke. He quotes without notes from the classics and also the writings of the constitutional authorities from the beginning of this Government.

Other Senators Out of Jobs.

Other senators saying good-by to service here, at least for the present, include M. M. Neely, of West Virginia; Peter Goelet Gerry, of Rhode Island, a Democrat who was nosed out, although Al Smith carried the State; Earle B. Mayfield, of Texas, defeated in the primaries by Representative Tom Connally, and Octaviano Larrazolo, of New Mexico. However, Senator Larrazolo was elected to fill out an unexpired term, and former Senator Bronson Cutting, scion of an old New York family who went West for his health, will come for the full term of six years.

Over on the House side there have been numerous political casualties. Among those going out is Representative Tom Blanton, of Texas, whose autobiography takes a full page in the Congressional Directory. He tried to come to the Senate after twelve years in the lower body, but failed. He expects to return to his old desk two years hence, it is said. Blanton has been called the "turbulent Texan," "the stormy petrel," the "terrifying Texan," and a few other things because of his attacks upon the Washington Police Department, certain District Commissioners and other instrumentalities of government in the National Capital.

Blanton is an indefatigable worker, a rapid-fire and vitriolic debater and the most persistent and uncompromising maker of "points of order" in legislative debate since Robert Bruce Macon, of Arkansas, served in the House about two decades ago.

Gubernatorial Ambition Fatal.

Representative James T. Begg, of Ohio, who successfully managed the campaign of Nicholas Longworth for the Speakership, becomes a "lame duck" because he sought the governorship of his State and failed to land it. For a time he was regarded as the spokesman of the Speaker on the floor, and functioned as a sort of assistant leader and legislative round-up man. He was always quick in debate and one of the "peppery" young men of the House until he become possessed of gubernatorial ambitions.

During the Seventieth Congress death removed about a dozen members. These included William A. Oldfield, of Arkansas, the Democratic whip, who is succeeded by his widow, and Martin B. Madden, of Illinois, powerful and brilliant chairman of the appropriations committee. Mr. Madden is to be succeeded by a negro, Oscar de Priest, of Chicago, the first colored man to sit in Congress in many years. His entry reminds the Southerners of "reconstruction days" and a period thereafter.

Considering its size, the Kentucky delegation in the House suffered the greatest turnover, or turnout, in the November elections. In the Seventieth Congress Kentucky has been represented by eight Democrats and three Republicans. But the Hoover whirlwind swept over the mountains and blue grass valleys of Old Kentucky, and in the next Congress there will be nine Republican and two Democrats.

Berger, Socialist, Retires.

Another "lame duck" who will limp from the halls of the House is Victor L. Berger, of Wisconsin, the first Socialist ever elected to Congress and the only Socialist member of that body. Mr. Berger is an in-and-outer, who appears inevitably to have a battle every two years with William H. Stafford, of Milwaukee, also an in-and-outer. Stafford beat Berger last November and will come back, but two years from now there'll doubtless be the same old fight.

During the World War period Berger was twice refused admission to the House because of his antiwar utterances and his conviction and sentence to the penitentiary by the then Judge Kenneaw Mountain Landis, the present czar of baseball. However, the Supreme Court set aside the conviction and when Berger once more showed up with a certificate of election, this to the Sixty-eighth Congress, they let him in.

Berger is a rather jolly old fellow, and able, too, and though his 434 colleagues all disagree with his political and economic views, the Wisconsin Socialist is popular personally. He publishes one of the largest Socialist dailies printed in the English language.

So, regardless of politics, the Seventieth Congress dies amid lingering farewells and regrets among men who have fumed and fretted and debated together for years, but who are all pretty much alike under the skin—and the man who stays on really hates to see the other fellows have to go.

Byrd and Coolidge Exchange Greeting

Antarctic Party Sends Good Wishes; President Radios Hope for Success.

(Associated Press.)

A message of good wishes from Richard E. Byrd and the members of his expedition in the Antarctic elicited from President Coolidge yesterday a reply in which he thanked the explorers and expressed the hope that their undertaking would be successful.

Commander Byrd's message read: "The members of our expedition, basing at Little America, Antarctic, send cordial good wishes to the retiring President. I wish to include my personal thanks for your many courtesies to me."

To this Mr. Coolidge replied as follows: "Many thanks to you and the members of your expedition for the cordial message coming from the furtherest stretches of the world. I wish you every success in your undertaking."

Prague Jews Fight For Old Cemetery

Famous Savants and Rabbis Are Buried in Plot Now 1,000 Years Old.

Prague, March 3 (A.P.).—One of the oldest Jewish cemeteries in the world may soon disappear. It has stood for 1,000 years in the heart of the city and contains the bodies of famous Jewish savants and rabbis.

It marks the old Ghetto and is today the busiest part of the capital. Modern buildings have been erected around the cemetery, but the government encounters opposition whenever an attempt is made to transfer the remains of fifteen generations of Jews outside the city wall.

The Jews of Prague are understood to have support from abroad in their efforts to prevent the destruction of the cemetery.

HOOVER AND COOLIDGE AWAITING RITES AFTER SABBATH WORSHIP

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 1.

Getting back to Mr. Colidge, over in the First Congregational Church. The years of his constant attendance at church as a President have worn off the shock which applause on the Sabbath used to give him. Crowds applauded both as he left the White House and as he entered the church and to each he answered by smilingly doffing his hat, attended by the gracious smile of Mrs. Coolidge.

"Coolidge's" Hymns Sung.

Hymns which Mr. and Mrs. Coolidge have long loved were sung: "Crown him with many crowns," "Beneath the Cross of Jesus," and finally as the sacrament was distributed the great veiled choir and the congregation joined in "My Faith Looks Up to Thee," and "Just as I Am."

Dr. Pierce made no reference to the departing of his most distinguished member, but in the church calendar there was a reference to him.

"Here he has come," it read, "not to be observed by men, but to worship God. The wide influence of the quiet example of this public servant and his noble wife in constant and consistent worship and service is beyond reckoning. We offer our heartfelt prayers to God that He will continue to bless and use in the work of His kingdom these servants of Christ whom we respect and love."

Back at the White House and after a brief rest Mr. Coolidge received the visiting governors at tea. His son John incidentally is here in a major's uniform as an aid of Gov. Trumbull of Connecticut, whose daughter he is soon to marry. John did not attend the tea, however, because it did not take in the members of the governors' staffs.

The function awaiting Mr. Hoover upon his return home was the luncheon for the members of his Cabinet and their wives, all of whom were present except Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of State, who will not arrive here until late this month or in April.

It was made known after the Cabinet luncheon, too, that Secretary of Labor James J. Davis is only to remain at his post a year. This is in order, it was said, that he might finish up some departmental business upon which he has embarked. The general belief has been that Secretary Mellon will remain at his post for two years.

And so it was that the two men who today are to change places before the world spent the day.

Day in Congress

SENATE.

Met at 11:10 and recessed at 11:45 to 11 today.

Remained in session 35 minutes and then voted to recess after Minority Leader Robinson had decried a Sabbath session.

HOUSE.

Met at 11 and recessed at 2 to 10 today.

Voted 190 to 152 to postpone the putting into effect of the national origins clause in the immigration act.

Approved the conference report on the first deficiency bill and sent it to the President.

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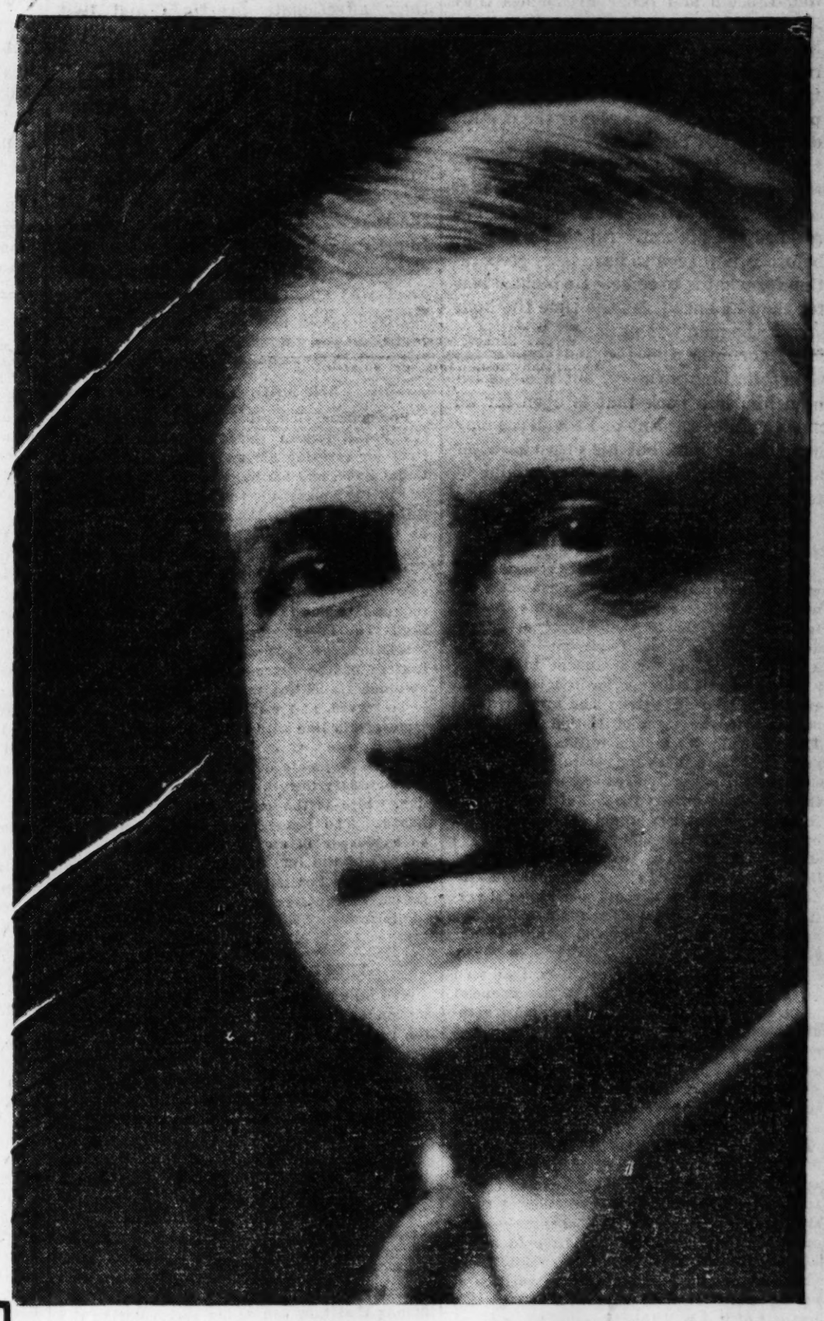
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By FRED W. SHIBLEY, *Vice President,* Bankers Trust Co. New York

"Can the Lone Retailer Survive?"
By C. D. GARRETSON, *President,* Electric Hose and Rubber Co., Wilmington Del.

"There's No Need to Clog Our Streets"
By ALVAN MACAULEY, *President,* Packard Motor Car Co.

"Labor Explores New Fields"
By E. S. COWDRICK

"Where Is Commercial Aviation Heading?"
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Monday, March 4, 1929.

HERBERT HOOVER.

The triumph of a man standing alone, battling against a world of adverse circumstances, and winning his victory by sheer courage and skill, is a theme that never fails to thrill mankind. To Americans the life story of a poor and orphaned boy, adventuring "through the corrupted currents of this world" and slowly but surely making his way to the Presidency, is the ideal romance, more stirring than fiction. There is in his march a mysterious compulsion, as if he were guided by an unseen hand, for purposes beyond his own imagining; and when men look back upon the careers of Washington, Lincoln and other Presidents they are awed by the evidence of the workings of a power above their own. They can only wonder as they stand as spectators watching the unfolding of a stupendous drama whose plot is the destiny of the United States.

Herbert Hoover today takes the oath that was taken by Washington and Lincoln. From the lowliest station he has reached the highest. All that has gone before is now seen to have been preparation for what is to come. He builded better than he knew. At the time the hour struck the man was at hand. What is in store for him and for the country is the enthralling mystery, but what is behind him is a book that is open for all men to read. Destiny or Providence may have chosen him, but his own character and courageous struggles made him fit to be chosen.

PRIZES TO STUDENTS.

The latest plan to secure more conscientious work from college students is a monetary reward to be offered next year by the Stevens Institute of Technology at Hoboken. President Harvey Nathaniel Davis announces that it will be possible for a student to earn as high as $2,100 for superior scholarship and extra-curricular activities. The awards would be made in the form of tuition remissions. The plan calls for a basic tuition of $600 per year, which includes all extra fees. Each student will pay an entrance fee of $300 for the first semester. At the end of the half year six men in each class would receive $300, six others in each class $250, $200, $150, $100 and $50, respectively, toward the balance of their tuition. In this way nine groups of students numbering 162 would merit special participation in the university funds. The top man would receive a $2,400 education for $300.

Educators will be interested in this plan for a number of reasons. Will the financial rewards offered result in more intensive individual development, or will they put a premium on conformity with established viewpoints? How many of the awards will go to students who are not in need of financial assistance? Will the student who is working his way through college have an equal opportunity to secure the prizes, seeing that he has little time for debating, dramatics, athletics and positions in the student governing organizations? What will be the reaction of those students who get none of the benefits throughout their four years, and yet have to pay a higher tuition to make this plan possible? The plan may put these scholars in the position of paying more for their education and getting less out of it. Will this situation bring about a general improvement in scholastic standing?

The plan is full of interestng possibilites. Whatever is the outcome, the experiment is certain to furnish data on which new educational methods and standards may be based.

RUSSIA STAGGERS ALONG.

One of the most interesting contests of all history is going on in Russia, with the future control of that country at stake. From his exile in Turkey, Trotzky issues statements of caustic criticism. From the throne of power in Moscow, Stalin announces that the radicalism of Trotzky's followers will not be tolerated. Alexander Kerensky, former dictator, who is now an exile in Paris and an interested spectator of events in the Soviet, predicts that it is only a matter of time when Stalin will find his own tragic end, as the other red leaders have found theirs.

Whatever may be the status of the Russian peasants, it is certain that the government is far from being stabilized. Political power is now in the hands of nine men, with Stalin as the dominating influence. Trotzky was banished because of his aggressive fight for the proletariat against the peasants. He sought to uphold the cause of world revolution against more moderate tendencies of the present government. He was accused of anti-Soviet demonstrations, and now that he is in exile a vigorous campaign is being waged against his followers.

In Trotzky's own words, "Stalin's victory is a victory of the more moderate, conservative, bureaucratic and nationalistic tendencies and of the partisans of private property over the principles of world revolution and the traditions of Marxism." The country appears to be evolving a less radical scheme of political control, just as did the revolutionary leaders of France after the Reign of Terror. Even the Russians themselves hesitate to predict what will come of the situation, perhaps because it depends so largely on the personalities who are directing affairs.

Kerensky, Lenin, Trotzky, and Stalin have all had their turn at the helm of the Soviet state. Before Russia perfects its form of government and settles back into the routine of a peaceful nation other leaders and dictators will no doubt arise. But most observers of the situation are agreed that it will be a long time before its governmental machinery functions smoothly. In the meantime, Russia is giving to the world a valuable object lesson in the futility and insanity of socialism.

TO MR. AND MRS. COOLIDGE.

Mr. and Mrs. Calvin Coolidge will return today to their home in Massachusetts, grateful for the opportunity to enjoy well-earned repose. The exactions of the Presidency have pitilessly denied them the blessed peace of home for nearly six years. After the tumult and the shouting they will refresh their souls with rest and quietness.

History will pore over the Coolidge administration and weigh the effects of Mr. Coolidge's unique personality upon the Nation's affairs. It is a theme that invites research and lures the mind into many speculations. At this time it is sufficient to say that a great President, having faithfully executed every task that has been imposed upon him, even to the last hour, now lays his burden down.

The people of Washington, who know Mr. and Mrs. Coolidge so well, extend their affectionate greetings and best wishes. They join the people of the United States in thanking the President for his devotion to the country's interest, and they rejoice that his health has not been broken. To Mrs. Coolidge the country gives its heart, which she has fairly won. Throughout the administration Mrs. Coolidge has subordinated self for the sake of duty, with unfailing cheerfulness and charm. In supreme sorrow she sustained her helpmate, when private grief was suddenly added to his public burdens. The people do not forget her fortitude and sacrifice.

AIR MAIL TO CHILE.

Postmaster General New has awarded to the Pan-American Grace Airways the contract for carrying air mail between Cristobal, Canal Zone, and Santiago, Chile. This will be one of the longest air routes in the world. It will serve Colombia, Ecuador and Peru as well as Chile, and will bring into air connection the remotest parts of this hemisphere.

Part of this route is already served by subsidiary lines, and not much time will be required to put the whole service into operation. The Postmaster General took into consideration the special qualifications and resources of the successful bidder, which has obtained franchises through all the countries to be served, and which has the advantage of a steamship line with which to supply the air service.

Mr. New points out that extra precautions are necessary to insure the success of the new line, which is the most important yet established. The prestige of the United States as a pioneer in air mail is involved in the success of the line to Chile. In the circumstances the Postoffice Department was warranted in choosing the best bid rather than the lowest.

FEDERAL PAY SITUATION.

The failure of pay roll legislation during the session is the outstanding disappointment to the thousands of Government employes. The assertion that there is need for an increased salary schedule in every branch of the Government can not be gainsaid. Congress made an attempt to provide temporary relief last year, but the legislation as enacted was so worded that larger increases than were intended went to certain groups, while others received little or no increase. Several attempts to rectify this mistake were made during the present session, each of which, however, failed in the final legislative jam. Representatives of the Government workers promise to keep the matter to the front, hoping that they can obtain action during the extra session.

The crying need was expressed by Representative Woodrum, of Virginia, in a speech delivered Friday, in which he deplored the fact that Congress had failed to act and called for a complete survey of the entire salary system. "We come to the 4th of March," he said, "with the same confusion and chaos in the ranks of the Government employes that existed a year ago, and we will keep on doing that until the House of Representatives stops long enough in the earlier days of one of its sessions to give sane, careful consideration to this great problem. And what must we do? We must have a complete survey of the whole Federal pay roll and take the time to sit down and work it out, and stop legislating for groups and classes."

It is not probable that a searching inquiry into the entire Federal pay structure can be undertaken during the extra session. If emergency relief legislation can be enacted therein that will be all that can be expected. The great need, however, is for general revision, and Government workers, facing the suffering that further existence under the present inadequate salaries is bound to produce, should center their efforts toward obtaining legislation calling for a sweeping investigation and general revision of the entire pay system.

TWO VICE PRESIDENTS.

Vice President Dawes retires with the thanks of the people for faithful service. He has earned the friendship of senators and the warm esteem of Washington. His duties have been performed with diligence and conspicuous ability. In social life Mr. and Mrs. Dawes have gained innumerable friends, including the foreign envoys and their families, and the breaking of these ties will be regretted by all of them.

The retiring Vice President is about to undertake the unselfish task of assisting the government of Santo Domingo to establish a budget system and reorganize its fiscal system. That country is fortunate in obtaining his advice. It is about to experience great prosperity, to which it is entitled by reason of its varied resources. The government is stable and progressive, the country has the best system of highways in all Latin America, and its relations with the United States are such as to insure its steady development. Gen. Dawes can contribute mightily to the welfare of Santo Domingo, and his willingness to do so is further evidence of his generous public spirit.

In due time Mr. and Mrs. Dawes will return to their home in Illinois, where the best wishes of the American people will attend them.

Senator Charles Curtis will appear hereafter in the chair of the Vice President. His rise to that station is another of the romances of American life. The successive steps in his career are now well known, and need not be recited. Devotion to duty, fidelity to trust, untiring industry, and capacious understanding have earned for Senator Curtis the public confidence that is now reposed in him. He will preside over the Senate with the fairness that has always marked his service there, and if fate should call him to perform still more important duties he will be well qualified. The country looks forward with confidence and satisfaction as the Hoover-Curtis administration begins a new chapter of national history.

Explaining Einstein's theory of limited space is easy compared with explaining to a prominent citizen why his letter had to be left out of the paper.

WHITE HOUSE HISTORY

From Time.

The White House was first called "The President's Palace," then "The President's House." Not until 1814, when it was repainted to hide its British fire scars, did it become the White House.

With its grounds it is valued at $22,000,000. It has 20 bedrooms, 14 baths, rooms for 35 servants. In 129 years it has sheltered all the United States Presidents save the first.

President Washington picked the site upon a rising ground, affording a fine water prospect, with a view of the Capitol. James Hoban, an Irish architect residing in Charleston, S. C., won a $500 prize competition for the plans by copying the ducal home of Leinster near Dublin. Much of his design was lopped away for economy's sake. President Washington laid the corner stone without ceremony in 1792. President John Adams first occupied it in November, 1800. The Adamses found that twelve roaring wood fires would not warm it. In the barnlike east room hung the Adams wash. When the British burned it in 1814 Dolly Madison saved Gilbert Stuart's Washington portrait. Within the gutted walls Hoban reconstructed it.

President Monroe imported $60,000 worth of "heavy, substantial furniture" from France. President John Quincy Adams caused a public uproar by installing a billiard table. The north portico was finished by President Jackson, whose inaugural party for the plain people nearly wrecked the interior. President Van Buren spent $27,000 on new decorations. Congress fumed about "Caesar's Palace" and "Asiatic Mansion." In consequence Harrison won the "log cabin" campaign.

President Polk was the first to marvel at gas illumination (1849). Mrs. Fillmore installed the first bathtub and cook stove in 1851. The stove brought protests from her negro cook who preferred the huge open basement fireplace with its cranes and hooks. In spring and summer the Fillmore family moved over to higher Georgetown, "because the marshes between it (the White House) and the river made malaria inevitable." President Pierce first benefited from a central heating plant (1853).

President Arthur, "the dilettant mid-Victorian, the ornament of New York club life, draped hangings of pomegranate plush over windows and mantels, built a partition of colored glass across the entrance hall, caused potted palms to spring from the red plush carpets and otherwise strove to reproduce in the interior the funeral effects that prevailed in the homes of wealthy New Yorkers of the period.

Electric lights first gleamed in the eyes of President Harrison (1890). When President McKinley gave public receptions the house was in such ill repair that the sagging floors had to be shored up with beams in the basement.

President Roosevelt went to the White House with six children, to find only five available bedrooms. Congress gave him $475,455 to renovate, to remove the President's office to a separate wing (1902). He also installed an elevator and an electric plate warmer, dumb waiters, telephones, typewriters.

President Coolidge vacated his official home for seven months in 1927 while a new $400,000 roof was being put on. The ancient wooden beams were replaced with steel girders, the entire structure fireproofed.



Welcome to All But These!

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

"Mothers of Sons."

To the Editor of The Post—Sir: Inauguration day at last! And who so thrilled as the mothers of sons? Who so anxious to gaze upon the new President as he takes the solemn oath to these great States of ours? Mothers of sons—each one holds fast to a hot little hand or clasps a wiggling little body closer or smiles eye to eye to a big son and whispers, "The President of the United States, my boy." And as she sees him riding by through the cheering crowds or mounting the steps to give his promise to guide this land, what a lump of emotion rises in every mother's throat!

The present fades and the future unrolls like a swiftly flying Arabian carpet before her eyes. The little freckle-faced fellow is grown up, his dear little button nose and blue eyes are just the same to her; but, ah, the character in that face—her son! The wisdom in those eyes—her son! And those broad shoulders, big enough to bear other peoples' burdens—her son, of course.

Tears, happy tears, dampen her eyes; then with a start she sees the little freckle-faced fellow with the button nose and the blue, blue eyes pulling at her and whispering loudly to her, "Mother, mother, what's he talking about now?"

She shakes her head, the vision gone—no, not gone, just slipped back into its own corner of her heart to wait; just waiting for the time and fate. But, oh, the love and the dream and the hopes and the eager working hands that will be willing to help him grasp the most high, the pinnacle of every mother's dream for her son!

"Little son, little son, look ahead; see that man, the President? Oh, laddie, set your goal! Climb, climb up the ladder of mother's dreams. And maybe, maybe • • •"

Mothers of sons, dream and dream and smile upon the face of the new President passing by. For the Presidency of the United States can descend alike to the rich and poor if only he be a true, good, clean American.

JUNE W. BARNES.

Coolidge's Literary Style.

To the Editor of The Post—Sir: Whatever differences of opinion there may be regarding the mental equipment and political predilections of President Coolidge, every one will give him credit for his enviable gift of literary expression. While Governor of Massachusetts he was known as a canny phrasemaker. In his subsequent career as President there has been no let-up in the literary excellence of his state papers. Of all our Presidents, and some have been adepts in phraseology, there is none who in his choice and arrangement of the written word has met the requirements of every occasion with greater clarity. Of latter-day Presidents the style of Coolidge resembles that of Harrison—direct, terse and polished.

W. T. T.

Lawns in Washington.

To the Editor of The Post—Sir: The first ten days of March are, apparently, to be the period in this year for best taking stock of lawn conditions and for observing how far the District of Columbia has progressed in lawn deterioration.

Owing to a well-recognized situation, it has been the practice for a number of years in Washington either to give the lawns a winter top-dressing mainly composed of sticks, cornstalks and straw; to sprinkle a little bone meal about in the spring, or most generally, to do nothing at all to the lawns.

The result will now be graphically depicted in every part of the District by a more or less occasional island of green in seas of dead and sodden summer grass, wire grass and other weeds which constitute the bulk of the lawn growth in Washington.

Owing to the long period of rest of most of the lawn area, from the first frost until summer, a very little wear denudes the surface, permits erosion and produces the ghastly scars which disfigure the surroundings of so many homes.

The condition is one of progressive starvation in a soil originally all too scanty in its provision of the carbon factor of plant growth. The remedy is easily available in the utilization of so-called municipal wastes, now positively known to have a far higher fertilizing value than has been assigned to them.

Washington should have the finest lawns in the country. Possibly it has the poorest. With as low as a 10 per cent utilization of the fertilizing material now being destroyed, the crab grass prevalent in Washington lawns could be replaced with a cultivated grass which would fulfill the function of a lawn all the year.

H. C. GAUSS.

Campaign Extravagance.

To the Editor of the Post—Sir: I read with interest your editorial on campaign expenditures, and while you suggest that congressional action is needed and ought to receive attention before another election, you fail to give your readers any idea of what action can reach the spot. A little over 50 years ago when the committee having in charge the campaign of Mr. Tilden expended nearly $200,000 a great cry arose, and the Republicans were very loud in charging gross corruption of the ballot box. There was a congressional investigation, but from that time to the present each committee has increased its expenditures until they now reach high among the millions. It was thought the peak was reached in the Harding campaign, but it is demonstrated that it was a piker.

There is no occasion for the expenditure of such vast sums. It is nothing less than a wild waste of money. The late Thomas H. Benton many years ago sounded a warning about the use of money in electing men to office. In his speech on that subject he declared that if a time should come when large sums of money were used in elections it would be the beginning of the end of free institutions. He pointed to the fate of Rome as an example. Rome flourished and was prosperous until wealth brought corruption, then the descent began. I do not know what Congress can do to bring about a change, but if it has the power it should be promptly and energetically exercised.

E. J. WATERBURY.

Women's Dress.

We generally recognize, if we are not professional moralists, that modern woman's dress is healthy, comfortable and becoming, observes the Atlantic Monthly. It is indeed probably the best clothing devised since classic Greek times either for men or for women. But we do not often realize that every improvement has been made by appropriating something already originated by men, not by men dress designers, but originated as a male fashion. Short hair, the open neck, short skirts, the loose jumper, rolled stockings, are all good features which long ago were worn by men. A century ago the sailor found it comfortable to loosen his collar and leave his neck free, and so he developed the sailor jumper with its broad easy collar. Today in America this is so much a girl's dress, though it has assumed commissioned rank and become a "middy," that most boys would object to wearing it on the grounds that it is girlish. The rolled stocking and the short skirt were long ago invented by the Scottish Highlander, who was certainly not a "sissy" person. Today an American boy would object to wearing them on the grounds that his sister wears them.

Or Most Men's.

Houston Post-Dispatch: Two bags of ant eggs, a stuffed crocodile, a bag of whale fins and a pump handle were auctioned off in London recently. Sounds like the contents of a little boy's pockets.

Admiring the Players Doesn't Lessen the Fat in the Grandstand.

By ROBERT QUILLEN

PEOPLE who delight in phrases and think they are thinking when they quote the thoughts of other men make frequent reference to man's need of the "higher things of life."

These higher things are books and music and art, and they are supposed to make man a nobler and finer creature.

When man was a savage his pictures and sign writing and potteries were crude and the development of his civilization is measured by the development of his arts. Therefore, to be a cultured modern one must understand the arts and appreciate them.

That is the common argument, but the men who developed our civilization through the ages were not onlookers and students of the current culture. They were workers who developed themselves and achieved beautiful things with their hands..

We moderns get our "higher things of life" much as we get our benefit from athletics—by watching somebody else perform.

We boast of our interest in sport, but we do not wish to ride or run or wrestle or exert ourselves in any other way. We wish to enjoy our popular games by sitting in the shade to accumulate fat while a few fit young men struggle against one another for our entertainment.

And by watching athletes in competition we get as much benefit from athletics as we get from the "higher things of life" by talking about the artistic achievements of other men.

It isn't the study of pictures that develops the race, but the painting of pictures. It isn't the ability to enjoy music that proves us a superior people, but the ability to produce it. And it isn't the reading of books and the absorbing of other men's ideas that teach us to think, but the writing of books.

Being able to name great artists does not indicate a superior culture any more than the ability to name great athletes proves you an excellent ball player.

The art is in doing, not in talking about it or watching somebody else perform.

We are fooling ourselves when we feel "cultured" because we can prate glib phrases about the work of artists.

The cultured ones are those who produce. By their work the cultured of these times will be judged in the future.

If you would be a part of the culture of your times do something with your hands or mind.

You can't prove your culture by using your mouth alone.

(Copyright, 1929.)

PRESS COMMENT.

Trotter Trotzky.

Cincinnati Enquirer: Trotzky begins to approach Wales' record as the world's most traveled man.

Listen to Him.

San Francisco Chronicle: It would be interesting to hear Ananias tell what they allowed him for his old car.

No Danger.

Springfield Sun: Well, if the styles continue as they are, we're not in any danger now of petticoat government.

He's a Smart Fellow.

Dayton News: With all his fishing, you have to hand it to Hoover for dodging those photos with 10-gallon hats.

Making Progress.

Toledo Blade: Gangsters in Chicago are taking a long time to annihilate each other. But it isn't as if they were not making progress.

They're Easy to Find.

Atchison Daily Globe: Some people like to quarrel, but they ought to pick their opponents from among those that feel the same way about it.

The Better System.

Cincinnati Enquirer: In Paris hypnotism is being employed in robbery. Better than the American system at that, because it leaves the victims alive.

Ho, Hun!

Philadelphia Inquirer: Charity covers a multitude of sins, we are told, but observation shows it isn't long before most of them need recovering.

Everything But.

Atlanta Constitution: We are apprised of terrible suffering in Russia, with many starving to death. Sovietism seems to raise everything but food.

Suggestion.

Detroit News: You'd think a Governor of Oklahoma would learn to play the piano or pick up French in ten easy lessons, or something, to make himself popular.

'Twould Break the Bank.

Clay Center Times: If, as suggested, the State of Kansas places a tax on beauty, some of us should be entitled to go around to the Treasurer's office and get a refund.

Gilding the Cabbage.

Ohio State Journal: One of the cultured women of this neighborhood is able to soften the blow of false teeth considerably by referring to them as her artificial denture.

Who Deserted First?

Houston Post Dispatch: Walter Hagen, golf champion, says his wife has deserted him. But those familiar with the habits of golfers have no doubt that Walter deserted her first.

She's a "Furriner."

Boston Transcript: A Boston woman who has lived one hundred years says she always hated men. It is hardly necessary to add that the lady lives in Boston, England, not Boston, Mass.

There's the Rub.

Rochester Democrat and Chronicle: The chemists propose to help the farmers by supplying chemical stimuli to make crops grow faster. They grow so fast now the farmers can't sell them.

Behind the Times.

Toronto Globe: Western newspapers are laughing at the story of a farmer who went into a drug store to buy a plow. It would seem that drug stores in the West can not be very up-to-date.

... the Fellow.

Macon (Ga.) Telegraph: That Texas man who got his nose caught in a door ought to be grabbed off by the prohibition enforcement authorities. Think what a darling of a snooper he'd make.

EVENTS OF INTEREST IN SOCIETY CIRCLES OF CAPITAL

THE President and Mrs. Coolidge entertained at a reception and tea yesterday afternoon in honor of the governors who are here for the inauguration.

Mrs. George H. Moses, wife of Senator Moses, and Mrs. William Cabell Bruce, wife of Senator Bruce, were at the tea table. The Marine Band played throughout the reception.

The Vice President and Mrs. Dawes will leave Washington this evening to return to their home in Evanston, Ill.

The British Ambassador and Lady Isabella Howard will entertain at a reception Thursday afternoon from 4:30 until 6:30 o'clock.

The Italian Ambassador, Nobile Giacomo de Martino, will entertain at dinner tomorrow evening. Mme. de Martino will not return to the Capital until the end of the week.

The Cuban Ambassador and Senora de Ferrara are the guests in whose honor Senator and Mrs. Henry Wilder Keyes will entertain at dinner this evening, later taking their guests to their box at the inaugural charity ball.

The Ambassador of Chile and Senora de Davila have as their guest at the embassy for several weeks Senora Maria de Gara, of Chile.

The Belgian Ambassador and Princess de Ligne entertained at dinner last evening.

Chief Justice Taft Guest of Mr. and Mrs. B. B. Jones.

The Chief Justice and Mrs. William Howard Taft are the guests in whose honor Mr. and Mrs. Bernard B. Jones entertained at luncheon yesterday, when their guests were Justice and Mrs. Edward Terry Sanford, Rear Admiral and Mrs. Cary T. Grayson, Judge and Mrs. Samuel Jordon Graham, Mr. and Mrs. Kenneth Gilpin, Judge and Mrs. Charles Ames, Mrs. Henry Corbin and Mr. Elliott Lockett Jones.

The Secretary of State and Mrs. Kellogg have as their guests for the inauguration the latter's nephew and niece, Mr. and Mrs. Bruce Burnham, of Champaign, Ill.

The Minister of Bolivia and Senora de Diez de Medina will have as their guests the middle of this week Mrs. Ingersoll Evans, of Boston.

Senator and Mrs. Daniel F. Steck, of Iowa, were hosts at luncheon yesterday at the Mayflower, having as their guests Col. and Mrs. Henry S. Merrick and their daughter, Miss Lazina Merrick; also the senator's sister, Miss Eliza Steck, of Philadelphia; Miss Janet Smith, of Ottumwa, Iowa, and Mr. Robert Foster, of the University of Pennsylvania.

Senator and Mrs. Peter G. Gerry left yesterday morning for a motor trip to California.

Senator and Mrs. David Aiken Reed will sail Saturday on the Roma to pass some time in Italy.

Chief of Staff Summerall Is Host at Fort Myer.

Chief of Staff and Mrs. Summerall were at home yesterday at their quarters at Fort Myer and received a number of the visiting governors and other guests.

The following were at the tea tables: Mrs. Fred T. Austin, Mrs. Charles H. Bridges, Mrs. Alban B. Butler, Mrs. Upton Birnie, Mrs. John L. DeWitt, Mrs. U. S. Grant 3d, Mrs. Guy V. Henry, Mrs. Frank R. Keefer, Mrs. Berkeley T. Merchant, Mrs. Richard D. Newman, Mrs. Cortlandt Parker and Mrs. Jerome G. Pillow.

Assisting were Mrs. Cadmus J. Baker, Mrs. Adna R. Chaffee, Mrs. W. D. Crittenberger, Mrs. Louis G. Gibney, Mrs. Howard L. Landers, Mrs. O. M. Lissak, Mrs. C. C. Smith, Miss Dorothy Greer, Miss Helen Herr, Miss Mary Henry, Miss Fannie Herr, Miss Luvie Moore and Miss Myra Rivers.

Representative Roy O. Woodruff entertained at dinner last night at the Willard. His guests were Senator Couzens and Miss Margo Couzens, Mr. Howard C. Lawrence, secretary to the governor, and Mrs. Lawrence; Mr. and Mrs. Orval Tyrell, son-in-law and daughter of Gov. Green; Mr. and Mrs. James Powers, Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Achard, Mr. and Mrs. James E. Davidson, of Bay City, Mich., and Representative and Mrs. Louis Cramton.

Representative and Mrs. Charles L. Abernethy entertained at dinner at the Raleigh Hotel last night in honor of Representative and Mrs. Homer L. Lyon and Mrs. Morrel Feltus, who is a guest of Representative and Mrs. Percy Quin, of Mississippi. The other guests were: Senator and Mrs. Lee S. Overman, Representative and Mrs. Edward Pou, Representative and Mrs. R. A. Doughton, Representative and Mrs. Alfred Bulwinkle, Representative and Mrs. Lindsay Warren, Representative and Mrs. W. C. Hammer, Representative and Mrs. Zeb Weaver, Representative and Mrs. Joseph Byrnes, Mrs. Katherine Langley and her guest, Mrs. Williams; Representative and Mrs. Percy Quin, Representative and Mrs. William J. Driver, Representative and Mrs. Hartsell Ragon, Representative and Mrs. John McDuffie, Representative Whitmell P. Martin, Representative and Mrs. Henry T. Rainey, Mr. and Mrs. John H. Small, Mr. and Mrs. Charles L. Abernethy, jr., Mrs. Thomas Wadden, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Wadden, Mr. and Mrs. H. E. C. Bryant, Mr. John Livingston and Miss Reba Doughton.

Representative and Mrs. Charles A. Eaton will be joined today at the Wardman Park Hotel by Mr. Cyrus Eaton and Miss Mary Eaton, of Cleveland.

Secretary of British Embassy to Entertain.

The Commercial Secretary of the British Embassy and Mrs. Leander McCormick-Goodhart will entertain at dinner Wednesday in honor of the British Ambassador and Lady Isabella Howard.

Mr. and Mrs. McCormick-Goodhart have as their guests for several days Miss Louise St. John, of Greenwich, Conn., and Mrs. Howard Lynn, of Chicago.



MRS. JACOB LEANDER LOOSE,
who will entertain at dinner this evening preceding the inaugural charity ball.

The Naval Attache of the Italian Embassy, Capt. Alberto Lais, returned to Washington yesterday after passing several days in Key West.

The Counselor of the Bolivian Legation and Mrs. Jorge E. Boyd entertained at dinner last evening at the Wardman Park Hotel.

The Attache of the Netherlands Legation and Mme. van Schuylenburch have as their guests for the inauguration the latter's brother-in-law, Mr. Vemance Lemay, of New York.

The Judge Advocate General of the Navy and Mrs. Edward Hale Campbell will entertain at the dinner dance at the Wardman Park Hotel this evening.

Rear Admiral and Mrs. Campbell will close their apartment at the hotel the end of April and will sail in May for Panama, where Rear Admiral Campbell will be in command of the Special Service Squadron.

Miss Bell Gurnee has as her guest her aunt, Mrs. J. B. Mott, and Mrs. Henry Treman, of New York.

Miss Gurnee and Mrs. Mott will leave tomorrow night for Arizona, where they will be the guests of Miss Gurnee's brother, Mr. Walter S. Gurnee, on his ranch. Mrs. Francis Hoppin will join Miss Gurnee in New Orleans.

Mr. and Mrs. Arturo Toscanini are passing several days at the Mayflower.

Mrs. Frederick C. Hicks has as her guest her sister-in-law, Mrs. William Cocks, of Westbury, L. I.

Col. and Mrs. Frank E. Hopkins, who are at the Wardman Park Hotel, will be the guests of honor of Mrs. Peter Drury at dinner this evening.

Judge and Mrs. F. J. Graham, of Minneapolis, Minn., are at the Powhatan.

Mr. and Mrs. Frederick D. McKenney entertained at dinner last evening in honor of the President of the Pennsylvania Railroad and Mrs. Wallace W. Atterbury, of Philadelphia.

Brig. Gen. Waller Guest Here for Inauguration.

Brig. Gen. and Mrs. S. Gardner Waller, of Front Royal, Va., are guests of Mr. and Mrs. A. Waller for the inauguration. Mr. and Mrs. Waller entertained in their honor at dinner last evening at the Congressional Country Club.

Dr. J. J. Richardson has as his guests at the Wardman Park Hotel Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Green, of Forest Hills, Long Island.

Mrs. Guy R. Chamberlin, widow of Lieut. Chamberlin, has returned to Fort Myer, after visiting Capt. and Mrs. William Marquat at Fort Monroe.

Mr and Mrs. Frank Silloway are at the Hay-Adams House during the inauguration, as guests of Mr. and Mrs. William Butterworth, president of the United States Chamber of Commerce.

Mrs. Edward A. Jones, of Pittsfield, Mass., is also at the Hay-Adams House.

Maj. Chester H. Beatty, of Dayton, Ohio, formerly of Washington, arrived Saturday with the Governor of Ohio and Mrs. Myer Y. Cooper.

Mr. and Mrs. G. Benoit to Entertain at Ball.

Mrs. John Worth Edmonds, of New York and Huntington, Long Island, will be among the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Georges Benoit in their box at the inauguration charity ball.

Maj. Joseph Choate King, of Fort Sam Houston, Tex., is the guest for a few days of his aunt, Mrs. James Cresap Ord, of Chevy Chase.

Miss Helen Warner has been joined at the Wardman Park Hotel by her parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Warner, who have come from their home at Tarrytown, N. Y.

Mrs. Betty Abbott has as her guest for a week Miss Caroline Smith, of Atlanta, Ga. Mrs. Abbott entertained at a tea in her honor yesterday afternoon.

Mr. and Mrs. F. C. Sheldon, of Granville, N. Y., are at the Carlton for several days.

Mrs. Henry V. Poor, of New York City, also has arrived at the Carlton, where she will remain until after the inauguration.

Mr. and Mrs. John R. Leighty will entertain in her box this evening at the inaugural charity ball. Mr. and Mrs. Leighty have been joined at the Wardman Park Hotel by their son, Mr. Carl C. Leighty, and Mr. John Newsome, of New York.

Mrs. Samuel Williams Earle, recording secretary general of the D. A. R., has as her guests at the Mayflower her son, Mr. S. Edwin Earle, of Chicago, and his young daughter, Elsie Earle; also her niece, Miss Alma Earle Adams, of Elizabeth, N. J., who has been her guest for the past month. Mrs. Earle is going to Atlantic City after the inauguration for a short visit.

Mrs. Frank W. Bacon is chairman of the committee that is selling inaugural charity ball tickets at the Mayflower. Among those assisting her are Mrs. Henry Clay Carpenter, Mrs. Charles Drake, Mrs. Woodbridge Ferris, Mrs. Frank B. Freyer, Mrs. Karl Klemm, Mrs. J. T. Morris, Mrs. Harriet Ward and Mrs. William Wheatley.

Mrs. Jacob M. Bauer, of Chicago, the Republican national committeewoman from Illinois, is at the Mayflower for the inauguration.

Mrs. Nathaniel Thayer, of Lancaster, Mass., and Mrs. Worthington Scranton, of Scranton, Pa., Republican national committeewomen from their respective States, also are at the Mayflower.

Washington business and professional women are planning a number of interesting events in the near future at the Young Women's Christian Association, which more and more is becoming the scene of varied social activities. Wednesday evening at 7 o'clock three writers of the Capital will be the guests of honor and speakers at a dinner to be held in Barker Hall of the Young Women's Christian Association Building, at Seventeenth and K streets, under auspices of the business and professional women's department, of which Mrs. William Adams Slade is chairman. The guests will be Mrs. Minnigerode Andrews, Mrs. Theodore J. Pickett and Mr. Daniel C. Chace.

Curtis' First Cousin, Kaw Indian, Dies at 64

Newkirk, Oklahoma, March 3 (A.P.). Henry Pappan, 64 years old, first cousin of Charles Curtis, Vice President-elect of the United States, died at the home of his sister, Mrs. George Baconrind, here yesterday. Pappan, a Kaw Indian, was active in the affairs of his tribe, which he had presented on several occasions in Washington.

The funeral will be tomorrow at the little Henry Pappan ranch near Newkirk.

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The Center of Social Washington
UNSURPASSED CUISINE
METICULOUS SERVICE
CONTINENTAL DISTINCTION
Table d'Hote LUNCHEON $1.25
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THE CARLTON
16th & K Sts. N. W.
Two Blocks from the White House



THE ARGONNE
1629 Columbia Rd.
Very desirable apartment. Two large, bright rooms; bath with built-in fixtures; reception hall and kitchen; 24-hour service. Resident manager on premises.

2001 16th St. N. W.
Exceptionally attractive apartments of three outside rooms, reception hall, bath and large kitchen.
Reasonable Rentals

JUVENILE SHOP
A Great Event
THE INAUGURAL is indeed a great event for the City of Washington as well as for the nation at large. But the coming of a new baby—perhaps a potential President—is an event that eclipses the inaugural in any household.
For years we have been catering to the clothing needs of His Excellency — the Youngster, from the day he is born to the time when he is almost full grown. So we welcome the parents of all the possible future Presidents and First Ladies of the Land to our store.
Brunschwig's
E Street Corner 8th



WOODWARD & LOTHROP
10TH 11TH F AND G STREETS
The Store Worthy of the Nation's Capital

Cordially Invites Inaugural Guests to Visit This Store

and to make use of its many conveniences

THE TEA ROOM is a very pleasant place in which to entertain at Luncheon or Tea.
SEVENTH FLOOR

THE FOUNTAIN ROOM offers appealing menus for light luncheons and refreshments.
DOWN STAIRS STORE

THE G STREET STATION of the U. S. Post Office offers every Post Office Service.
FIRST FLOOR

PURCHASES will be wrapped and shipped to any shipping point in Continental United States free of charge.

FREE WRAPPING for Gifts or parcel post shipping.

THE BALCONY OF FIRST FLOOR, and Rest and Retiring Rooms of The Fourth Floor are ideal places in which to await the arrival of one's friends.

CHECKING SERVICE. We care for your parcels and wraps free of charge.
FIRST FLOOR SERVICE DESK.

IMMEDIATE DELIVERY of any purchase on request of purchaser to all principal Hotels or Union Station.

GUIDE BOOKS AND SERIES OF POST CARDS may be had for the asking at all Service Desks and along Main Aisle.

"ASK MR. FOSTER" to plan your trip or amusements.

IN the Store Worthy of the Nation's Capital, Woodward and Lothrop---now in its fiftieth year---you will find a Store that is a veritable show-place of the Fine Merchandise of the World. Eight great floors and a Down Stairs Store, holding an ever-interesting and ever-changing assortment of the choicest creations obtainable.

Each year we send a number of buyers abroad, several are there now, and others have only recently returned; more are to follow in their proper season.

We especially invite you to see The Liberty Shop, The Gift Shop, The Silverware and Fine Jewelry Section, The Victrola Galleries, The Furniture and Colonial Galleries, The Complete Men's Store, The Walnut Room, The Fashion Sections, and The China and Glassware Sections.

This store, with its many services for your pleasure and convenience, welcomes you at all times.

This store will remain closed all day Today, March 4th.

THE SAVOY-PLAZA
Henry Root—President



New York's latest supreme hotel achievement

Fifth Avenue, fifty eighth to fifty ninth streets directly adjacent to the new fashion and shopping center.
Overlooking Central Park with its lakes and knolls: especially refreshing during the spring and summer months.
{ Same management as Hotel Plaza }

Inaugurating A New Era of Popularity
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The leading mineral water

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M. PASTERNAK, 1219 Connecticut Avenue, caters to Washington's fastidious women of Fashion. There one can choose a whole season's wardrobe with the assurance that one is faultlessly gowned for all occasions.

The Suit of English tweed is an important costume that retains the classic standards of severe tailoring, yet also adapts itself to a more flattering mode in the new softly designed tailleurs.

Smart Millinery in the latest modes will add the final touch to your ensemble.

Fur fashions, styled in a manner that is unusually distinguished, are a feature of their establishment.

They invite you to visit their beautifully appointed Fashion Salon.

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1219 Connecticut Ave.

One Good Way To Remember . . .
The Inaugural Number of the
WASHINGTONIAN
OUT NOW — ON ALL NEWSSTANDS

LINDBERGH'S PARTY HIDES FROM CROWD

Flier and Fiancee Dodge the Camera Men to Take Ride at Country Home.

DOORBELL UNANSWERED

Cuernavaca, Mexico, March 3 (A.P.).—By secluding themselves within the walls of their beautiful country home, Ambassador Dwight W. Morrow, his family and Col. Charles A. Lindbergh were able to have privacy for their week-end visit and to avoid the photographers, reporters and groups of tourists from Mexico City who had hoped to see them.

Until noon no member of the family appeared outside of the house. The lovely patio, or courtyard, surrounded by the high walls of the residence gave them abundant opportunity for fresh air and sunshine and strolls in the garden away from any intruders.

The siege which the photographers maintained all day was profitless. There was no answer when some of the more bold tourists knocked or rang the bell at the Morrow door.

Col. Lindbergh and his fiancee, Miss Anne S Morrow, dodged the camera men when they went for an automobile drive in the afternoon and on their return after dark rushed indoors before flashlights could be brought into play.

The future plans of the aviator continued unknown. He was not expected to return to Mexico City before Monday or Tuesday and nothing was known of the manner or date of his return to the United States.

Prominent residents of Mexico City and American visitors attended a ball at this resort town last evening in honor of Col. Lindbergh and Miss Morrow. Among them were J. L. Maddux, president of the Maddux Air Lines, Inc., of Los Angeles, Calif., and Mrs. Maddux; M. Bacon, Los Angeles, and Lieut. D. W. Tomlinson, of Los Angeles.

3 Policemen Fight Gun Battle; 2 Dead

Two Under Impression That Others Are Bandits in Jersey City Affray.

Jersey City, N. J., March 3 (U.P.).—Two of three Jersey City policemen who engaged in a three-cornered gun battle late last night, two of them under the impression that the others were bandits, were dead today and the third, Patrolman Joseph Ihms, was under arrest on a technical charge of assault.

Four youths, whose attempt to escape from one of the officers precipitated the mistaken display of gunfire, were held as material witnesses.

Patrolman William Shanahan, in plain clothes, had accosted the youths as bandit suspects. They saw Patrolman Ihms, in uniform. They said they thought Shanahan was a hold-up man, and ran toward Ihms, calling for help. The shooting followed. The riddled patrolmen died within two hours of each other.

Inspector John Underwood said today he was convinced the shootings were accidental.

Quartermasters Hold Convention Tomorrow

The fourth annual convention of Army quartermasters will be held tomorrow and Wednesday under the auspices of the Quartermasters Association in the auditorium of the Interior Building, quartermaster officers from the regulars, National Guard and reserves throughout the country attending.

Speakers will be Maj. Gen. B. F. Cheatham, quartermaster general; Gen. Charles P. Summerall, chief of staff; Col. W. A. Starrett, reserve, New York; Col. James K. Parsons, U. S. A.; Brig. Gen. H. F. Rethers, assistant quartermaster general; Col. W. P. Wooten, director of procurement, office of Assistant Secretary of War.

"Hysteria" for Reform Assailed by Wilkinson

"Unless the present hysteria to make men righteous by law is speedily checked the United States is headed for the Dark Ages," Dr. B. G. Wilkinson, dean of theology of Washington Missionary College, told a large audience last night at the Arcadia.

"The very people clamoring for this program are themselves the most hypocritical violators of the law," he stated. "We are heading straight for a union of the church and state, which, when consummated, will be like throwing a match into an arsenal of gunpowder."

Girl Badly Beaten; Woman Is Accused

Both Arms Broken, Child Says She Was Branded on Back With Iron.

Marshall, Mich., March 3 (N.Y.W.N.S.).—A story of inhuman treatment told by a 6-year-old girl who, for the last month, had been recovering from serious injuries in the University Hospital at Ann Arbor, sent sheriff's officers looking for Mrs. Herman Marks at her home 10 miles from here. They found that on Wednesday she had left.

The child, Lillian Seanger, who lived in the Marks home, was believed to be dying when taken to the hospital. Both arms were broken, her head was battered and her back was covered with burns. But officers who investigated the case said they had not enough evidence to issue a warrant until yesterday, after the girl had recovered enough to make a statement.

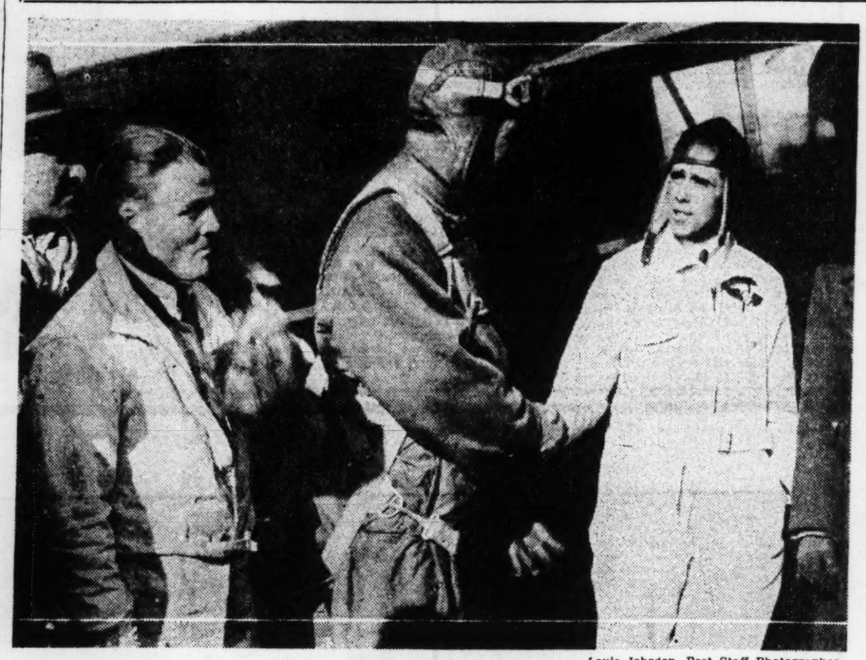
She said one arm had been broken when struck by a stove poker, and the other when she fell off a table where she had been forced to stand for punishment. She said she had been branded on the back with a hot iron, and that Mrs. Marks had picked her up by the feet and battered her head against the floor. She said she had been starved and fed raw meat.

College Teams to Hold Debate Tomorrow Night

The debating teams of George Washington University and the Western Reserve University of Cleveland, will hold a split debate tomorrow night at Stockton Hall of the George Washington University.

The question for debate is to be "resolved that the principle of complete freedom of speech on political and economic questions is sound." Hearst Duncan and Andrew Howard, of G. W., and Alan Green, of Western Reserve, will uphold the affirmative and Arthur Fisk and James Albert, of Western Reserve and Karl Frisbie, of G. W., will uphold the negative. Dean William Cabell Van Vleck, of the G. W. Law School, will preside.

MEXICAN FLIER WHOSE NONSTOP EFFORT FAILED



Louis Johrden, Post Staff Photographer.

Joaquin Gonzales Pacheco and C. E. McMillin, who left Mexico City Saturday evening on an attempted nonstop flight to Washington, arrived at Bolling Field yesterday afternoon after being forced down twice during the flight. Left to right: C. E. McMillin, pilot; Maj. Howard C. Davidson, commandant of Bolling Field, and Joaquin G. Pacheco, pilot. Maj. Davidson is still wearing the flying togs from his flight to Crewe, Va., with a replacement propeller. The Mexican plane's propeller was bent in an emergency landing.

MEXICAN AVIATOR LANDS AT BOLLING

Pacheco, His Spirit Depressed by Nonstop Failure, Hailed by Capital Crowd.

MADE 2 STOPS ON FLIGHT

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 1.

and turned inland, flying to Brownsville, Tex., where they dropped a note.

They almost despaired of succeeding in their nonstop effort when they were forced to sacrifice their precious fuel, but kept gamely on. At Birmingham, Ala., however, it became apparent that they would be forced to take on more gasoline, so they landed there at 6:50 o'clock Saturday night, taking on 200 gallons.

Before leaving Crewe they were delayed more than two nours in extricating the plane from the mud. Replacing the propeller required only a few minutes.

Taken to Mexican Embassy.

When the Captain Carranza landed at Bolling Field, its crew was greeted by Col. Samuel C. Rojas, Capt. Juan Beristain and F. Obregon, representing the Ambassador of Mexico. They later drove Pacheco to the Mexican Embassy.

On leaving the operations office, where he had given an interview to newspaper men, Pacheco was cheered by a large crowd which had gathered outside. There was no demonstration when they landed. Pacheco seemed so dejected at his failure that the crowd was drawn entirely into sympathy with him.

However, when he had retired to the comparative privacy of the operations office and began talking with reporters he brightened considerably. His answers to their questions were given readily and often with a touch of humor.

Not "Richest Young Man."

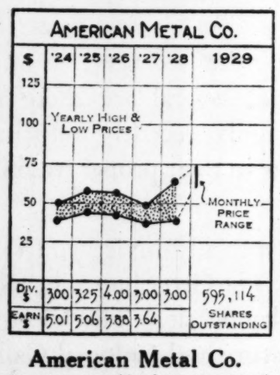
A reporter asked him, "Is it true that you are the richest young man in Mexico?"

He smiled. "Not the richest," he replied, "but one of the youngest."

He was asked if he is married. "Yes, fortunately," he said, and added, "Sometimes in America you don't seem to think it so fortunate."

He expects to stay in Washington three or four days, he said, after which he will fly to New York. From there he will return to Mexico. He will not fly down, he said.

What's Behind Your Stock?



American Metal Co.

The American Metal Co. is primarily a holding company, its properties being largely represented by stock of subsidiary corporations. It is engaged in all branches of the metal industry, and is the second largest enterprise of its type. Its income is derived in large part from the smelting and refining of custom ores on toll.

Recently the company has made an agreement with Newmont Mining and United Verde whereby the three companies acquired option on property of Cape Copper Co. in South Africa.

For the nine months ended September 30, 1928, net was $1,891,000, which compared with $1,776,000 in the corresponding period of 1927. This company is a member of the recently formed Lead Industries Association.

CAPITALIZATION.

Funded debt	$297,000
Preferred stock (6% cum. conv.)	9,996,300
Common stock (no par)	595,114 shares

Current data: It has been stated that the board of directors would recommend to the stockholders at the annual meeting March 7, 1929, substitution of a plan for stock purchase by officers or employes for the practice of distributing bonuses.

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INSANE MAN KILLS POLICEMAN; FLEES

Irvington-on-Hudson Aroused as Madman Slays Officer in Heart of the City.

COMMANDEERS FAST CAR

Irvington, N. Y., March 3 (N.Y. W.N.S.).—The residential community of Irvington-on-Hudson was thrown into an uproar of apprehension and alarm today following the unprovoked murder by an apparent lunatic of one of the youngest motorcycle patrolmen on the township's police staff.

Mayor Matthew Murtha, of Irvington, announced tonight the village has offered a reward of $2,000 for the arrest of the murderer who sent a bullet through the brain of Patrolman George Dugan, 26, this afternoon on the town's main thoroughfare, and then compelled the chauffeur of a wealthy resident to drive him to Briarcliff, where he left the machine and disappeared.

It was the usual Sunday afternoon in Irvington which is about 8 miles above Yonkers, until around 4:15 p. m. Residents, who had gone to church, were safely in their homes and had eaten their Sunday dinner.

Accosted Suspicious Stranger.

The usual long line of automobiles was passing the intersection of Broadway (a part of the Albany post road), and Harriman road, where a traffic policeman was on duty in the booth. Patrolman Dugan was walking on Broadway.

Dugan noticed a suspicious looking young man at the corner, clad in a blue sweater and light suit. He advanced toward the man and said what sounded to a passerby as "wait a minute."

Without the least provocation the man drew a .38-caliber revolver and shot Dugan, who died almost instantly. Near the policeman was Max Shreiver, 10-year-old Irvington boy, one of the few actual witnesses to the shooting. The youth ran to the traffic policeman's booth, about 800 feet away, and the man in the blue sweater fired two shots at him. Two Sing Sing keepers, unarmed, also witnessed the murder.

Killer Fled Scene.

The murderer fled across estates of wealthy Irvingtonians until he came to the home of W. R. Spratt.

Mr. Spratt and his chauffeur, Arthur Williams, were standing by the garage in conversation with the superintendent of Mr. Spratt's estate, Patrick Kelly. Mrs. Spratt was in a sedan. Covering Mr. Spratt and his chauffeur with the gun, the murderer demanded, "Is there anybody in that car?"

"Yes," replied Williams. "There's a lady in it."

The man rushed to the door of the car and ordered Mrs. Spratt out. She complied, and then the killer took what money Mr. Spratt had in his pocket. He ordered Spratt and the chauffeur to climb into the car. Spratt refused, but Williams took the wheel and the madman ordered him to drive.

With the murderer crouched on the rear seat the pair sped through Irvington, passing the chief of police, Bertram S. McCall, sending in the alarm at the traffic booth.

"I've got a grudge against all cops," the murderer told Williams as he directed him to speed north toward Briarcliff. "I don't mind telling you my name is Joe Gardner, and I've been in prison twice. I used to live in Boston."

The man accompanied his words with three shots, apparently to terrorize Williams. When, a few minutes later, the pair reached Briarcliff the madman requested the chauffeur to stop and open the door. He then borrowed from Williams his cap and overcoat and ran off.

Dugan had been a member of the Irvington police force five years. He leaves a widow and two young children.

INAUGURAL SIDE TRIPS

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VIRGINIA BEACH

Via Historic Potomac River and Chesapeake Bay—

Modern Steel Palace Steamers Daily From Seventh St. Wharf S.W. 6:30 P. M.

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NORFOLK & WASHINGTON STEAMBOAT CO.

LONG ORDERED RAID DRINKING, IS CHARGE

Louisiana Executive, Ewing Alleges, With Hula Hula Girls at the Time.

REPLY ASSAILS EDITOR

New Orleans, March 3 (A.P.).—Louisiana's political war of words blazed anew here when the New Orleans States, owned by Robert Ewing, Democratic national committeeman, charged that Gov. Huey P. Long had participated in a drinking and dancing party in the Vieux Sarre the night the State militia raided gambling casinos outside of New Orleans and had society women patrons searched for alleged gaming funds.

Replying from the executive mansion in Baton Rouge, Gov. Long declared he would not put his word against "underworld characters that Ewing uses for defaming people." He charged Ewing with being closely associated with underworld "denizens."

The chasm thus was broadened between the factional leaders, who until recently were political allies.

The States last night, under a front page streamer, "Girls Tell of Studio Party," charged that Gov. Long issued orders to the troops for the gambling raids while he was making merry in a studio as the guest of A. D. Danziger, president of the New Orleans Association of Commerce. It printed two alleged affidavits from cabaret girls, who said they were hired to entertain the party, one saying she was a hula hula dancer and wore the usual hula costume.

"The affidavits," the States said, "show that, whereas the governor parades through the country districts as an ardent prohibitionist, he drank highballs at the party until he grew mellow; that the pirouetted on the floor with a champagne glass in his hand" while "women in bare feet danced the hula hula."

The States explained it withheld the names of the authors of the affidavits "to save them from molestation," but that the affidavits were in the possession of the editor and were locked in a safe. Gov. Long asserted in reply that "reputable persons have spoken on this matter who do not mind signing their names and their statements against Ewing's underwold characters."

At the first sign of a head cold or sneeze—take

U-CO

COLD CAPSULES

The capsule that has been "knocking colds" is now available in Washington. Maybe you've heard about it already—U-CO—a doctor's prescription that thousands of folks start taking at the first sign of a head cold or sneeze. Folks tell us how grateful they are for the relief that came with the third or fourth capsule.



℞ Take one capsule every two hours for three doses with water, then one every three hours. Drink plenty of water. You can work or go outdoors while taking U-CO.

U-CO fortifies the red and white blood corpuscles, enabling them to fight off the millions of cold germs that weaken your resistance. It was first prescribed by a physician in Philadelphia and has been successfully used ever since. U-CO is now available in Washington at all Drug Stores throughout the city. The next time you feel a head cold or a sneeze coming on whisper U-CO into your druggist's ear.

U-CO Cold Capsules are easy to take and convenient to carry. Sold at all drug stores

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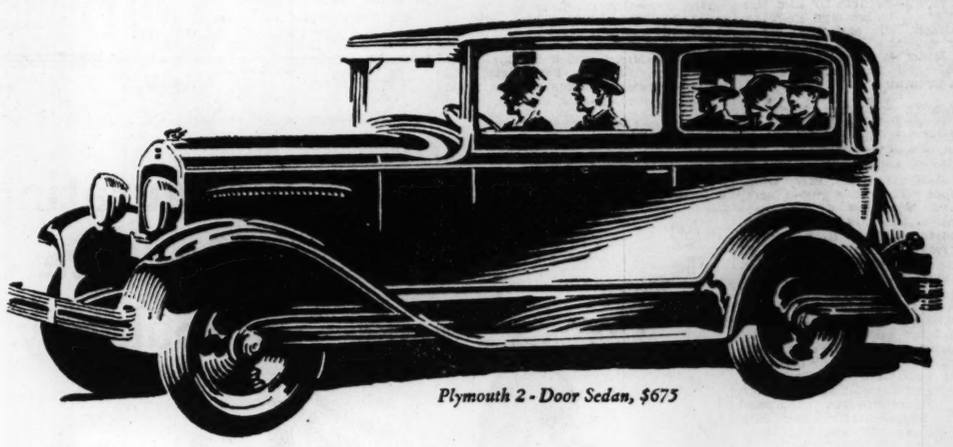
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2-Door Sedan	675
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Plymouth 2-Door Sedan, $675

THE full-size Plymouth is Chrysler's ideal of what every buyer in the lowest-priced field is entitled to enjoy.

In designing and planning the Plymouth, Chrysler engineers cast aside all small-car traditions and proceeded to create something utterly new among lowest-priced cars—a genuinely comfortable, full-size car with fine distinction in style and behavior.

Literally the only small-car feature about Plymouth is its price.

Body, chassis, engine, transmission, axles, drive-shaft, springs, brakes—every part of Plymouth is built to dimensions and standards never before available at so low a price.

Plymouth is all strength and all ability. Its high-compression engine, of Chrysler "Silver-Dome" type, does high speeds and low speeds with equal smoothness—and develops its marvelous power with utmost economy.

This big-performance engine is cushioned on live-rubber mountings. Aluminum alloy Invar-Strut pistons are used. The exhaust valves are of silcrome steel.

Matching Plymouth's power to go is Plymouth's power to stop. Its full-size Chrysler weatherproof 4-wheel hydraulic brakes are equal to every emergency.

All the way through the full-size Plymouth are fine evidences of that advanced engineering and careful craftsmanship which the public has always associated with Chrysler-built motor cars. 166

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FEDERAL INAUGURAL PARKING RULES OUT

U. S. Police Issue Regulations for Autoists at Capitol and White House.

COURSE FOR DIPLOMATS

Special regulations on parking today have been issued by Capt. M. H. Parsons, superintendent of the United States Park Police. These include restrictions which prevent traffic entering East or West Executive avenue from the north. Public parking, however, will be permitted in the entire park system, with the exception of the Monument Grounds, White Lot and Ellipse.

Instructions to motorists issued by Capt. Parsons are as follows:

"1. All persons holding tickets to the President's stand will be parked in a reserved area by the United States Park Police according to the stands in which each party is located.

"2. The cars of the President's party returning to the north entrance of the White House following the ceremonies at the Capitol will be given call numbers and will park in the south grounds of the White House. Upon leaving the White House grounds these cars will turn west on Pennsylvania avenue and south on Seventeenth street to State place. Thence entering the White House grounds by the southwest gate.

Other Seats at White House.

"3. Other persons holding the white tickets and white windshield cards will be parked on West Executive avenue, commencing opposite the west entrance to the White House and extending south. Occupants of cars will enter White House grounds by west gate and proceed to reviewing stand through the north grounds of the White House.

"4. All persons holding blue tickets and blue windshield cards will be parked, starting at the north end of East Executive avenue and extending south. Sufficient space will be reserved at the north end of East Executive avenue for 65 cars of the diplomatic corps, who will come as a group from luncheon at the Pan-American Union. All other cars will be parked in order of arrival, extending south.

"5. All persons holding gold tickets and gold windshield cards will be parked on West Executive avenue, starting from the north and extending south. Space will be reserved at the north end of West Executive avenue for 20 cars of the State governors, who will be in the line of march to Nineteenth street, where they will be routed to West Executive avenue and parked as promptly as possible in their reserved space. All other persons with the gold cards will be parked as they arrive from the north extending south in West Executive avenue, except in space reserved opposite west gate for cars bearing the white card.

Regulations for Buses.

"6. A group of buses carrying persons with gold and blue tickets will be routed to State place, halted, with the leading bus at the corner of State place and West Executive avenue, where the occupants will alight from the buses and be directed to the President's stand by way of West Executive avenue and Pennsylvania avenue. The buses will move off and not be parked.

"7. There will be no call system for any cars except those as designated in paragraph 2. The occupants of all other cars will walk from space in which parked to the President's stand, and upon their being ready to depart for home will walk to location of parked car and leave as traffic may be directed.

"8. All persons coming to the President's stand from the Northwest section of Washington should cross Pennsylvania avenue at Nineteenth street, thence south on Nineteenth street to E street, then east on E street to New York avenue and east on New York avenue into State place, where the United States park police will direct.

"9. All persons coming to the President's stand from the Northeast section of Washington should arrange to enter at Fourteenth and B streets, thence west to Ellipse road and around east side of Ellipse, where United States park police will direct.

Arrangements for Diplomats.

"10. A special route has been laid out for the Diplomatic Corps and a convoy of buses from the Capitol immediately following the ceremonies there and proper instructions given those concerned. A portion of this route may be followed by other vehicles, as follows: West on C street to Canal street, west on Canal to South B street, west on South B street to Maryland avenue, west on Maryland avenue to South C street, west on South C street to Virginia avenue, west on Virginia avenue to Twelfth street, north on Twelfth street, west through Agriculture grounds or on B street to Fourteenth street and enter the east side of the Ellipse.

"11. Traffic will enter East or West Executive avenue from the north.

"12. Public parking will be permitted in the entire park system except the Monument Grounds, White Lot and Ellipse. The area in rear of the Navy and Munitions Building will be opened for parking on March 4.

"13. Following the parade a reception will be held in the White House by special invitation only. Those invited will proceed from the reviewing stands on foot and enter the White House grounds; those in the President's stand by the north entrance and all others by the east gate. Following the reception the guests will walk to where their cars are parked and leave as traffic is directed. Those of the President's party with call cards will have their cars called as they request.

"14. Occupants of the President's stand are urgently requested to have the windshield cards properly displayed."

Two Old Men Kill Selves Over Cuban Bank Crash

Havana, March 3 (A.P.).—Two old men committed suicide here because they had lost all their savings in the recent bankruptcy of the bank at Placeitas operated by Sobrinos de Julian Asas. Small landowners and farmers were said to have had $350,000 deposited in the bank, whose officers are under arrest.

The men who committed suicide were Perez Gil, 62, and Manuel Gonzalez, 84. Each left a note saying that he was too old to face poverty.

Bride, on Honeymoon, Is Killed by Car Crash

Daytona Beach, Fla., March 3 (A.P.).—The honeymoon trip of a Chicago couple ended tragically near here when Mrs. Roy Lundquist was killed and her husband injured as their automobile turned over.

Lundquist said he would leave today for Chicago with the body.

Marconi Offers Pope Vatican Radio Station

Rome March 3 (U.P.).—Guglielmo Marconi, inventor of wireless telegraphy, in an audience with the Pope last night, was understood to have offered to build a high-powered radio station at Vatican City.

CLEARED AND BLAMED IN DISASTER



Upper left, Capt. Alberto Mariano; upper right, Capt. Filippo Zappi; lower, Gen. Umberto Nobile.

UR YIELDS TABLETS ANTEDATING TOMBS

Graves of 2700 B. C., Now in Course of Excavation, Also Prove Rich.

OLDER MATERIAL DEEPER

Philadelphia, March 3 (A.P.).—Written tablets and clay jar stoppers bearing the impression of archaic seals, the oldest written documents found at Ur of the Chaldees, have been discovered by the joint archeological field expedition of the University of Pennsylvania Museum and the British Museum.

News of the discovery was contained in a report from C. Leonard Woolley, director of the expedition, made public tonight by University of Pennsylvania authorities.

Woolley said the objects belonged to a period in Ur's history illustrated heretofore only by crude clay figurines of animals and men from which it would have been impossible to deduce the level of culture attained in the city at that time.

Earlier Tablets Likely.

Woolley said the fact that the objects had been found on top of a vast stratum of rubbish which lies under and is much older than the 5,400-year-old royal graves at Ur has led the archeologists to believe that eventually they will find at Ur pictograph tablets rivaling in age any yet discovered in the ancient soil of Mesopotamia.

The report also recorded the excavation of a number of additional graves in the cemetery and the further clearing of the great temple of the Moon God Nannar, work on which has been in progress several years.

"The ordinary graves of the Sargold age of 2700 B. C., in the excavation of which we have just been engaged," said the report, "have produced their accustomed harvest of gold and silver ornaments, stone vases and copper vessels, while the graves of the first dynasty of Ur, which are 500 years older and lie lower down in the soil, also were not less rich.

Royal Tomb and House.

"Much more important, however, was a royal tomb which lay under the rest and which was a single building measuring 42 feet by 26 feet and built throughout of unhewn limestone. It contained four chambers, two small central rooms roofed with ring domes and two long flanking rooms with corbel vauts, all communicating with each other by arched doorways. Inside the roughness of the walls was disguised by a smooth cement plaster and the same material was used on the floors, same material was used on the floors."

"The tomb is, indeed, an underground house, and this fact, throwing new light as it does on the beliefs of the ancient Sumerians, should serve to explain why the royal occupant of a tomb was accompanied in death by a retinue of courtiers and domestics. Apparently every provision was made so that a royal personage in death might have surroundings approximating as far as possible those to which he was accustomed while alive.

"Of the servants and court attendants who were buried in this particular royal grave there remained little but scattered bones, for ages ago robbers had broken the roof of the tomb and looted it.

"Some of the necklaces torn from the bodies had been broken, and the floors were littered with beads of gold and lapis lazuli, while silver lamps lay in a corner, and there was a broken scepter of mosaic work with gold bands decorated with figures in relief. But the great treasures which the tomb probably contained at one time were missing.

Older Temple Indicated.

"Work on the Nannar Temple has been of a very different sort and deals with much later dates. Vague fragments of wall were unearthed which belong to about 3,000 B. C., and tell of a temple of the moon god lying at the foot of a smaller and an older ziggurat than that which we see today. Ur-Engur built the present ziggurat and laid the foundations of the great temple to the patron deity of his city.

"Ur-Engus did not live to finish his work, and his son Dungi built the superstructure, the pylon gateway at the entrance of the temple and the range of chambers which surrounded the courtyard on whose pavement stood the altars of his father and himself in time of his son, Bur-Sin.

"After the downfall of the splendid third dynasty of Ur, a king of Isin filled up half the courtyard with a massive brick structure whose meaning is not yet clear to us, and a later ruler, Sin-Idinnam, of Larsa (about 2,000 B. C.) blocked the courtyard still further with a base whose foundations go down to prehistoric levels."

BLAME PUT ON NOBILE FOR ITALIA DISASTER

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 1.

the Russian aviator, Chukhnovsy, and others.

"The deposition of Prof. Malmgren's mother also was included"

Another part of the resume of the official report of the investigation unanimously agreed that "the conduct of Commander Zappi and (the late) Commander Mariano can not be subject to censure but rather is worthy of praise." Regarding the rescue of Nobile, the commission considered his act in the light that "it can not find plausible justification and it can only be explained, not justified, by conditions of physical or moral depression in which he was found, which did not permit him to estimate the just value of his action, even though it was determined by the pressing invitation of Lundborg."

Relief Work Is Praised.

"Regarding the relief work, the committee agreed unanimously that all was done as rapidly as possible for search assistance, and rescue for and of the survivors; this included the search for the gas envelope, with available means under bad weather conditions. Such work was fulfilled with dutiful clan by Italians and with human efficacy by foreigners, constituting an admirable example of human solidarity which was culminated by the fortunate cruise of the ice-breaker Krassin as well as by the chivalrous sacrifice of Amundsen."

In three parts, the resume of the report dealt with the cause of the disaster; the conduct of the survivors after the catastrophe; and the relief work.

The first attributed the loss of the Italia as provoked by a wrong maneuver owing to the composition and distribution of the crew, this responsibility being laid to the commander.

It was recalled in some circles here that Prof Behounek, in a recent statement at Prague, said that the Italian investigation of the disaster, which is announced above, was doing Nobile an injustice because it was being conducted by a committee composed mainly of naval men who sought "chiefly to clear Zappi and Mariano."

Girl, in Coma Since Feb. 8, Opens Eyes, Sips Water

Special to The Washington Post.

Lynchburg, Va., March 3.—Although Marjorie Dowdy, 10, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Dowdy, opened her eyes late yesterday and received a little water, she remained in complete coma at Memorial Hospital today, having been in that state since February 8. She was struck by an automobile and suffered a lesion of the brain.

This afternoon at 3:30 o'clock she completed 552 hours of unconsciousness. Aside from her coma her physical condition continues excellent.

$31,000 in Gems Stolen, Hotel Guests Report

Hollywood, Fla., March 3 (A.P.).—Jewelry valued at $31,000 was reported to have been stolen from the room of Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Dresser, of Bradford, Pa., in a hotel here today. The theft was reported to the police by Dresser.

Earlier in the day police had arrested a man known as William Larocca with a diamond necklace said to belong to Sol Gross, of Brooklyn. The necklace was said to be valued at $1,500. He will be questioned in connection with the Dresser jewel theft, it was said.

Armed Bandits Steal Mail Bags From Clerk

Mimico, Ontario, March 3 (A.P.).—While preparing to place mail bags destined for Toronto on a Canadian National train last night Thomas Douglas, mail driver at Mimico Beach, was held up by armed men, who escaped in an automobile with two bags of mail.

The holdups overlooked a third bag of mail in the driver's car.

Two Men Under Arrest In $9,000 Bank Theft

Muncie, Ind., March 3 (A.P.).—Laverl Stevens, 24, and Joseph Kowalski, 28, both of Muncie, were held in the Delmare County Jail tonight for Ohio police authorities in connection with the robbery last Wednesday of the Hicksville (Ohio) State Bank, in which about $9,000 was obtained.

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75 RESCUED AS SHIP HITS REEF IN STORM

Fall River Line Passengers Taken Off Vessel on Narragansett Rocks.

MISHAP CAUSES NO PANIC

New York, March 3 (A.P.).—The Fall River steamer President docked here today with 75 passengers from the steamer Richard Peck, which ran aground during a heavy snowstorm last night off Conanicut Island in Narragansett Bay.

The passengers were cheerful and appeared to have suffered no hardships from their experiences. They said that the transfer from the grounded steamer was effected in an orderly manner and that there was no danger at any time.

The Richard Peck, in command of Capt. Dan Barrett, left Providence, R. I., at 7:30 last night. About two hours later the ship nosed into the mud and rock of the northeast end of Conanicut Island and was fast aground.

Passengers said the ship had anchored because it was unsafe to proceed through the storm and that when one of the anchor chains parted the wind drove the vessel on the reef, about 200 yards from the shore.

However, officials of the Fall River Line here said that although they had no definite knowledge of the cause of the grounding, they did not believe it was due to the breaking of an anchor chain. The crew of the Richard Peck remained aboard the vessel and today three tugs were attempting to refloat the ship.

The steamer Providence left Fall River, Mass., about the same time that the Richard Peck left Providence. When the Peck went aground it notified the Providence, which approached the Peck and stood by. Messages were sent to the company's offices here, where arrangements were made with the Coast Guard to effect the transfer of the passengers.

Aboard the Providence when it left Fall River were about 175 passengers, and as its capacity is 800, there was ample accommodation for those transferred from the Peck. Both vessels are owned by the New England Steamship Co.

Thomas O'Conner, Boston newspaper man, one of those transferred from the Peck to the Providence, said that at no time was there any sign of panic among the men and women aboard the stranded steamer.

Providence, R. I., March 3 (A.P.).—The Providence-New York liner Richard E. Peck, of the New England Steamship Co., which went ashore off the west coast of Conanicut Island during last night's storm, was floated this afternoon and was being towed to her dock here by tugs.

Two Die as Plane Dives Into Swamp

Flying Instructor and Student Buried in Soft Mud in Fall.

Newark, N. J., March 3 (U.P.).—Two fliers—a pilot and a student—were killed today when their airplane made a forced landing in a swamp and submerged deep into the mud.

The men were Lieut. A. Payton Schenck, flying instructor for the Newark Air Service, Inc., and Joseph W. Imbraco, a student.

The bodies have not been recovered as yet, owing to the depth to which the falling airplane submerged in the soft mud of Newark meadows. A pumping engine has been brought to the scene to remove the water from the swamp and aid in reclaiming the two bodies.

The two men started from the Newark airport this afternoon on a short test flight. After cruising over this section for considerable time the engine apparently developed trouble and Lieut. Schenck tried to make a landing on the soft swamp land. The plane immediately nosed downward into the mud.

Three Bullets Kill Man, Believed Victim of Gang

Flemington, N. J., March 3 (U.P.).—The body of a well-dressed man, with three bullet holes in the head, was found in a field about 150 yards off a main State highway this afternoon. Police believed he was a victim of gang vengeance.

The body was lying face downward and was partly frozen. Police believed the man had been dead at least two days. An expensive hat was found nearby with three bullet holes through it.

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2000 Rooms

Rooms with running water . . $2.50

For two . . . 3.50

Rooms with shower or bath and shower . . 3.00-500

For two 4.00-5.00-6.00

No Higher Rates

Rich U. S. Brides Too Few, Sultan's Son Will Fiddle

Prince Abdul Kadir, Deserted by His Two Turkish and Two European Wives, Applies for Hungarian Permit to Join Gypsy Orchestra.

Budapest, Hungary, March 3 (A.P.).—After having looked in vain for a rich American girl to marry and restore his shattered fortune, Prince Abdul Kadir, the son of Sultan Abdul Hamid, who today might be Sultan of Turkey had not Mustapha Kemal made that country a republic, has sought permission from the minister of labor to join the gypsy orchestra as a violinist.

Abdul Kadir, who was once worth $50,000,000 and a favorite son of the sultan, was expelled from Turkey in 1924 with only $1,250 in his pockets, which he soon spent. Reduced to poverty and deserted by his two young and beautiful wives, Abdul Kadir, as a last resort, took up fiddling for a living. His elder brother, Prince Mehmed Burham Eddine, who was more fortunate after the collapse of imperial Turkey, has consistently declined to come to the rescue. Mehmed married the wealthy and divorced wife of Lord Sholto Douglas, who fell heir to $75,000,000.

Three years ago Prince Abdul married a rich Hungarian woman, but like his two former wives, she deserted him and left him penniless. Not discouraged, the prince took a fourth wife, in the person of Irene Irmir, a Hungarian dancer, but like the others who preceded her in the affairs of the heart with the prince, she walked off and left him to work out his own problems.

A THREE DAYS' COUGH IS YOUR DANGER SIGNAL

Coughs from colds may lead to serious trouble. You can stop them now with Creomulsion, an emulsified creosote that is pleasant to take. Creomulsion is a medical discovery with two-fold action; it soothes and heals the inflamed membranes and inhibits germ growth.

Of all known drugs creosote is recognized by high medical authorities as one of the greatest healing agencies for coughs from colds and bronchial irritations. Creomulsion contains, in addition to creosote, other healing elements which soothe and heal the inflamed membranes and stop the irritation, while the creosote goes on to the stomach, is absorbed into the blood, attacks the seat of the trouble and checks the growth of the germs.

Creomulsion is guaranteed satisfactory in the treatment of coughs from colds, bronchitis and minor forms of bronchial irritations, and is excellent for building up the system after colds or flu. Money refunded if not relieved after taking according to directions. Ask your druggist. (adv.)

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NURSE FOUND GUILTY OF KILLING FOR LOVE

First Degree Verdict Against Denver Woman, Slayer of Old Sweetheart.

MAN IS SHOT IN HOSPITAL

Denver, March 3 (A.P.).—Guilty of murder in the first degree was the verdict returned by a jury today in the case of Farice King, 38, nurse, who shot and killed her former lover, John C. Bozine, a policeman, in the General Hospital here November 28. The verdict carries a penalty of life imprisonment.

Pale and tired, a haggard shadow of her former self, Miss King collapsed without uttering a word when the verdict was read. She was carried from the courtroom to her cell in the county jail, adjoining.

Lewis D. Mowry, chief of defense counsel, asked for 20 days in which to file a motion for a new trial. The prosecution acceded and the request was granted by District Judge Frank McDonough.

The defense had held that Miss King was insane at the time of the shooting. The case went to the jury Saturday afternoon following four hours of argument by District Attorney Earl Wettengal, his assistant, Ralph Cummings, and Mowry, of the defense.

Wettengel, in asking the jury to find Miss King guilty, declared her attitude since the shooting and during the trial was not that of an insane person, but rather the posing of an actress. He did not demand the death penalty.

Called Sufficiently Punished.

Mowry pleaded that the defendant had been punished enough during the last twelve years by the "machinations of her victim." He asked that she be returned to her family "to gather anew the strands of a life that had been wrecked through the actions of her betrayer."

The slaying, with its "love element," occurring as it did in a hospital, after the chance meeting of the nurse and her former sweetheart attracted wide attention, and the trial drew great crowds daily to the courtroom.

The story of the nurse and the man she killed opened in 1916, when their friendship, ripened—on the part of Miss King—into love. Her love abided after their separation during the war when Evans was in the service, on through his return and his marriage to another woman.

Continual brooding on this unrequited love over a period of twelve years sent Miss King into a "love mania," her defense alleged, finally serving to unbalance her mind.

For two years the nurse had not seen Evans until, wounded in a gun fight in a liquor raid in which another policeman was slain, he was brought into the hospital and placed in a room across the hall from a patient Miss King was nursing.

Taunted Her, She Says.

Mutual recognition led to the reopening of the friendship of the nurse and the policeman. Then, according to Miss King's story, the policeman to whom she had confessed her love, taunted her with the statement that "happiness and future are not for you."

She retired to another room, her statement declared, and obtained a revolver. Standing before a mirror, she placed the pistol to her breast, in an attempt to commit suicide. What happened after that, she said, is blank in her mind.

The prosecution claimed that the nurse returned to the sickroom, shot Evans twice, probably in his sleep, killing him instantly, and then turned the gun upon herself, sending a bullet through her body and inflicting a wound which for days was expected to prove fatal.

An added commentary on the life of Evans came to light after his death when it was learned he lived in Iowa, at one time, under the name of John C. Bobzine, and had deserted his wife and three children there before Miss King met him.

Vital Statistics

BIRTHS REPORTED.

William A. and Lily M. Conner, boy.
Doston E. and Josephine M. Montgomery, girl.
Theodore and Sarah K. Maynard, girl.
Fred and Phoebe B. Waldman, boy.
Ruby and Nayrue Mihalick, boy.
Jack E. and Marie Smith, boy.
James A. and Helen A. Turner, boy.
James E. and Mary C. Fowler, girl.
George and Frances Farrell, boy.
Haywood L. and Frances Parker, boy.
John and Marie Jorden, boy.
Ashby and Julia A. Peyton, girl.
Herbert and Matilda Huff, boy.

DEATHS REPORTED.

Julian G. Moore, 88 yrs., 528 Gresham pl. nw.
Joseph E. Bishop, 75 yrs., 3433 Mount Pleasant st. nw.
Rosalie Hendley, 74 yrs., 1523 Ogden st. nw.
Mary A. Henderson, 73 yrs., Garfield Hospl.
John Pickford, 73 yrs., St. Elizabeths Hospl.
Henry S. Baker, 72 yrs., 2139 Wyoming ave. nw.
Lillie E. Newton, 72 yrs., 18 Rhode Island ave. nw.
Lilly M. Nichols, 70 yrs., Emergency Hospl.
Katherine Martin, 65 yrs., 1312 North Capitol st.
Mary E. Sheehan, 65 yrs., 4961/2 E st. n.e.
Anna R. Lowey, 65 yrs., 3521 35th st. nw.
James Eaton, 64 yrs., Gallinger Hospl.
Zaidee F. Cleaves, 64 yrs., St. Elizabeths Hospl.
James H. Nicewarner, 62 yrs., Providence Hospl.
James D. Crump, 56 yrs., 501 Allison st. nw.
Maurice L. Hart, 55 yrs., 1501 Park rd. nw.
Earle E. Mann, 43 yrs., 1489 Newton st. nw.
Blanche Sanders, 40 yrs., George Washington Hospl.
Helen Wilkes, 35 yrs., George Washington Hospl.
Bessie Dobkin, 24 yrs., Garfield Hospl.
Mary Turner, 23 yrs., Homeopathic Hospl.
Robert J. Munhall, 9 yrs., 1608 Monroe st. nw.
Bell Marshall, 80 yrs., Gallinger Hospl.
Samuel Walker, 73 yrs., St. Elizabeths Hospl.
Mamie Bell, 58 yrs., 2417 I st. nw.
Mamie A. Tolliver, 48 yrs., 2400 L st. nw
William Shaw, 42 yrs., Garfield Hospl.
Clara Bust, 41 yrs., 320 C st. sw.
Mary A. Bowie, 41 yrs., 632 B st. se.
Raymnod Contes, 39 yrs., 1214 Half st. sw
Ethel Walker, 34 yrs., Freedmen's Hospl.
Gettie Morris, 5 mos., Freedmen's Hospl.

MOVEMENTS OF STEAMSHIPS

New York, March 3.

ARRIVED SUNDAY.

Nieuw Amsterdam, from Rotterdam.
Magallanes, from Barcelona.

SAILS MONDAY.

Suricheo, for Helsingfors.

SAIL TUESDAY.

Exminster, for Constanza.
Borgensfjord, for Oslo.

SAIL WEDNESDAY.

Ambridge, for Antwerp.
Hinnoy, for Lisbon.
Kepwick, Hall, for Constanza.

REPORTED BY RADIO.

Auranlo, from Southampton; due at pier 56, North River, Monday.
Hellig Olav, from Copenhagen; due at Seventeenth street, Hoboken, Mondya.
President, from Genoa; due at pier 97, North River, Monday.
Cameronia, from Glasgow; due at pier 56, North River, Tuesday.
Cleveland, from Hamburg; due at pier 86, North River, Tuesday.
Berengaria, from Southampton; due at pier 54, North River, Tuesday.
Athenia, from Liverpool; due at pier 54, North River, Tuesday.
American Banker, from London; due at pier 7, North River, Tuesday.
Minnekahda, from London; due at pier 58, North River, Tuesday.
Dresden, from Bremen; due at pier 42 North River, Tuesday.
Gripsholm, from Gothenburg; due at pier 97, North River, Tuesday.
President Van Buren, from world cruise; due at pier 8, Jersey City, Tuesday.
Doric, from Liverpool; due at pier 60, North River, Wednesday.
Edison, from Piraeus; due at pier 8, Bush Docks, Wednesday.
President Harding, from Bremen; due at pier 4, Hoboken, Thursday.
Alesia, from Marseilles; due at Thirty-first street, Brooklyn, Thursday.

Mrs. Felton, Once Senator, Is Seriously Hurt in Crash

Georgia Women's Leader, 94, Badly Cut When Cars Collide in South.



MRS. REBECCA FELTON.

Cartersville, Ga., March 3 (A.P.).—Mrs. Rebecca Latimer Felton, 94-year-old "grand old woman of Georgia," and only woman to hold a seat in the United States Senate, was seriously injured in an automobile collision on the public square here today.

Mrs. Felton was cut about the face and a facial artery at the point of the left jaw was severed by flying glass. She was removed to a hotel and physicians worked two hours before the flow of blood was stopped. Loss of blood and a possible disturbance from the local anaesthetics, it was said, were likely to have a serious effect on a woman of her advanced age.

However, Mrs. Felton took her injuries calmly, and sat patiently while two physicians took twenty stitches in her face. Physicians said there was no heart irregularity. The former senator was en route with her grandson and his family for Calhoun, Ga., to visit relatives when their automobile collided with a car driven by Tom Croft, of Cartersville.

No one else in either of the two automobiles which figured in the crash was injured, but both cars were damaged badly.

The Felton car was wrecked and Mrs. Felton and her granddaughter, Lillian, were thrown against a rear window glass.

Both William H. Felton, the former senator's grandson, and Croft were arrested on charges of reckless driving.

Dr. S. M. Howell and Dr. R. E. Adair attended Mrs. Felton at the Rhyne Hotel and ordered her left there for at least 24 hours.

Mrs. Felton was appointed United States senator from Georgia October 3, 1922, by Gov. Thomas W. Hardwick to fill a vacancy caused by the death of Senator Thomas E. Watson. Mrs. Felton had stumped the State in her 85th year for the governor and Senator Watson. She was a senator for 22 hours, and closed her Washington career with a dramatic speech which drew waves of applause from a gallery occupied for the most part by women termed "a breath of lavender and old lace from the South." Mrs. Felton "blazed the trail for American womanhood in the United States Senate."

Mrs. Felton has a wide acquaintanee with national leaders, and, although an "independent Democrat," she conferred with President Harding on administrational affairs in 1921.

She is a pioneer in women's club work in this State, and a member of the Daughters of the American Revolution, Georgia Society, Colonial Dames of America, honorary member of the Federation of Women's Clubs, honorary member of the United Daughters of the Confederacy.

NEW DAWES FINANCE MISSION LAYS PLANS

Board to Advise Government of Santo Domingo Will Sail March 28.

LETTERS TELL OF OBJECT

Fewer than 24 hours after their appointment had been announced in Santo Domingo, the members of the economic mission to the Dominican Republic met here yesterday at the offices of Vice President Dawes, who has agreed to head the mission. Members of the mission said they expected to sail from New York March 28.

The purpose of the mission, as agreed upon by the Dominican government and Mr. Dawes, is outlined in correspondence between the Dominican president and the American economic expert.

The correspondence is as follows:

Correspondence Is Released.

"Gen. Charles G. Dawes,
"Washington, D. C.

"Desirous of obtaining for the Dominican people the great benefits which they would receive through your experience and great ability, I beg you to organize and accept the chairmanship of an advisory mission to come to this country to recommend methods of improvement in our system of economic and financial administrative organization, both national and municipal; for the installation of a scientific budget system, and for an efficient method whereby the government may control all of its expenditures.

"PRESIDENTE VASQUEZ."

"Exmo. General Vasquez,
"President de la Republica,
"Santo Domingo, R. D.

"You do me a great honor and I accept your gracious invitation with a sincere hope that I may be of some asistance, however little, in the work to which you assign me in our sister Republic of Santo Domingo.

"The work you ask myself and my associates to enter is one in no wise involved in questions of internal policy, but is only that of suggesting certain methods of organization under which the routine business of government is transacted. Our work will be strictly limited to your definition of purpose as stated by you to recommend methods of improvement in your system of economic and financial administrative organization, both national and municipal; for the installation of a scientific budget system; and for an efficient method whereby the Government may control all of its expenditures. I again express my gratitude for the great honor you do me and the confidence which you show in me. It will be my earnest endeavor to be worthy of it. With highest esteem and respect.

"CHARLES G. DAWES."

Personnel of Mission.

The personnel of the mission was officially announced yesterday as follows:

Gen. Charles G. Dawes.

Gen. James G. Harbord, of New York, president of the Radio Corporation of America.

Sumner Welles, of Washington, former American commissioner to the Dominican Republic.

H. C. Smither, of Lawrenceville, Ill., former chief coordinator in the United States budget system and now vice president of the Indian Refining Co.

J. Clawson Roop, of Chicago, former assistant director of the United States Bureau of the Budget.

T. W. Robinson, of Chicago, vice president of the Illinois Steel Co.

H. P. Seidemann Member.

Henry P. Seidemann, of Washington, associated with the Institute of Government Research.

E. Ross Bartley, secretary to the Vice President, who will be secretary of the mission.

Those attending the preliminary meeting yesterday included Gen. Dawes, Mr. Welles, Gen. Harbord, Mr. Roop and Mr. Bartley. Another meeting will be held today, at which Senor Angel Morales, Minister from the Dominican Republic to the United States, will be present.

5-Year-Old Boy Killed When Struck by Auto

Turner Gartner, 5-year-old son of Millard Gartner, of Gaithersburg, Md., was killed almost instantly yesterday afternoon when he is said by witnesses to have darted across the Frederick road near his home directly in front of an automobile operated by Boyd Rockwell, an electrician residing at 603 K street northeast.

State's Attorney Robert B. Peter, jr., and Chief of Montgomery County Police Alvie A. Moxley, who investigated the accident, were told by witnesses that the accident was unavoidable. No charges were booked against Rockwell.

FARMERS IN GEORGIA FLEE FROM FLOODS

Newton and West Bainbridge Residents Prepare to Evacuate Homes.

CREST IS NEAR ALBANY

Albany, Ga., March 3 (A.P.).—Farmers continued their exodus from lowland homes along a rampaging stretch of the Flint River in southwest Georgia today and residents of two menaced towns, Newton and West Bainbridge, were prepared to evacuate homes probably tomorrow or Tuesday. The flood crest approached Albany tonight.

The gas plant, manufactories and lumber companies had sand-bagged their premises here today or moved property in the expectation that flood crest would be reached here at midnight. Several families in the lowlands had moved their belongings.

At Newton the crest was expected tomorrow afternoon, but the water already was lapping at the road which connects the town with the outer world. The town's 400 residents, however, twice driven from their homes since 1925, were waiting and hoping that this flood would pass them by. One family was forced to move today, and the others likely will have to seek higher ground tomorrow.

West Bainbridge, still further down the river, was not alarmed by the approach of water. Manufactories already had heeded the warning to expect flooded plants.

Meanwhile, in other parts of south Georgia, particularly the Ocmulgee, Oconee, Savannah and Chattahoochee River Valleys, flood waters had practically subsided, leaving washed-out highways, debris and silt-filled homes and manufacturing plants and a toll of ten lives within three days last week when conditions were at their worst.

Depleted Supply.

Atlanta Constitution: An economic statement advises us that the price of building material is upward. This is natural with so many Cabinet builders at work.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT

TODAY'S SUN AND TIDE TABLE

		A.M.	P.M.
Sun rises	6:37	High tide	2:26	2:54
Sun sets	6:04	Low tide	9:04	9:48

WEATHER CONDITIONS.

U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, Weather Bureau. Washington, Sunday, March 3—8 p. m.

Forecast—For the District of Columbia, increasing cloudiness with moderate temperature, followed by rain Monday, probably beginning in afternoon; rain Monday night and Tuesday morning, followed by clearing and colder Tuesday; moderate southeast or south winds Monday, shifting to northwest Tuesday.

For Maryland, increasing cloudiness, followed by rain Monday, probably beginning in afternoon; rain Monday night and probably Tuesday morning, followed by clearing and colder Tuesday; increasing south and southeast winds, shifting to northwest Tuesday.

For Virginia, rain Monday and Monday night; Tuesday clearing and colder; increasing southeast winds, becoming fresh to strong and shifting to northwest Tuesday morning.

The disturbance that was central south of Cape Cod Saturday night has moved rapidly east-northeastward over the ocean, attended by shifting gales. The Minnesota disturbance has moved eastward to Ontario, Cochrane, 29.62 inches, and the southwestern disturbance is now central over southern Texas, Del Rio, 29.56 inches. Rain has set in in connection with the latter disturbance in the lower Mississippi Valley, eastern Texas, and along the east gulf coast. Other disturbances are central over the Dakotas and southeastern Alaska, both moving southeastward, Juneau, Alaska, 29.64 inches, and Bismarck, N. Dak., 29.50 inches. Still another is central over Hudson Bay, Churchill, 29.56 inches. An area of high pressure is advancing east-northeastward with center off the Virginia coast, Norfolk, 30.20 inches, and pressure is high and rising over the north Pacific States, and from northern Alaska southeastward over the Mackenzie Valley, Aklavik, B. N. T., 30.42 inches, and Northhead, Wash., 30.32 inches. The temperature has risen in the Eastern and Southern States and over most sections west of the Rocky Mountains. Elsewhere it has not changed materially.

The Texas disturbance will move northeastward during the next two days, and it will be attended by rain over all sections east of the Mississippi River. The rain area will probably reach the Middle Atlantic States by or during Monday afternoon. The weather will clear Tuesday in middle and southern sections. Moderate temperature will prevail Monday in the Washington forecast district, followed by colder weather Tuesday.

Local Weather Report.

Temperature—Midnight, 34; 2 a. m., 33; 4 a. m., 32; 6 a. m., 31; 8 a. m., 32; 10 a. m., 38; 12 noon, 46; 2 p. m., 49; 4 p. m., 51; 6 p. m., 48; 8 p. m., 46; 10 p. m., 40. Highest, 52. Lowest, 30. Relative humidity—8 a. m., 69; 2 p. m., 40; 8 p. m., 37. Rainfall (8 p. m. to 8 p. m.), none. Hours of sunshine, 11.4. Per cent of possible sunshine, 100.

DEPARTURES FROM NORMAL.

Accumulated excess of temperature since January 1, 1929, 50 degrees.

Excess of temperature since March 1, 1929, 11 degrees.

Accumulated deficiency of precipitation since January 1, 1929, 1.14 inches.

Excess of precipitation since March 1, 1929, 0.33 inch.

Flying Weather Forecast.

Forecast of flying weather for March 4, 1929: Washington, D. C., to Long Island, N. Y.—Increasing cloudiness, followed by rain Monday, probably beginning in afternoon; moderate to fresh southeast or south winds up to 1,000 feet and fresh to strong southwest at 5,000 feet.

Washington to Norfolk, Va.—Cloudy, followed by rain Monday; moderate to fresh southeast winds up to 1,000 feet and fresh to strong southwest at 5,000 feet.

Norfolk, Va., to Atlanta, Ga.—Rain Monday; fresh winds, mostly southeast, up to 1,000 feet and fresh to strong southwest at 5,000 feet.

Washington, D. C., to Dayton, Ohio—Rain Monday; moderate winds, mostly southeast and south up to 1,000 feet and strong southwest at 5,000 feet.

Uniontown, Pa., to Detroit, Mich.—Rain Monday; moderate shifting winds up to 1,000 feet and strong west-southwest at 5,000 feet.

Detroit, Mich., to Rantoul, Ill.—Rain possibly changing to snow Monday; moderate shifting winds, becoming northeast up to 1,000 feet and strong west-southwest at 5,000 feet.

Rantoul, Ill., to Uniontown, Pa.—Rain Monday; moderate shifting winds up to 1,000 feet and strong southwest at 5,000 feet.

Temperatures and Precipitation.

Temperatures and precipitation for 24 hours ended Sunday 8 p. m.:

	Highest Sun.	Lowest night.	Sat. 8 p.m.	Sun. Rain-fall.
Washington, D. C.	52	30	40	....
Asheville, N. C.	52	24	46	....
Atlanta, Ga.	58	40	54	....
Atlantic City, N. J.	44	30	40	....
Baltimore, Md.	52	30	42	....
Birmingham, Ala.	62	40	58	....
Bismarck, N. Dak.	30	20	28	0.01
Boston, Mass.	44	32	38	0.30
Buffalo, N. Y.	48	26	48	....
Chicago, Ill.	46	40	40	....
Cincinnati, Ohio.	56	36	52	....
Cheyenne, Wyo.	34	16	30	0.01
Cleveland, Ohio.	54	38	50	....
Davenport, Iowa.	40	36	34	....
Denver, Colo.	40	20	40	0.02
Des Moines, Iowa.	36	34	32	....
Detroit, Mich.	52	46	52	....
Duluth, Minn.	30	24	26	0.12
El Paso, Tex.	54	40	52	....
Galveston, Tex.	66	58	60	....
Helena, Mont.	42	22	42	....
Indianapolis, Ind.	56	38	50	....
Jacksonville, Fla.	64	50	60	....
Kansas City, Mo.	50	40	40	....
Little Rock, Ark.	64	54	54	....
Los Angeles, Calif.	70	48	66	....
Louisville, Ky.	58	40	54	....
Marquette, Mich.	32	30	26	0.08
Memphis, Tenn.	68	42	62	....
Miami, Fla.	76	70	74	0.02
Mobile, Ala.	66	44	56	0.34
New Orleans, La.	70	48	58	0.08
New York, N. Y.	48	30	42	....
North Platte, Nebr.	48	28	42	....
Omaha, Nebr.	36	30	34	....
Philadelphia, Pa.	48	32	40	....
Phoenix, Ariz.	72	46	70	....
Pittsburgh, Pa.	54	28	50	....
Portland, Me.	42	30	34	0.22
Portland, Oreg.	52	44	52	0.05
Salt Lake City, Utah	42	28	40	....
St. Louis, Mo.	46	46	44	0.30
St. Paul, Minn.	32	28	30	0.02
San Antonio, Tex.	78	54	76	....
San Diego, Calif.	62	48	62	....
San Francisco, Calif.	80	62	78	....
Santa Fe, N. Mex.	34	26	30	0.28
Savannah, Ga.	64	44	56	....
Seattle, Wash.	52	42	50	....
Springfield, Ill.	48	40	42	....
Tampa, Fla.	78	54	72	....
Toledo, Ohio.	54	32	48	....
Vicksburg, Miss.	68	44	64	0.04

YALE PLANS STUDY OF HUMAN FAMILY

Welfare Division to Take Up One Group in Physical and Mental Aspects.

INVOLVES SOCIAL FACTORS

New Haven, March 3 (N.Y.W.N.S.).—The first cooperative study to be undertaken at Yale University by the newly created human welfare group, according to a statement tonight by university officials will be a study of the human family. The same group of persons will be studied by the physician, the psychiatrist, the psychologist and the sociologist, who will weigh their physical, mental and social problems.

The studies will deal with the relationship between parents and children, with community influences, education, industry, food habits, climate and other matters which have a bearing on human behavior.

"This is important," the statement says, "because it is obvious that in any situation where an individual can not cope with his problems, whether they be problems of physical disease, mental disorder, economic or social difficulties, many factors are involved. If a man breaks a leg, his family may fail to get the necessities of life while he is incapacitated. Mending the limb does not settle the whole problem necessarly. Privation may lead to the illness of other members of the family or the mental breakdown of husband or wife.

Compensation Is Sociological.

"Investigation might show that the man has been working under conditions that are not safe for him, and if he goes back he may be injured again. The question of compensation is not purely a legal one. It is also a sociological one. The lawyer is interested both in what the law will permit in the way of compensation and what the man ought to have. Consideration of all these factors may save much misery and expense which society would otherwise have to bear."

"If you want to find out why people are as they are, we must dig deeply into the psychic and social factors as well as into the physical," said Dean Milton C. Winternitz, of the Yale School of Medicine, in telling of the human welfare group's development.

"The time has come when physicians must realize that physical illness can not be treated successfully by itself. Medical students must be taught so that they may begin to get back some of the attributes of the old family doctor, who, consciously or unconsciously, took into consideration the mental and social factors in the lives of his patients and did more good perhaps because of his attention to these nonphysical aspects than he did through his knowledge of organic disease.

Mental Disorders Growing.

"There are today more hospital beds in this country occupied by the mentally disordered than by the physically ill, and the number of patients in institutions for mental diseases and feeble-mindedness is increasing. The suicide and homicide rate is tending upward. Divorce is increasing. Crime is rampant. Does this not show that the problems of human welfare are not being met effectively? Does it not mean that sociologists, economists, psychologists, psychiatrists and physicians must work together if our physical health and our material wealth are to mean anything in terms of human happiness?"

The place of law in the projected study of the human family was set forth by Dean Robert M. Hutchins of Yale Law School.

"Law schools," he said, "have been primarily interested in preparing men for the practice of law, and law has been conceived of as something contained in books recording the decisions of judges," he said.

Legal Sanction in Life.

"We are beginning to realize that judges are human and that their decisions may be discussed and even criticized. Law does have some bearing on life. It is virtually impossible to be born, to marry or to die without legal sanction.

"This being the case, the lawyer should know something about the human organism, how it is constructed, and how it operates. He should certainly have a knowledge of economics and sociology. He should not overthrow the empirical wisdom of the ages, but he should be insinuated into the atmosphere of modern science. It is not difficult to imagine, for instance, what aid psychiatry can be in the just disposition of persons who fall afoul of the law."

WAR PACT FORGERY JOKE, SAYS DRAFTER

Prisoner, Admitting He Wrote Alleged Franco-Belgium Document, Laughs.

STERN MEASURES RESULT

Brussels, Belgium, March 3 (A.P.).—Confession of forgery today effectively quieted the latest war scare along the sensitive Franco-German frontier, which had agitated many European ministers for a week. Police declared the arrest of a man here early today had completely cleared up the episode begun by the publication in a Utrecht newspaper of unpurported secret military agreement between France and Belgium.

Albert Frank Heine, a man who, it is alleged, has changed nationalities like a cloak and has tried his hand at many means of livelihood, was arrested with his wife when he arrived during the early hours on the express train from Amsterdam. He was said to have readily confessed forging the documents published in the newspapers basing them on an old Franco-Russian treaty which long has been dead.

Even before his arrest, the Dutch and German foreign offices had said that they were satisfied that neither France, Belgium, nor Britain were plotting against their interest. Denials of any secret agreement were made in behalf of these latter governments. Heine, or Frank, as he is more commonly known, was said to be a great grandson of the famous poet, Heinrich Heine. His father was Dutch and his mother German.

Obtains Belgian Citizenship.

He was said to have deserted from the German Navy and to have served in the Belgian army, obtaining Belgian citizenship. He was interned in England until the end of the World War and later found employment as librarian, teacher, journalist and interpreter. More recently he had been a translator at the German Embassy at Brussels. Under the name of "Diplomaticus," he had signed various anti-Belgian pamphlets.

Conviction of the charge would make him liable to imprisonment for fifteen years for plotting against the national security. Police are searching for accomplices they believe he had. They would be liable to terms of from five to ten years.

The cabinet is resolved to press action against Frank to establish full responsibility of all concerned in what is officially considered to have been a criminal maneuver against the peace of Europe. The Dutch government will be requested to aid as far as Dutch citizens or newspapers may be implicated. Documents taken from Frank were said to have shown that Belgian malcontents were plotting against Belgium on Dutch territory and the expulsion of these will be sought.

General Sues Paper.

Frank is said to have admitted that the treaty he had claimed was made between France and Belgium in 1920 was roughly modeled on a treaty concluded long before the World War by France and czarist Russia and which recently was made public by the Soviet government.

While the political aspect of the case is now dead, Gen. Galet, chief of the Belgian army staff, was reported to have brought suit against the Utrechtsche Dagblad for libel in connection with the use of his name in the forged treaty.

Frank was carrying, when arrested, a portfolio in which was found the original of the allgeed treaty published by the newspaper. Police now are seeking a Flemish extremist named Van Herreweghen whom Frank wanted his wife to inform of his arrest and who was believed to have been an accomplice. Frank's wife was released after giving testimony to the authorities.

The Brussels Soir tonight publishes an interview with Frank in which he treats the whole affair as an immense joke and boasts of having mystified the whole world.

A New Zealand fruit steamer caught in a storm in the harbor at Apia, Samoa, threw out 1,000 cases of bananas, which were distributed free to the natives.



A Surprise Awaits You ~



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WHAT A TRANSFORMATION! NEW furniture, carpets, draperies—new, high speed elevators—modern baths and showers of gleaming colored tile—every room immaculately redecorated—

Bed reading lamps to read by and the morning newspaper under your door when you awake.

The new management unreservedly GUARANTEES COMPLETE SATISFACTION to every guest.

You'll not alone be surprised—but DELIGHTED with the new, efficient service and genuine hospitality of "New York's Finest Hotel".

FRANK A. DUGGAN
President and Managing Director

NEW RATES
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BROADWAY *at* 34th ST.

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The People's Choice

Today we celebrate another important event in the history of our country—the Inauguration of our next President, Herbert Hoover. From the steps of the famous Capitol the Oath of Office, identical with that used at the Inauguration of George Washington, will be administered by Chief Justice William Howard Taft, making Mr. Hoover the thirty-first President of the United States.

The American Stores with their policy of square dealing, honest merchandising and complete satisfaction, are the choice of the people of the District of Columbia and in the cities and towns in Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland and New York State where our stores are located.

NOTICE! Our Stores will be closed during the Inauguration and the Parade, which follows, but will open at 3 P. M. to serve our customers.

Reg. 15c ASCO Very Fancy Crushed or Country Gentleman Corn 2 cans 25c
Young, sweet tender corn. Just as delicious as the day it was cut from the cob.

Reg. 15c ASCO Finest Calif. APRICOTS 2 Tall Cans 25c

ASCO Tomato SOUP 3 cans 25c

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Do you know you can get Hot Bread in all our stores every afternoon? Try it today!



Victor Bread Pan Loaf 5c

The Big Bread value; baked right in the District for District people.

Quality Canned Fruits & Vegetables

ASCO Asparagus Tips	(Picnic Size) can	19c
Del Monte Asparagus Tips	can	29c
ASCO Asparagus Tips	can	29c
ASCO Cooked Red Beets	big can	17c
ASCO Golden Bantam Corn	can	19c
ASCO Fancy Shoe Peg Corn	can	17c
ASCO Tender Sifted Peas	can	19c
ASCO Cooked Spinach	big can	17c
ASCO Royal Anne Cherries	tall can	23c
Del Monte California Cherries	big can	35c
ASCO Finest Fruit Salad	tall can	23c
ASCO Bartlett Pears	big can	29c
Del Monte Sliced Pineapple	big can	29c

Timely Lenten Suggestions!

Gorton's Flaked Fish or Codfish Cakes	can	14c
Fancy Red Salmon	tall can	25c
ASCO Orange Marmalade	jar	19c
ASCO Pure Fruit Preserves	big jar	23c
ASCO Home-Style Noodles	jar	5c, 9c
Wesson Cooking Oil	can	29c, 54c
Mazola Cooking Oil	can	29c, 54c
Whole Dried Green Peas	lb.	10c
Yellow Split Peas	lb.	10c
Green Split Peas	lb.	10c
California Sardines	big can	12c
ASCO Tomato Catsup	bot.	15c
ASCO Self Rising Buckwheat	2pkgs.	25c

3 pkgs. Gold Seal Macaroni and 1-9c pkg. Grated Cheese All for 25c

ASCO Gelatine Desserts 4 pkgs. 25c
Delicious Red Cherries bot. 10c, 20c

Buy These and Save the Difference!

Reg. 10c Princess Jellies 3 Tumbs. 25c
Reg. 15c Asco Pure Honey 2 Jars 25c
Reg. 5c Sunbrite Cleanser 6 Cans 25c
Hawaiian Sliced Pineapple Tall Can 15c
Asco Cooked Spinach Big Can 17c



Save as Well as Taste the Difference!

Asco Coffee lb. 39c
Victor Blend Coffee.. lb. 35c

Luella Butter Lb. 60c
Finest Butter in America

Regular 15c ASCO Pure Jellies 2 tumbs. 25c

ASCO Beans With Pork 3 cans 23c

Regular 10c ASCO Peanut Butter 3 tumbs. 25c

Specials to Begin This Week in Our Meat Markets!

Where Quality Counts and Your Meat Dollar Buys Real Values

CHOICE STEAKS
Cut from Young Tender Beef

Porterhouse Steak	lb.	52c
Sirloin Steak	lb.	48c
Round Steak	lb.	45c
Hamburg Steak	lb.	28c
Boiling Beef	lb.	18c

SPRING LAMB CUTS
Appetizing and Economical

Rib Lamb Chops	lb.	55c
Loin Lamb Chops	lb.	55c
Shoulder Chops	lb.	35c
Shoulder Roast	lb.	31c
Breast of Lamb	lb.	18c

REAL SHARP CHEESE Fine for Rarebit Or Baked Macaroni lb. 45c

Sliced Beef Liver	lb.	25c
Pork Liver	2 lbs.	25c
American Cream Cheese	lb.	31c
Select Pork Chops	lb.	35c
Shoulder Pork Chops	lb.	25c
Small Fresh Hams	lb.	25c

PRIME RIB ROAST Lb. 35c

PORK LOIN ROAST Lb. 25c

FANCY CHUCK ROAST Lb. 25c

SMALL SMOKED HAMS lb. 28c

These Prices Effective in Our Stores and Meat Markets in Washington, D. C., and Vicinity

HALEY FISKE DEAD; NOTED AS FINANCIER

New York Director of Many Industries, 77, Collapses After Auto Ride.

HEAD OF LIFE INSTITUTE

New York, March 3 (A.P.).—Haley Fiske, president of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Co. and director in many financial and industrial enterprises, died suddenly today, the victim of heart disease. He was 77 years old.

Mr. Fiske, world-famous apostle of longevity, collapsed as he was about to alight from his automobile in front of his home at 898 Park avenue. His chauffeur noticed that Mr. Fiske's face appeared blanched and a moment later the insurance man fell back to the cushions and was dead before medical aid could be summoned.

Dr. Thomas Wittemore, Mr. Fiske's personal physician; Dr. Thomas Gonzales, assistant medical examiner, and Dr. Lieberman, of the Reception Hospital, who had been called by the chauffeur, arrived almost simultaneously to find that Mr. Fiske was dead.

Death Followed Park Ride.

Mr. Fiske had attended services this morning at the Episcopal Church of St. Mary, the Virgin, Forty-sixth street, near Seventh avenue, of which he was a trustee. After the services he asked his chauffeur to drive through Central Park because of the spring-like weather. The drive consumed about an hour and the chauffeur then drove to the Fiske home.

Mr. Fiske was head of the Life Extension Institute, which has informed millions of the advances of science in extending the span of human life. In later years he had predicted the time would come when it would be a common thing for men to live to be 100 years old.

In his own life he meticulously adhered to the precepts he advocated. He was examined regularly by a physician, the last examination having taken place in January last, when he was pronounced physically sound.

Man of Great Vigor.

A man of extraordinary vigor, he admired athletic types of men and, although he constantly conserved his health, he frequently said he ate "anything my appetite demands." He smoked four or five cigars a day. He took regular exercise, daily, at least until he was 70 years old.

Mr. Fiske was twice married. On January 10, 1878, he married Mary G. Mulford, who died in 1886. There was one child, Helen, of this union. In 1887 he was married to Marlone Cowles Cushman, by whom he had five children, Archbold F. C., Marione Virginia, Haley, jr., Katherine Cushman and Margaret Lois.

Funeral services will be held Wednesday morning at 10:45 at the Church of St. Mary the Virgin, with the Rev. Selden P. Delany officiating. Burial will be in Trinity Cemetery, Amsterdam avenue and 153d street.

Princeton Will Study International Finance

Princeton, N. J., March 3 (A.P.).—Plans were announced today for the establishment of a bureau of international finance at Princeton University. Dr. Edwin W. Kemmerer will hold the professorship of the bureau, which was made possible by a gift of $500,000 in memory of James T. Walker, killed two days after his graduation in an airplane accident while flying to his home in St. Louis. The gift was contingent on the university's raising $200,000 to endow the professorship.

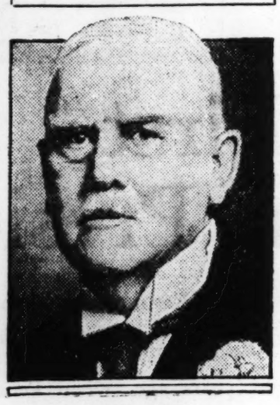
The bureau's activities are to be divided between a study of international finance and the training of investigators, teachers and advisers in money problems.

Earthquake Felt in Greece.

Athens, March 3 (A.P.).—Several minor earth shocks were felt this morning at Corinth, Nemes and Athens. No damage was reported.

The ad-takers of this newspaper are trained to assist you in preparing the RIGHT copy for your classified ads; they are waiting for you to call Main 4205

FINANCIER DIES



HALEY FISKE,
director in numerous enterprises, succumbs at end of auto ride. He was head of the Life Extension Institute.

UNKNOWN SOLDIER HONORED BY LEGION

500 Members of Washington Posts and Visitors Attend Rites in Arlington.

COMDR. WOOD IS SPEAKER

With bared heads, 500 members of the American Legion looked on yesterday afternoon as the commander of the District department, Harlan Wood, placed a wreath upon the tomb of the Unknown Soldier, as one of the first official acts of the inaugural program.

A splendor was given to the ceremony by the fluttering of the colors of the fourteen local posts of the Legion, massed about the simple tomb, and the lengthening shadows thrown about the land by the sun.

Commander Wood took for his text the inscription on the amphitheater: "When we assume the soldier we do not lay aside the citizenship." He added the thought that "when we resume the citizen we do not lay aside the soldier."

After the local commander had placed his wreath upon the tomb a member of the Sharon Post, of Sharon, Pa., stepped forward and put one there for his post.

The Republican Glee Club closed the exercises with the singing of patriotic airs.

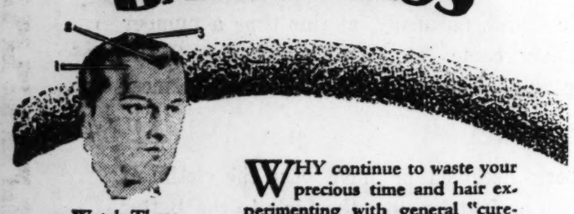
Dry Forces Facing Milwaukee Inquiry

Acting Commissioner to Seek Source of Information Leakage There.

Milwaukee, Wis., March 3 (A.P.).—Investigation of alleged irregularities in the Milwaukee prohibition enforcement bureau will be undertaken by special Federal agents, Lane Maloney, acting commissioner of the district, has announced. The action follows indictment in Federal court here Friday of Ben G. Finke, star agent of the bureau, on charges of accepting bribes and "protecting" bootleggers. The inquiry, Maloney indicated, will be directed toward uncovering sources of information leakage by which liquor law violators were said to have been apprised of proposed raids and other activities of enforcement agents.

United States marshals have revealed that two former dry agents of the bureau are under indictment here on charges of bribery, and that two men are being sought on conspiracy charges after, it is alleged, they approached bootleggers with offers to "fix" prohibition agents. Names of the four were withheld.

Let the Thomas' Correct Your FALLING HAIR DANDRUFF BALDNESS



Watch These Points

When your hair begins to recede at the temple(1), frontal(2), or get thin on the crown (3), nature is painlessly warning you that you have been neglecting your scalp and baldness is surely approaching. Heed this positive warning and save your hair by having The Thomas' correct the scalp disorder that is causing your loss of hair.

WHY continue to waste your precious time and hair experimenting with general "cure-all remedies." Turn your hair and scalp problem over to the Thomas'—today. Let them correct your scalp trouble—be it dandruff, falling hair, baldness or any of the other many scalp ills—with their fifteen year proved scientific treatment. They replace guesswork and general cure-alls with scientific exactness directed to your particular scalp need. The entire treatment takes place in the Thomas' office—you have nothing to do at home—nothing to worry about.

Call at a Thomas office today and talk over your scalp problem with the trichologist in charge. He'll gladly advise you without charge or obligation.

World's Leading Hair and Scalp Specialists—45 Offices in U. S.

The THOMAS'

1333 F STREET N.W., ADAMS BLDG.
MEN—SUITE 502; WOMEN—SUITE 501
HOURS—10 A. M. to 8 P. M. SATURDAY to 4 P. M.

PACKARD PRICES REDUCED

ALL STANDARD EIGHT MODELS NOW $160 LESS

WE HAVE just been advised by telegram from the Packard factory that effective March 4, 1929, all models of the Standard Eight are reduced $160. The new prices are as follows:

126-Inch Wheelbase Models

The SEDAN, 5 Passengers	$2275
The COUPE, 2 Passengers	2350
The CONVERTIBLE COUPE, 2 Passengers	2425

133-Inch Wheelbase Models

The RUNABOUT, 2 Passengers	$2375
The PHAETON, 5 Passengers	2375
The TOURING, 7 Passengers	2475
The COUPE, 4 Passengers	2575
The CLUB SEDAN, 5 Passengers	2575
The SEDAN, 7 Passengers	2575
The SEDAN-LIMOUSINE, 7 Passengers	2675

(*Prices at the factory*)

Since the introduction of the Packard Six, forerunner of today's Packard Eight, $40,199,000 have been expended for facilities useful in the manufacture and distribution of Packard cars. Because of this huge expenditure incomparably better cars have been developed, step by step, and now are offered for less than half the price of the original Packard Six.

Packard has concentrated its millions and its experience on one name and on one ideal. The public has been most gracious in its support. And as Packard has prospered, it has shared its prosperity with those who buy its cars—giving better cars at constantly lower prices.

These new low prices follow the price reduction announced but a few months ago on Packard's Custom line. They afford the public a more favorable opportunity than ever before to have the many advantages and features found only in Packard cars.

* * * *

When may we demonstrate these features to you? Your used car will be accepted as cash, and if of average value will more than make the down payment on a new car. Then—a profitable and enjoyable ownership lasting four or five times the payment period, an ownership more advantageous now than at any time during Packard's thirty years of fine car building.

PACKARD WASHINGTON MOTOR CAR CO.

O. COOLICAN, *President*

Connecticut at S Adams 6130

ASK THE MAN WHO OWNS ONE

VETERANS OF GRAY WILL AID CEREMONY

Commander Seeks a Better Understanding Between Two Factions.

COWBOY BAND IS PRESENT

That the Blue and the Gray might be brought together in a "clearer and truer knowledge of the Civil War" and that "our whole country may be one in spirit and in purpose" prompted Gen. A. T. Goodwyn, commander-in-chief of the United Confederate Veterans, to accept the Government's invitation to participate in the inaugural ceremony, he said yesterday.

Speaking of a movement on foot for a joint reunion of the veterans of the War Between the States in Washington Gen. Goodwyn let it be known that he believed if veterans of both sides can gather in conference table with "open minds and true hearts" many grievances can be adjusted.

He described himself as an "inflexible Democrat" but said he honored "Herbert Hoover, the man who ably assisted a great and beloved President."

The first delegation that ever came out of Texas to attend the inauguration of a Republican President arrived yesterday morning. There were about 275 of these stalwarts from the State of cattle ranches and cactus, led by the Cowboy Band of Simmons University at Abilene.

The band is costumed in ten-gallon hats and other paraphernalia of the plains.

The inaugural committee has arranged to have an outdoor radio program broadcast tonight from 9:30 to 10 o'clock through amplifiers erected over the President's reviewing stand in the Court of Honor. The public will be permitted to occupy seats in the public stands without charge.

George LaVatta, envoy of Chief Tendoy III, of the Shoshone Indians, will be in charge of the party of Indians from the Fort Hall Reservation, who, arrayed in tribal costumes, will take part in the inaugural parade.

The Boy Scouts will march in the parade today with the banner that President Wilson presented to Troop 20 of Washington for winning the Liberty bond contest among the scout troops of the city. Herbert Hoover, jr., who was then a member of Troop 20, was instrumental in the victory.

The Civitan Club of Washington has extended an invitation to all visiting Civitans to attend the weekly luncheon of the club tomorrow at 12:30 o'clock in the Lafayette Hotel.

The Grand Old Party's megaphone man, later famous as the slogan man, J. Henry Smythe, jr., of the National Republican Club of New York, is here for the inauguration.

Since 1900, when he was 16 years old, he has seen every winning Republican candidate nominated or inaugurated into office and has usually attended both functions. In 1904, waving the Stars and Stripes, he led the cheering as Roosevelt was nominated.

Many of Smythe's slogans, such as "Keep Liberty Bonds and Do Your Bit," were used in the World War. He has some new slogans for Mr. Hoover, which he freely expressed yesterday at the Mayflower. Among them are "How Safe We Feel—with Hoover at the Wheel," "Our Pride in Hoover Is Justified," "Every Hooverite Voted Right" and "Our Nation Will Back Hoover."

The Ten Mile Square Club, opposed to national representation for the District of Columbia, has opened headquarters in the Washington Building, Fifteenth street and New York avenue, where placards proclaim the views of those who do not seek "voting privileges" for citizens of Washington.

Graham McNamee, John B. Daniel and Phillips Carlin, radio announcers, and Milton Aylesworth, president of the American Broadcasting Co., are at the Mayflower.

Louis B. Mayer and Joseph Schenck, motion picture producers, are staying at the Mayflower Hotel during the inaugural period.

John Coolidge, son of the President, and Miss Florence Trumbull, daughter of Gov. John H. Trumbull, of Connecticut, his fiancee, are among those who are attracting interest among the many notables here for the ceremonies.

Mrs. William Atkisson, of 119 Clopton street, Richmond, Va., who is a first cousin of President-elect Hoover, is in the Capital for the inauguration. It will be the first time she has seen her distinguished cousin. Mrs. Atkisson was formerly Huldah Minthorn Marshall and was named for Mr. Hoover's mother, who was Miss Minthorn before her marriage.

Mrs. Fay Gardner, wife of the Governor of North Carolina, was honored yesterday at a luncheon given by the inaugural committee for visiting governors, Col. U. S. Grant 3d, chairman of the committee selecting her to lead the committee selecting her to lead the march to the table, after which she sat on his right in the place of honor.

It is estimated that 500 newspapermen are gathered in the Capital to report the proceedings of the inauguration. This does not include special writers, who will prepare features for publications not daily in nature.

Members of Mr. Hoover's Cabinet will have breakfast this morning as guests of the Meridian Mansion, 2400 Sixteenth street, at 9 o'clock. They will leave for the Capitol from the Mansion.

Lost Indian Chief Sought by Police

Six Nations' Leader Missing on Trip Here to Aid in Curtis Ceremony.

Crowded inaugural throngs were being carefully watched yesterday by the police for a picturesque figure, that of Chief George Thomas, 40 to 45 years old, head of the Six Nations Indians, of Syracuse, N. Y., who is reported missing from the Lee House since Saturday morning.

The big chief, who came here especially to participate in the inauguration of President-elect Herbert Hoover and Vice President-elect Charles Curtis, in whose veins Indian blood also flows, is described as six feet tall, of dark copper color and weighing 185 pounds. At the time that he was last seen he wore a brown mixed suit, blue overcoat and a brown derby.

Although the police lookout stated that the chief had disappeared from the Lee House, Fifteenth and L streets northwest, attaches there last night denied any knowledge of the man. Mrs. O. J. Kellogg, whom the lookout instructed police to notify at the Capitol Park Hotel, could not be located there last night, and it was said that she had not registered.

IN THE PLAY HOUSE

By JOHN J. DALY

Lee Shubert presents Margaret Anglin in "Security," a play in three acts by Esme Wynne-Tyson. Staged by Stanley Logan. Settings by Rollo Wayne.

THE CAST:

Jane Mapleson ... Miss Margaret Anglin
Lillith Chartres ... Miss Marjorie Wateson
Delia ... Miss Florence Wessels
Lacey ... Miss Eva Leonard Boyne
Wells ... Mr. Howard Benton
Eda Mapleson ... Miss Ethel Griffies
Ronnie Newton ... Mr. W. Messenger Bellis
Rosanne ... Miss Anita Kerry
George Merrall ... Mr. Robert Harrigan
James Mapleson ... Mr. Thurston Hall
Muriel ... Miss Hope Drown
Sir Daniel Marchant ... Mr. Edward Cooper

Lady Macbeth, in all her tragic gloom, was almost a comic sprite compared to the somberness of soul displayed by Jane Mapleson, played by Margaret Anglin, in the new play, "Security," which had its baptism of theater last night in the Belasco.

"Security" is a first play from the pen of Esme Wynne-Tyson. Be it said, in passing, that the English playwright has plumbed the depths. Profound tragedy, the season now in the doldroms, has offered no such work as this. For two full acts it drags bottom, as the divers have it, and then emerges into a lightsome third act that could have gone on and on, for comedy's sake, to a very enjoyable evening in the theater. As it was, the study in human behavior was such as to take everybody who witnessed it down to the lower stratum of speculation, wondering when and where such women as Jane Mapleson existed, if ever they did.

It seems that Jane Mapleson was unhappily married, but only she knew it. She kept it from her husband and her two charming daughters. As murder will out, the denouement came when a lady with whom Mr. Mapleson was in love took the subway circuit to a better and happier land. She shot herself because—well, because Mr. Mapleson, in the words of the song, had done her wrong.

Since all the evidence pointed to Mr. Mapleson, it looked as if this was the beginning of the end; that the fair name of the Maplesons was to be dragged in the mud; for the girl's sister had some letters; but, no, Mrs. Mapleson decided to cover it all up—before the coroner's jury—and the honor of the family was saved. Mrs. Mapleson lied like a gentleman.

That was that. Then, big goose that he was, Mr. Mapleson confessed—to his wife. 'Twas the fatal error. So long as she knew that he didn't know, all was well, but the moment he knew she knew, then, all was wrong. After more than a quarter of a century, she decided to pack her things and desert the family hearthstone. The old man walked calmly to a handy secretary, where a gun lay in repose, and shot himself. Thus was made, in the twinkling of an eye, a wealthy widow. So, when the final act came to pass there was, at least, a breath of comedy.

The play has depth; of that there is no doubt. Too much depth, in fact. It is, to boot, a fine, sympathetic study of human emotions, and why women fight to keep the last vestiges of respectability alive—in the face of all sorts of unfaithfulness and cowardice on the part of those who marry them; but it is a talky play, even though the talk at times becomes so tense as to be downright interesting.esting.

Margaret Anglin still reads her lines with the charm of old, and she is surrounded with a company of infinite culture. Care was exercised in casting, so that the work is exceedingly well turned out. There are splendid portrayals by Thurston Hall, as the unfaithful husband, and by Miss Marjorie Gateson, as a woman bent on righting what she believes to be a huge wrong.

A natural play, the thing might have happened—and in anybody's drawing room; which calls attention to one of the homiest sets seen on the Belasco stage this year.

Tragedy stalks through this work like the ghost in the celebrated banquet scene—and perhaps that is why an inaugural audience, fresh from the spirit of frivolity, on the outside of the theater, suffered so, on the inside, with the poor benighted individuals wrapped in the coils of life.

The tribute to Margaret Anglin is that she kept the vehicle moving all the time, even through one of the longest speeches of the season.

NATIONAL

"Mary's Other Husband," the National Theater Players' inauguration week offering at the National, is a sprightly little comedy built around the possibilities of inhibited romanticism, as Dr. Freud would put it. It demonstrates what may happen when those who take their movie scenarios seriously try to translate Hollywood into real life. Withal it is full of laughs, well presented, with enough of a plot to hold interest, and it attempts to point no moral—truly a blessing in an era of virtue by law and propaganda.

To give the plot in detail would, perhaps, dull the enjoyment of those who see it later. For present purposes it is enough to say that a wife with an overdeveloped imagination suddenly finds herself confronted with the necessity of having a husband—other than her real husband—to present to her wealthy uncle from the wide open spaces. Out of this modest requirement and the method she takes to meet the situation there is evolved a chain of circumstances which lead to the arrest of her own husband on the charge of robbing his own house, and nearly wrecks several romances. But, of course, there is a happy ending, albeit an humorous one. Most marvelous of all, a plot built around the idea of a synthetic husband is handled without a single bedroom scene in the entire three acts.

Wilfred Lytell, as the real prewar stuff, husband, has a part which gives him an opportunity to show his real abilities and he takes full advantage of the opportunity. The same may be said of Freddie Sherman, the synthetic husband, to keep the metaphor in popular parlance. This man Sherman, by the way, will write his name large in the white lights along Broadway ere long if he continues on his present course, as will Lytell though in a different metier.

Mary Newton, who delighted National audiences last week in the title role of "The Little Spitfire," was even more happily cast last night as the lady with too much imagination and too many husbands. Then there were: Helen Wallace as Mary's friend and co-conspirator; Charles Hampden as the uncle who demanded a husband for his niece; Nancy Baker, who handled a minor role to perfection; and Adelaide Hibbard, as the sophisticated maid who seems to be essential to all comedy plots nowadays.

All handled their lines and stage business well. And so did Arthur Rhodes as the affable cop who could always pick out a crook 50 feet away if the crook had a red lantern hanging around his neck. Robert Brister, as "Limpy" Lanigan, got as much out of his few moments on the stage as could be expected from the role assigned to him.

Not all of the entertainment at the National last night was provided from the stage. A group of visiting firemen, here no doubt to superintend the inauguration, proceeded to make themselves at home between the acts with an exchange of gay repartee, audible to the entire audience, but intelligible, if at all, only to themselves. Their chief stock in trade consisted of loud crys of "Water," which always drew a laugh from the visitors as well as from the audience, though for different reasons. Whether the mystic "Water" signified their approval of the downfall of Al and beer last November, or had some more occult meaning, was not made clear. Had it been "Cracked Ice and Bromo Seltzer," the meaning would have been quite obvious. W. C. M.

POLI'S

Of all the comedians on the American stage there is none quite so droll as Joseph Cook—Joe Cook, once called the "One-Man Show," in vaudeville, and now heading his own musical comedy, "Rain or Shine," at Poli's Theater.

Joe Cook has always been a favorite in Washington. His previous appearances here at Keith's, and later with the "Vanities," at the National, were as nothing compared to the welcome given him last night when he came back with a musical comedy cut to his own measure.

In "Rain or Shine," Joe Cook is ably assisted by another comedian of droll manner, Tom Howard, and by Dave Chasen, the old-time helper of Joseph when he was in the music halls.

Earlier in his career Mr. Cook was with a circus—or so the story goes—and this training now stands him in good stead, for the nub of the story running through "Rain or Shine" has to do with circus life. In fact, Joe Cook is the manager of a circus. He portrays the character, "Smiley" Johnson, manager of a road show about to hit the rocks. It comes to Higginstown, R. I., and there a fresh start is secured, because "Smiley" Johnson finds "a kick" with a bankroll, played by Tom Howard. There is, too, a melodramatic love story running through the fabric, the story of a millionaire's son who runs away with the circus after being jilted and who falls in love with one of the lovely ladies—and all that sort of stuff. It makes, as they say in the classics, "no never mind." The main thing is the comedy of Joseph Cook, esq., and that boy never falls down, but he does go boom!

In a flashback to his circus and vaudeville days, Joe Cook stages a "one-man show" of his own, in which he walks a tight rope, does a lot of trick rifle shooting, balances on a ball, and what have you.

The outstanding comedy stunt, however, is the Ferris wheel number, one of those trick contrivances that Mr. Cook has been working on for years and which beggars description. It must be seen to be appreciated—and if there is one comedy scene in the realm of theater worth walking miles to see this is it.

Oh, yes—there are girls, and girls, and more girls; pretty girls, and girls who specialize in dances, and girls who sing. There is a little girl—Ethel Morris by name—who sings a song that actually stops the show, a song called "Oh, Baby." By this time, of course, the Nation is well aware that the song hit of "Rain or Shine" is "Rain or Shine."

In all, a dandy musical comedy that stars one of the finest comedians on the stage and features another one of similar character.

KEITH'S

It seemed like old times on Fifteenth street last night, with flags waving, bunting draped on the Treasury Building, and Keith's open again—this time to accommodate Charles Emerson Cook's Savoy Musical Comedy Company.

To celebrate their arrival in the erstwhile home of vaudeville, the Savoyards resurrected George M. Cohan's popular musical comedy, "Little Nellie Kelly," a piece that has not been seen in Washington since that memorable week, about three years ago, when it came to make its premiere in the National Theater with Elizabeth Hines in the title role and Charles King playing the part of the young lover, after the hand "of the daughter of Officer Kelly."

In order to put the proper amount of pep and dash into their opening on Fifteenth street, the Savoyards imported Miss Patti Harrold to play the lead feminine role—little Nellie Kelly herself. Miss Pattie, it is said, trouped the country with the original road show and knows her Kellys. She is ideally cast for the part, and last night's audience was enthusiastic over her work. In fact, the entire company registered, especially Frank Gallagher in the role originally played by Charles King. The two are somewhat alike in manner and characteristics, and this Gallagher boy scores in his rendition of the outstanding songs, "Nellie Kelly, I Love You" and "Till My Luck Comes Rolling Along."

George M. Cohan, responsible for the book, lyrics and music of "Little Nellie Kelly," didn't overlook a bet when he put all his material together. It makes for a nice, compact musical comedy of the Cohan brand; one that is sure-fire all the way. The story has to do with the love affair of Nellie Kelly who, aside from being the daughter of Officer Kelly, is the valued assiastant of a modiste, dead set against a marriage to Jerry Conroy because—well, because it would interfere with business.

The cast is well distributed, if that is the term, and George Shields, another importation, handles the role of Officer Kelly in capable style. Thelma Parker is conspicuously among those present. Others having parts are James McKay, Rosa Snowden, Robert Capron, in a comic role; Robert Burton, Robert Carbaugh, Harold Kennedy, Beatrice Lee and Mary Deery.

THE STRAND

There used to be an old song, "Everything Is Peaches Down in Georgia." Paraphrased, "Everything Now is 'Peaches' Down at the Strand," because "Peaches" and her big show, as it is billed, have come to occupy the boards at the old playhouse at the corner of Ninth and D streets.

Even three shows yesterday could not dampen "Peaches'" pep and personality. This burlesque really has a comedy punch, as advertised, and it is fast and furious, with "Peaches" setting the pace. There are several good songs and quite a number of dances out of the ordinary.

To be exact, "Peaches" is a shimmy shaker. How she shakes a shimmy is nobody's business. Joe Van is the funmaker, a comedian known pretty well over the circuit, and no stranger to Washington. Others adding to the gayety of the inaugural are Art Harris, a Hebrew comedian; Katherine Stevens, soubrette; Althea Conley, a singer; Benny Kannes and Billy de Gray, not forgetting the chorus.

Three Convicts Escape From Auburn by Rope

Auburn, N. Y., March 3 (U.P.).—Three convicts escaped from the Auburn Prison tonight by climbing to the roof of the main building and dropping over the walls with the aid of a rope.

The three who escaped are Henry Sullivan, serving twenty years for robbery, from Erie County; Ernest Pazesi, serving 40 years for robbery, from Kings County, and Edward Larkman, serving life for murder, from Erie County. The latter was sentenced to the electric chair but his sentence was commuted by former Gov. Alfred E. Smith. The three stole a truck outside the prison. It later was found abandoned in Syracuse.

BALL OF GOVERNORS LURES 15,000 CROWD

Throng Storms Willard for View of Many Notables at Brilliant Fete.

20 STATE HEADS ATTEND

A crowd, estimated by officials, to have numbered at least 15,000 persons, last night made a two-hour effort to gain admittance to the governors' ball, held in the Willard Hotel, and at midnight, at least 10,000 of them were still trying to participate in the most colorful of the preinaugural events.

The few thousands, who were able to get as far as the tenth floor of the Willard Hotel, witnessed a spectacle as colorful as any event ever held in the National Capital.

Vice President-elect Charles Curtis and his sister, Mrs. Edward E. Gann, who is to act as her brother's hostess during his term as Vice President, twenty governors and their staffs and representatives of the governors of four other States were in the receiving line to a stream of notables and their wives and friends from 10 o'clock until nearly midnight.

So great was the crowd in the ballroom when the Vice President-elect and Mrs. Gann left, shortly before midnight, it was with the greatest difficulty that a score or more of aids cleared a narrow passage through which the party could depart.

The clamor for admittance to the governors' ball began shortly before 10 o'clock, mostly by those who failed to show tickets of admittance. When those bearing cards to the ball arrived, it was impossible for police and inaugural aids to clear a way for them. At midnight scores of those entitled to admission still were clamoring to pass the crowds which barred entrance.

Governors in attendance were from the following States:

Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New Jersey Pennsylvania, Delaware, Virginia, North Carolina, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Kentucky, Ohio, Illinois, Indiana, Michigan and Minnesota. Those who had representatives were New York, Maryland, Idaho and Nebraska.

Burial Tomorrow For Joseph Bishop

Joseph E. Bishop, former head of the photographic section of the Army War College, who died Saturday at his home, 3433 Mount Pleasant street northwest, will be buried tomorrow morning at Glenwood Cemetery, following church services at the home.

Mr. Bishop came to Washington in 1875 to engage in the photographic business. He entered the Government service during the Spanish War, and shortly afterward was placed in charge of the War College's photographic section. He held that post until 1926, when he resigned.

In addition to his wife, he is survived by two sons, Howard Bishop, of Canton, Ohio; Adolph Bishop, of Washington; two daughters, Mrs. D. E. Keyhoe, of Chevy Chase, Md., and Miss Emilie Bishop, of Washington, and a sister, Miss Zoe Bishop, of Westfield, Mass.

J. J. Hagan, New York City Official, 69, Dies

West Palm Beach, Fla. March 3 (A.P.). James J. Hagan, 69, assistant commissioner of public works of the Borough of Manhattan, died here today from the effects of pneumonia, contracted several months ago.

PHILIP LIPSCOMB, 72, DIES.

Employe of Moses & Sons for 30 Years Succumbs in Virginia.

Philip D. Lipscomb, 72 years old, who for 30 years had been an employe of Moses & Sons here, died yesterday at his home in Bristow, Va.

Funeral services will be held tomorrow morning at Trinity Episcopal Church, Manassas, Va. Interment will be at Manassas Cemetery.

Slasher Cuts Man On Subway Train

New York, March 3 (U.P.).—Suddenly demented while on a subway train approaching the Grand Central Station, Nicholas Locasio, 31, drew a knife and stabbed James Kenney, a fellow passenger, through the hand today before he was subdued by blows from a blackjack wielded by a passenger.

Little more than a week ago another maniac terrorized a Times Square subway crowd with a butcher knife, slashing seven before he was beaten to the floor.

Locasio had to be protected from infuriated passengers who recalled the Times Square slashing. He was jailed for examination Tuesday.

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Sixty-eight years ago, when Pennsylvania avenue was a mudhole and F street at Eleventh was " 'way up town," this store was established. From then to now, it has been our great privilege and pleasure to contribute materially to the interior beauty of the White House.

Scores of the public buildings of Washington, thousands of the finer homes, have been furnished by this store.

We have always felt that the public was entitled to more than just the furniture that was purchased. Back in the Seventies we furnished many rooms in the store so that one could see just how the furniture would look in its proper setting. Today our furnished exhibit rooms on the Sixth floor are a mecca for home lovers.

For years we have maintained a staff of experienced interior decorators whose services are available without charge to everyone.

Two years ago Washington's oldest furniture store became Washington's newest department store. But now, as always before, a store notable for the beauty and quality of its furniture.

Among those whom it has been our privilege to serve are:

Abraham Lincoln
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A Welcome and a Warning To Inaugural Visitors

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Of course, no community is perfect—there is always that small minority of disreputable interests ever ready to fleece the public. And, naturally, at this time a number of itinerant fakers come into Washington despite the vigilance of the authorities and of the reputable business interests.

If you have been deceived or have been the victim of misrepresentation or fraud report the facts to the Better Business Bureau.

The appearance of this advertisement in these columns is evidence that this publication cooperates with and supports the Better Business Bureau for protection.

The Better Business Bureau of Washington
336 Evening Star Building
Telephone Main 8164

BANKS MAY BECOME WAR DEBT TRUSTEES

Reparation Experts Propose Morgan and Rothschild Handle Cash Payments.

FRENCH STAND DUBIOUS

Paris, March 3 (A.P.).—The creation of the office of a trustee, charged with the collection and transfer to the allies of German cash payments and also with preparations to launch issues of international loans for that part of the German annuities which may be commercialized, was said tonight to be one of the suggestions which a subcommittee will propose tomorrow morning to the plenary session of the committee of experts on reparations.

Such a trustee would not be concerned with deliveries in kind or transfers control. It was understood that the private banks of Morgan and Rothschild, and the Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas would compose the organism.

Would Scrap War Reminder.

There is some uneasiness in France and other allied countries on the eve of the fourth and crucial week of the experts' work over the possibility of dissolution of the reparations commission. One of the few things positively known of the deliberations of the "second Dawes committee" is that a corporation of private bankers has been proposed to take the place of the commission in holding and distributing bonds and annuities under the new plan.

It has been said in favor of this scheme that it is eminently desirable to get rid of all reminders of the war, taking reparations out of the body created by the Versailles treaty and even putting a taboo on the word reparations. It was proposed to call the obligations of Germany to her former enemies "debt engagements or obligations."

There is a tendency in France to think that this is going rather far in the way of revision of the treaty from which the creditors of Germany derive all of their guarantees.

French Want Material Gain.

There have been reminders that the proposal to revise or complete the Dawes plan was not a French proposal, that the French government with the approval of the nation still stands by the Dawes plan and will continue thus unless the committee now in session offers some inducements in the form of ready cash through commercialization of part of the debt.

All of the allies represented on the experts committee are not sympathetic to commercialization, it was pointed out, and until that question is finally settled would prefer that talk about the disappearance of the reparations commission be deferred and any proposals avoided which smack of revision of the Versailles treaty.

Chairman Owen D. Young and his associates when they meet at 11 a. m. tomorrow will hear reports from three subcommittees and probably will have to face these issues, along with the vital problem of the reparations total and number of annuities.

Workers' War Urged By Third International

Moscow, March 3 (A.P.).—The Soviet press today published a manifesto by the Comintern—the Third Internationale—on the occasion of the tenth anniversary of its existence, inviting the workers of all the nations of the world to join "the struggle against imperialism."

The manifesto urges intense preparation for a new war and calls on the workers to give undivided support to "the proletarian revolution."

Chicago 92 Years a City.

Chicago, March 3 (U.P.).—Chicago will celebrate its ninety-second anniversary as a city Monday. Ninety-two years ago Chicago had a population of 4,170 and a yearly export business of $11,665.

RECONSTRUCT COLUMBUS FLAGSHIP



(Above) The launching, at Cadiz, Spain, of the Santa Maria, an exact replica of the flagship used by Christopher Columbus in his quest for America and (below) the ship just before the launching. The ship was built for the forthcoming Seville Exposition.

Germans Offer Reparation Annuity of $230,000,000

Sum, as Compared With Present $575,000,000 Dawes Payment, Held Far Too Low, But Compromise at $414,000,000 Is Seen.

Paris, March 3 (U.P.).—Germany's first concrete offer of how much she wants to pay on war debts was made today.

French sources reported that Dr. Hjalmar Schacht, German delegate to the reparations conference made the low offer of a flat annuity of approximately $230,000,000 to Sir Josiah Stamp, of the procedure committee of the reparations conference.

Inasmuch as the Dawes plan, this year, would provide for an annuity of $575,000,000, experts were still hopeful that Schacht would increase his estimate at an amount more nearly approximating allied claims. While the extent of these claims has not been set in definite figures, it is known that they must include the repayment of allied war debts, between European, British and American nations, with a substantial balance for material war debts.

The allies claim $322,000,000 as necessary to cover their war debts. In this light it has been estimated that the allies might consider the acceptance of a reduction of the Dawes plan annuity to approximately $414,000,000.

Although the plenary session of the reparations conference will utilize much of the coming week in considering the reports of the three subcommittees—procedure, bankers and deliveries in kind—the most important work will be done in private meetings with Dr. Schacht in discussions on German annuities.

Subcommittee meetings over the week-end had achieved a preliminary structure of a plan for an international bank and an international sales organization for the disposal of German deliveries in kind. The bank and sales group would function to prevent market dumping and also to maintain the stability of the gold mark—the latter a function hitherto assigned to the transfer committee under the Dawes plan.

Thomas Nelson Perkins, Boston lawyer, heading the deliveries in kind committee, maintained that the two organizations could be amalgamated, but French, Italian and Belgian experts were opposed to the idea since this would bring the consolidation under German corporate laws. The latter experts wish the sales organization to function in a neutral country, preferably Holland or Switzerland.

Meanwhile, time has become an important element and it has been pointed out that unless the experts want to pass the rest of the spring in Paris, editing of a final report must begin within ten days, as two weeks will be required, at least, for agreement on phraseology of the text after accord has been reached on facts.

Keep Mrs. Willebrandt, Church Paper Pleads

New York, March 3 (U.P.).—An editorial in the Christian Herald today said Mabel Walker Willebrandt should remain in the Justice Department as an aid to prohibition.

"If Mrs. Willebrandt retires," the editorial said, "every friend of law enforcement in the United States who is at all familiar with the career of this remarkable woman will experience disappointment and regret little short of despair."

Mrs. T. E. Fennell Is Sought.

Mrs. T. E. Fennell, formerly of 918 Ninth street northeast, is being sought by detective headquarters here to notify her of the death of Thomas Dolan, 160 East Twenty-sixth street, New York City, whose body is being held at the morgue there.

FOX THEATERS BUYS INTEREST IN LOEW'S

Substantial Block of Stock Held by Family of Late Magnate Obtained.

PLAYHOUSE DEAL PENDING

New York, March 3 (A.P.).—William Fox, president of Fox Theaters Corporation today announced purchase by the corporation of a "substantial block" of the common stock of Loew's, Incorporated. The stock was acquired from the widow and family of the late Marcus Loew and its acquisition was said to make the affiliated companies the largest operatives of motion picture theaters and companies in the country.

Gross assets of Fox Theaters and Loews, Inc., were over $137,000,000 as of December 31, 1928, and Fox films corporation had gross assets of that date of over $36,000,000, according to the film daily year book.

Controls 65 Theaters.

The Fox Theater Corporation controls about 65 theaters all over the country, including the recently purchased Poli chain in New England. Loew's, Inc., owns and operates about 175 to 200 motion picture and vaudeville theaters and in addition controls Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer Pictures Corporation. Mr. Fox is head of the Fox Film Corporation, one of the larger motion picture companies, but said the films corporation was not involved in the transaction announced today.

Mr. Fox declined to say whether the purchase of the stock of the Loew heirs and those of a group of "intimately associated with them," gave him control of the company, but since Mr. Loew was majority stockholder in the company which bore his name, it was believed Mr. Fox probably acquired the majority, if not all, of his stock, and at least enough to control the company.

"It is the intention," a prepared statement given out by Mr. Fox said, "that Loew's, Inc., shall operate as a separate unit in the amusement field. Nicholas M. Schenck will remain as president and David Bernstein as vice president and treasurer. The officials and executives of the Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer studio in California will continue in authority and the production personnel and activities will be unchanged.

Will Operate Separately.

"Loew's and Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer theaters, studios, branch offices, &c., in foreign countries as well as in America, will continue to operate separately."

Mr. Schenck and Mr. Bernstein were present when Mr. Fox made his announcement today, but refused to comment on it.

Negotiations are almost complete, Mr. Fox said today, for the acquisition by the Metropolitan Theaters Corporation of 334 theaters in the greater New York district. He said he expected to announce the successful completion of the arrangements in a week or ten days.

Adding these 334 theaters to the 65 owned and operated by the Fox Theaters Corporation and the 175 to 200 owned and operated by Loew's, Inc., makes a grand total of almost 600 theaters, said to be by far the largest chain of its kind in the world.

Drys at Church Rally Hail Wet Senators' Swan Song

Rev. C. N. Howard Leads Big Demonstration at Calvary Baptist; "Will Leave Forever," He Declares; Advent of Hoover Held Triumph for Prohibition.

Led by the Rev. Clinton N. Howard, a large congregation of drys cheered the departure of a number of "wet" Senators yesterday afternoon at the Calvary Baptist Church, and hailed the coming of President Herbert Hoover with equally vociferous applause.

"The wets are singing their swan song," cried Dr. Howard. "The dawn is not far off. Reed, of Missouri, goes out of the Senate tomorrow. Bruce, of Maryland, goes out. McLean, of Connecticut goes out. Edwards, of New Jersey, and Gerry, of Rhode Island, go out."

As his audience cheered, Dr. Howard raised his voice. "These five champions of the duck pond will leave forever. No matter who takes their places," Dr. Howard continued, "the situation can not be any worse than it has been."

In hailing the induction into office of Herbert Hoover, Dr. Howard said "that Abraham Lincoln was not as definitely chosen to abolish slavery as Hoover has been chosen to abolish the remnants of the saloon." He declared that the victory of Hoover and the defeat of Smith was not a test of which of the two candidates was the better man, but of th prohibition question.

"Smith was not defeated because he was Smith," Dr. Howard said, "but because he was a wet. Hoover won because of the manner in which he stood on the dry question as expressed in his speech of acceptance.

"But Hoover or no one else will see the enforcement of prohibition in the big cities of the East until the Federal Government gives us a demonstration of prohibition enforcement in Washington," Dr. Howard declared. "Crime is organized in the City of Washington. I maintain that I proved this through the revelation that the telephone numbers of a large number of bootleggers and speak-easy proprietors are not listed in the directory. I believe that it has also been proved, through an investigation I conducted, that there are more than 300 places in Washington where liquor is sold and served."

Wife, 54, Found Slain; Alleged Fanatic Gone

Marcellus, Mich., March 3 (U.P.).—Search was instituted today for Fred Slindwin, 54, alleged religious fanatic, who is believed to have clubbed his wife to death near here several days ago.

The body of the 56-year-old murdered woman was found yesterday by neighbors.

Mrs. Henry J. Haskell, Wife of Editor, Dies

Kansas City, March 3 (A.P.).—Mrs. Henry J. Haskell, wife of the editor of the Kansas City Star, died at her home here early tonight from pneumonia.

Orville Wright, pioneer aviator, and Lorin Wright, brothers of Mrs. Haskell, were at the bedside.



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EVERY business day in 1928, the 26 million policyholders of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, who are its sole owners, added a million dollars to the great reserve fund needed for their protection against the hazards of life and business—present and future.

* * *

Happily, more and more persons have a new understanding of what life insurance promises, what it can do and what it does do. They are learning that it does many different things equally well.

While the original purpose—to take care of the breadwinner's dependents in event of untimely death—has never been lost sight of, today life insurance is largely and directly concerned with the business of living.

Financial Report to Policyholders for Year Ending December 31, 1928

Assets	$2,695,475,965.64
Liabilities:	
Statutory Reserve	$2,346,775,847.00
Dividends to Policyholders payable 1929	77,138,725.33
All other liabilities	111,485,393.38
Unassigned Funds	160,075,999.93
	$2,695,475,965.64
Increase in Assets during 1928	$306,828,329.32
Income in 1928	743,412,385.21
Gain in income, 1928	92,343,796.78
Paid-for Life Insurance Issued Increased and Revived in 1928	3,259,181,384.00
Total Bonuses and Dividends to Policyholders from 1897 to and including 1929	448,523,599.20

Life Insurance Outstanding

Ordinary Insurance	$7,825,652,878.00
Industrial Insurance (premiums payable weekly or monthly)	6,297,013,786.00
Group Insurance	2,249,289,338.00
Total Insurance Outstanding	16,371,956,002.00
Number of Policies in Force	42,329,281

(Including 1,304,569 Group Certificates)

ONE form of life insurance provides education for children at the very time when their education costs most... Another kind of policy tides over enforced idleness because of accident or sickness. Another form of policy, paid for in regular installments, is a sound financial investment, as well as a protection.

* * *

Employers and employees join together in buying another kind of insurance which provides leisure and freedom from financial worry in later years.

Business men build needed credit for business with life insurance policies... Final payments on homes are made certain by insurance.

About one person in every five in the United States and Canada shared in the Metropolitan's greatest year of service.



Total expenditures for Health and Welfare Work among Policyholders in 1928	$5,953,211.12
Trained nursing care for sick Policyholders in 1928	3,771,939 visits
Health pamphlets distributed free in 1928	48,232,101 copies

HALEY FISKE, *President* FREDERICK H. ECKER, *Vice-President*

The Metropolitan Life Insurance Company is a mutual organization. It has no stock and no stockholders. Its wealth is owned solely by its Policyholders.

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WEST END OFFICE ON SEVENTEENTH STREET AT G

The Children By Edith Wharton

A sparkling serial story by one of America's foremost novelists at the gleaming heights of her power.

SYNOPSIS.

Martin Boyne, a civil engineer, who has been kept busy on projects in all parts of the world, is taking an ocean trip. He is looking forward to another fortnight of solitude, when the steward places a chair next to his tagged "Mrs. Cliffe Wheater." Cliffe Wheater was a schoolmate of his at Harvard. His wife was a friend of those days. Boyne is puzzled by the varied types of children in the entourage and further mystified by his leader. He is told by the gray-haired woman called "Scopy" her name is Judith. She is the oldest child of the Wheaters. The oldest boy's name is *Terry*, and his health is poor. "Scopy" recounts the tangled love affairs of the Wheaters to explain the group for Boyne. Boyne begins to mull over his own affairs, particularly with a Mrs. Sellars. Hitherto "unattainable," he recalls her husband has died. Terry, the heir-apparent to the Wheater fortune, asks Boyne to intercede on his behalf with his parents to obtain a tutor. Complying with the Wheaters' request he hires a young Englishman. Boyne leaves the Wheaters with their new yacht and their retinue at Venice and journeys to the chalet of Mrs. Sellars. She agrees to marry him but refuses to set a day. They are interrupted by a visit from Judith Wheater, who announces that they have fled the Wheaters because another break seems imminent and the children refuse to be again parted. Boyne journeys back to Venice and after countless interruptions finally gets the Wheaters to agree that the children can go along as they are with Boyne as a "trial guardian." Mr. Dobree, the attorney, who aided Mrs. Sellars in closing up her husband's estate, is stopping at a hotel near Mrs. Sellars' chalet.

CHAPTER XX.

MRS. SELLARS' social discipline was too perfect to permit her, even in emergencies, to neglect one obligation for another; and after Mr. Dobree had been for a week at Cortina she said one day to Boyne: "But I've seen nothing lately of the little Wheaters. What's become of them?"

He assured her that they were all right, but had probably been too shy to present themselves at the chalet since Mr. Dobree's arrival; to which Mrs. Sellars replied, with the faintest hint of tartness, that she had never had occasion to suspect the little Wheaters of being shy, and that, furthermore, Mr. Dobree did not happen to be staying at the chalet.

Boyne smiled. "No; but they know he's with you a good deal and he's a more impressive figure than they're used to."

He saw that she scented irony in this, and was not wholly pleased with it. "I don't know what you mean by impressive; I didn't know anything in the world could impress the modern hotel child. But Mr. Dobree is very sorry for them, poor dears, and I'm sure it would interest him to see something of them. Why shouldn't we take them all on a picnic tomorrow? I know Mr. Dobree would like to invite them."

Boyne felt that, for all the parties concerned, the undertaking might prove formidable. He pointed out that, if Zinnie and the two Buondelmonte children were included in an all-day expedition, Miss Scope's presence would be necessary, since otherwise all Judith's energies would be absorbed in keeping the party in order; and Mrs. Sellars acquiesced: "Yes, the poor little things are dreadfully spoilt."

Boyne was secretly beginning to be of the same mind; but Mrs. Sellars could no longer criticize his young friends without rousing his instinctive opposition. "They certainly haven't had much opportunity to become little Lord Fauntleroys, if that's what you mean," he said impatiently; and his betrothed rejoined: "What I mean is that Mr. Dobree feels sorry for them because of the kind of opportunity they have had. You see, he was one of the lawyers in the Westway divorce."

Boyne gave her a quick look, in which he was conscious that his resentment flamed. "I'm hanged if I see what there can be in Mr. Dobree's mind to make him connect the Westway divorce with the Wheater children."

"Why, simply his knowledge of Judith's intimacy with that wretched, drug-soaked Doll Westway, and his familiarity with the horrible details that led up to the girl's suicide. She and Judith were together at Deauville the very summer that she killed herself. Both their mothers had gone off heaven knows where. Judith proclaims the fact to every one, as you know."

Boyne had removed his eyes from Mrs. Sellars' face and was staring out at the familiar outline of the great crimson mountains beyond the balcony. A phrase of Stevenson's about "the lovely and detested scene" (from "The Ebb Tide," he thought) strayed through his mind as he gazed. It was hateful to him to think that he might hereafter come to associate those archangelic summits with Mrs. Lullmer's smooth, impervious face and Mr. Dobree's knowledge of the inner history of the Westway divorce.

He turned back to Mrs. Sellars. "Aren't you getting rather sick of this place?" he asked abruptly.

She gave back his irritated stare with one of genuine surprise. "Sick of what? You mean of Cortina?"

"Of the whole show." His sweeping gesture gathered up in one contemptuous handful the vast panorama of mountain, vale and forest. "I always feel that when scenery gets mixed up with our personal bothers all the virtue goes out of it—as if our worries were so many locusts, eating everything bare."

Mrs. Sellars was silent for a moment; then her hand fell on his. "I've always been afraid, dear, that this queer responsibility you've assumed was going to end by getting on your nerves——"

Boyne jumped up, drawing abruptly away from her. "Responsibility? What responsibility?" He walked across the room, turned back, and awkwardly laid an answering caress on her hair. "Gammon! It's Mr. Dobree who gets on my nerves—just a little." "Hypocrite!" he cursed himself inwardly. "Fact is, I liked Cortina a damned sight better when you and I and the children had it all to ourselves." He saw the light of reassurance in her averted cheek. "Just my beastly selfishness. I know—I needn't tell you that men are beastly selfish, need I?" He laughed, and her faint laugh echoed his

"Mr. Dobree is going soon, I believe," she volunteered.

Boyne pulled himself together. "Well, that makes it a good deal easier to be unselfish while he's here, and I take it upon myself to accept his picnic for tomorrow. I'll drop down and announce it to the children." He flattered himself that his simulation of buoyancy had produced the desired effect, and that his parting from Mrs. Sellars was unclouded. But half way down the hill he stood suddenly still in the path, and exclaimed aloud: "But after he's gone; what then?"

The picnic was beautifully successful—one of those smooth, ceaseless, well-oiled successes as to which one feels that at any moment it may slip from one's hold and reveal the face of failure. A very Janus of a picnic, Boyne thought.

To the chief actors, however, it presented no such duality, but was the perfect image of what constitutes A Good Time For The Young People, when made out of the happy union of tact and money. To Mr. Dobree it was certainly that, and he was justified in feeling that if you order the two roomiest and most balloon-tired motors obtainable, and fill enough hampers with the most succulent delicacies of a "Palace" restaurant, and are actuated throughout by the kindliest desire to give pleasure, happiness will automatically follow.

As regards the younger members of the party, it undoubtedly did. Terry was strong enough to enjoy the long day on the heights without fear of Miss Scope's thermometer; Blanca was impressed by the lavish fare which replaced their habitual bread and chocolate; and the small children were in the state of effervescence induced by freedom from lessons and the sense of being the central figures of the day.

And Judith——?

After lunch the younger members of the party trailed away with Miss Scope to hunt for wild strawberries while the others sat pillowed in moss beside a silver waterfall. Boyne, supine against his boulder, studied the scene and meditated from behind a screen of pipe smoke. Judith, a little way off, leaned luxuriously against her mossy cushion, her hat tossed aside, her head resting in the curve of an immature arm. Her profile looked small and clear against the auburn tremor of bracken turned inward by the rush of the water. A live rose burned in her cheeks, darkening her eyebrows and lashes, and putting a velvet shadow under her closed lids. She had fallen asleep, and sleep surrendered her unguarded to her watchers.

"She looks almost grown up—she looks kissable. Why should she, all of a sudden?" Boyne asked himself, suddenly disturbed, not by her increased prettiness (the measure of that varied from hour to hour) but by some new quality in it. He turned his eyes away, and they fell on Mr. Dobree, who sat facing him in the studied abandon of a picnicker unused to picnics. Mr. Dobree's inexhaustible wardrobe had supplied him with just the slightly shabby homespun suit and slightly faded hat adapted to the occasion; and Boyne wondered whether it were this change of dress which made him also seem different. But no; the difference was deeper. Despite his country clothes Mr. Dobree did not look easier or less urban; he merely looked more excited and off his guard. His clear cautious eyes had grown blurred and furtive; one could almost see a faint line stretching from them to the recumbent Judith. Along that line it was manifest that Mr. Dobree's thoughts were racing; and Boyne knew they were the same thoughts as his own. The discovery shocked him indescribably. But he remembered that the levelling tendencies of modern life have levelled differences of age with the rest; and that Mr. Dobree was, to all intents and purposes, but little older than himself. Moreover, he was still brisk and muscular; his glance was habitually alert; in spite of his silver hair there seemed no reason why he should not share with Boyne the contemplation of Judith's defenceless beauty.

(Continued Tomorrow.)

Why not go into business for yourself? Watch the Business Opportunity column in The Post from day to day for a chance to buy into an established business or secure a distributorship for some well-known product.



"He'll ask me now— every skin blemish is gone"

THERE is more than just the satisfaction of having a clear skin. Joys, yet to be realized, make it a requirement. Good society, in fact, demands it.

Skin troubles are a detriment to one's happiness. They embarrass. Hold you back—so to speak.

To have a clear skin, glowing complexion, energy, vitality and the blessing of good health, you must keep your blood in good condition. You owe it to yourself. Your friends expect it of you.

Skilled physicians recognize the appearance of pimples, boils, eczema and other skin eruptions as being an indication that the body's power of resistance is low, due generally to a deficiency of red-blood-cells.

The sure way to remedy this condition is to restore the red-blood-cells to normal.

This is why so many thousands have been enabled to free themselves of these unsightly blemishes and painful skin annoyances by taking a course of S.S.S.

S.S.S. helps Nature restore the blood to its normal state. Healthy blood nourishes the body and works against infection and disease.

Without plenty of rich, red blood there could be no strong, sturdy, powerful men, or healthy, beautiful women.

Take S.S.S. at mealtime. You will be delighted with its blood building and tonic effect.

All Drug Stores sell S.S.S. Ask for the larger size. It is more economical.

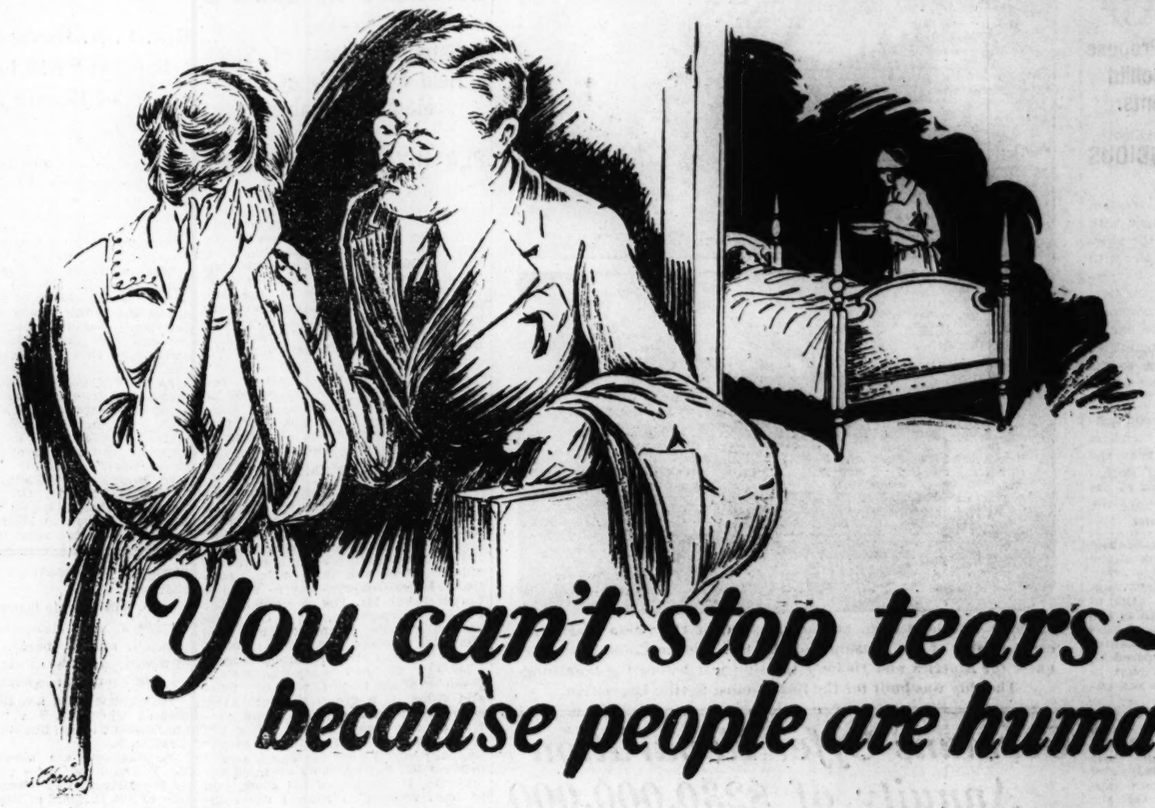


For more than 100 years S.S.S. has been helping people regain and retain their strength and charm. Thousands of users have testified to its benefit in unsolicited letters of gratitude.

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S.S.S. The Great Blood Tonic

a clear skin comes from within



You can't stop tears~ because people are human!

The Doctor gives you encouragement and consolation---your friends and neighbors sympathize with you---but they can not wipe out the sorrow that a frightful accident sows in the hearts of those who love you. Additional expenses are incurred, "hard earned" savings are ofttimes insufficient for the daily necessities. You can't stop tears, because people are human; but you can allay expenses by preparing for such an emergency.

The Washington Post

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☐ I hereby subscribe to The Washington Post, to be delivered to my residence daily and Sunday, for a period of one year. I agree to pay your collector 70 cents each month upon receipt of bill.

Enclosed find $1.50 to pay cost of Cooperative Industrial and Travel Accident Policy for one year. I understand the policy will be issued and mailed to my address within a few days. I am in sound mental and physical condition.

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City..... R.F.D..... Box..... State.....

Occupation .....

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For loss of time while walking or standing on highway and being struck by any moving conveyance or BY FARM MACHINERY, or while cranking an automobile, &c.

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Daily and Sunday, 1 month 1.00

Big Events Of Inaugural Going on Air

Radio Stations of Capital in Hook-up to Send Out Speeches and Musical Selections; Programs Include Usual Artists.

A radio event which will take its place in the history of broadcasting will transpire in Washington today, when two huge networks of stations will join in broadcasting to the American people the inauguration of Herbert Hoover as thirty-first President of the United States. The inaugural ceremonies, which are scheduled to begin at 10 o'clock this morning and continue until 4 o'clock this afternoon, will be broadcast through Station WRC of the National Broadcasting Co., and WMAL of the Columbia System.

The regular staff of Station WRC has been augmented by more than a score of officials, engineers and announcers of the NBC in New York, in arranging today's big program, as has that of WMAL. The number of pickups, microphones, announcers and air reporters will exceed those used in any event previously put on the air, according to officials of Station WRC.

The induction into office of Charles Curtis, the new Vice President, will be broadcast through a special arrangement of microphones, the first ever installed in the United States Senate chamber. Each network will have one microphone installed in a specially constructed booth for the use of the announcers. Each will place another on the desk of the Vice President and a third over the door of the Senate. The latter is for use of the sergeant at arms of the Senate, who will announce the distinguished guests attending the ceremonies in the Senate.

From there the scene of activity will be transferred to the steps of the Capitol, where Herbert Hoover will be sworn into the Presidency and deliver his inaugural speech. There announcers will be placed in advantageous positions, so that they may see all that takes place immediately about the Hoover party and also will be able to view the crowds.

Announcers will describe the presidential party as it leaves the Capitol for the White House from vantage points along the line of march, including the Peace Monument, the Treasury Department and the reviewing stand in front of the White House.

Also both networks have planned to send announcers up in airplanes to give listeners a description of the Capital City and the parade as it passes along Pennsylvania avenue.

The Army, Navy and Marine Bands will be included in the broadcasting programs during the day.

Beginning at 11 o'clock this evening WRC and WMAL will broadcast the inaugural charity ball from the Washington Auditorium.

Mme. Frances Alda, Metropolitan Opera soprano, will be the featured artist in the Family Party from WRC at 9:30 o'clock tonight. She will be assisted by a symphony orchestra, under the direction of Gennaro Papi. Miss Alda will sing "Ave Maria," from "Othello," two Maori songs; "Ouvre Tes Yeux Bleus," Massenet; "Land of the Sky Blue Water," "I Love You Truly," "Song of the Open," "Jewel Song," from "Faust," and "Love Me or Leave Me," from "Whoopee."

The Voice of Firestone, the Gypsies and the Empire Builders will be heard at their regular hours this evening.

Al Jolson, Colleen Moore, Dorothy Mackaill, Conrad Nagle, Monte Blue, Alice White and other stars of the movie world will be the headliners of the first of the Vitaphone Jubilee Hours, at 9:30 o'clock from WMAL. A new star in the movie firmament, in the person of little Davy Lee, who gained fame as "Sonny Boy" in "The Singing Fool" will have a part in the hour.

The Madrigal Singers, under the leadership of Mrs. John Milton Sylvester, who is well known in the music circles of Washington, were organized about a year and a half ago. They have been scheduled for the half-hour between 5:30 and 6 o'clock tomorrow from WMAL.

Stations WJSV and WOL will broadcast their regular programs during the evening hours. However, WOL will be silent after 9 o'clock in the morning.

What Today Means to You

March 4.

By MARY BLAKE

IF March 4 is your birthday, the best hours for you today are from 8:30 a. m. to 10 a. m., from noon to 1:15 p. m., and from 3:30 p. m. to 6 p. m. The danger hours are from 10:30 a. m. to 11:45 a. m. and from 8 p. m. to 10 p. m.

The astrological signs of today present varying aspects. In the early hours and until a little after noon, they are full of promise and denote an atmosphere of optimism. Later on, they reveal an abrupt change, and extreme caution and care will be necessary.

A child born today will, in its infancy, be assertive, and will develop, given the right environment, into a forceful, energetic, and compelling adult. It will think clearly and reason shrewdly. Its disposition will be sympathetic and its nature affectionate.

You are abstemious in your habits, and display an industry and an energy rarely equaled. You are fond of animals and of outdoor life. Mentally, you are like a ball of quicksilver. As an amateur, you can talk on almost any subject. Except in your acting, which is unconscious, you excel in nothing.

All your actions are the outcome of instinct and not of reason. Your whole character is made up of a complex of contrasts. You are weak where you should be strong, and obstinate where you should be yielding. You are capable of great kindness and even great affection, but you are frequently disloyal to those who have served you well.

There is nothing malevolent in your nature, and your whole life is dominated by a perhaps unconscious selfishness, by an inability to appreciate any other point of view than your own, and by a certain degree of vanity which obscures your sense of reality and keeps you chained in a panoplied dream-world of your own.

Your home life promises to be tranquil and calm. Thrills will be absent. On the other hand, discord will be absent, and a general air of contentment will prevail. This will be very marked if your mate were born in either the months of May or of September.

Successful people born on March 4.
Casimir Pulaski, count, Polish general.
Rebecca Gratz, philanthropist.
Isaac Lea, naturalist.
Samuel Slocum, inventor.
Edwards Pierrepont, statesman.
Peter Moran, artist.

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RADIO PROGRAMS

MONDAY, MARCH 4.
LOCAL STATIONS.
(Eastern Standard Time.)

NAA—Arlington.
(434 Meters. 689 Kilocycles.)

10:03 a. m., 3:45 and 10:03 p. m.—Weather reports.

WMAL—Washington Radio Forum.
(475 Meters. 630 Kilocycles.)

10 a. m. to 4 p. m.—Inauguration ceremonies from Washington, D. C.
4 p. m.—Herbert Soman and his Roosevelt Ensemble.
5 p. m.—Grace Shannon and Jack Harris in a popular potpourri of late airs.
5:20 p. m.—"Farm Hints for the Suburbanite."
5:30 p. m.—"The Madrigal Singers," directed by Mrs. John Milton Sylvester.
6 p. m.—Dinner Hour Concert.
7 p. m.—"Flashes."
7:15 p. m.—"Listening-in on Jimmy and Jane."
7:30 p. m.—Correct Time.
7:30—Stanley Bell and Les Colvin, popular entertainers.
7:45 p. m.—"Help Washington Get the Vote," by Jesse C. Suter, vice chairman, executive committee, joint committee on national representation for the District of Columbia.
8 p. m.—Kansas School Daze.
8:30 p. m.—Ceco Couriers, featuring Henry Burbig.
9 p. m.—Magazine.
9:30 p. m.—Warner Bros. Vitaphone Jubilee—featuring Al Jolson and all-star movie cast direct from Hollywood studio.
10 p. m.—Robert Burns Panatela Pageant.
10:30 p. m.—United Choral Singers.
11 to 12 o'clock—Inaugural Charity Ball, direct from Washington Auditorium.

WOL—American Broadcasting Co.
(228 Meters. 1,310 Kilocycles.)

7:30 a. m.—Musical Clock.
8 a. m.—Birthdays.
8:03 a. m.—A Thought for the Day.
8:06 a. m.—Musical Clock Continued.
9 a. m.—Request Program.
6 p. m.—Nuggets of Knowledge.
6:03 p. m.—Polishing the Keys, Warner Kennedy.
6:20 p. m.—Fan Mail Bag.
6:30 p. m.—Doug Porter's Annapolis Hotel Orchestra.
7:11 p. m.—Amos 'n Andy.
10 p. m.—Colonial Dance Music.

WRC—National Broadcasting Co.
(315 Meters. 950 Kilocycles.)

6:45 a. m.—Tower health exercises.
8 a. m.—On the 8:15.
8:15 a. m.—Federation morning devotions.
8:30 a. m.—Cheerio.
9 a. m.—NBC studio program.
10 a. m.—Inauguration of the President of the United States.
4 p. m.—NBC Studio program.
4:30 p. m.—NBC Studio program.
5 p. m.—The Marionettes.
5:30 p. m.—Jolly Bill and Jane.
5:55 p. m.—Motion Picture Guide.
6 p. m.—Waldorf-Astoria Orchestra.
7 p. m.—Aster Orchestra.
7:30 p. m.—Roxy and His Gang.
8 p. m.—The Voice of Firestone.
8:30 p.m.—Gypsies.
9:30 p. m.—General Motors Family Party
10:30 p. m.—Empire Builders.
11 p. m.—U. S. weather forecast.
11:01-12:30 a. m.—Inaugural charity ball.

WJSV—Independent Publishing Co.
(205 Meters. 1,460 Kilocycles.)

12:30 p. m.—National farm news.
12:45 p. m.—Musical program.
1 p. m.—Current news flashes.
1:15 p. m.—Farm Forum.
1:30 p. m.—Musical program.
7 p. m.—Awgwan Orchestra.
7:35 p. m.—Curtiss Aero.
7:30 p. m.—Orchestra.
8 p. m.—Massanutten Baby Chick Troubadours.
8:15 p. m.—Comer announcement.
8:20 p. m.—Joe Purcell, Blue Singer.
8:30 p. m.—Delphose Map.
8:40 p. m.—Alec Harris, Musical Carpenter and Singing Saw.
8:50 p. m.—Woodville Brown, Southern Troubadour.
9:15 p. m.—Subway Aerial.
9:30 p. m.—Old Time Tunes.
10 p. m.—The Honolulans.
11 p. m.—Report.

FEATURES ON THE AIR.

8:00—Choristers and Orchestra: Russian Folk Songs— WEAF, WEEI, WTIC, WJAR, WTAG, WCSH, WLIT, WRC, WGY, WOR, WCAE, WFAM, WWJ, KYW, WIOD, WJAX, WHAS, WSM, WSB, WBT, WRVA.
8:30—Gypsies: Symphony Orchestra—WEAF, WEEI, WTIC, WJAR, WTAG, WCSH, WLIT, WRC, WGY, WOR, WCAE, WFAM, WWJ, WGN.
10:30—United Choral Singers: Chorus of Mixed Voices—WOR, WCAU, WNAC, WEAN, WFBL, WMAK, WCAO, WJAS, WADC, WKRC, WGHP, WMAQ, WSPD, WHK, WLBW, WMAL.
11:00—Charity Ball from Washington: Five Bands—WEAF, WJZ, WRC, WWJ, WOR, WRVA, WJAX, WHAS, WABC, WOAU, WNAC, WEAN, WCAO, WJAS, WKRC, WMAQ, WSPD, WLBW, WMAL, and others.

DISTANT STATIONS.
(By the Associated Press.)

Programs in Eastern Standard time. All time is p. m. unless otherwise indicated. Wavelengths on left of call letters, kilocycles on right. Clear channel station programs in detail, with an appended list of some of the more important regional stations.

INAUGURATION BROADCASTS.

NBC stations from 11:00 a. m. to 4 p. m.—WEAF, WJZ, WEEI, WBZ, WTIC, WJAR, WTAG, WCSH, WRC, WBAL, WGY, WOR, WHAM, WCAE, KDKA, WTAM, WWJ, WGN, KYW, WBT, WSB, WLW, WRVA, WJAX, and others.

CBS stations from 10:00 a. m. until late in afternoon—WABC, WCAU, WNAC, WEAN, WFBL, WKBW, WCAO, WJAS, WADC, WKRC, WGHP, WSPD, WHK, WLBW, WMAL, WDBJ, WTAR, WWNC, WLAG, WDOD, WBRC, WWVA, WOR and others.

454.3—WEAF New York—660.

6:00—Dinner Music.
7:00—Rudy Vallee's Orchestra.
7:30—World Today; Piano Twins.
8:00—Choristers and Orchestra.
8:30—Gypsies.
9:30—Family Party.
10:30—Empire Builders.
11:00—Charity Ball.

394.5—WJZ New York—760.

6:00—Dance Music.
7:00—South Sea Islanders.
7:30—Roxy and His Gang.
8:30—Duo Discs.
9:00—Recorders.
9:30—Real folks.
10:00—Blue Danube Nights.
10:30—Milady's Musicians.
11:00—Charity Ball.

422.3—WOR Newark—710.

6:30—Uncle Don.
7:00—Tuners.
7:30—H. V. Kaltenborn.
8:00—School Daze.
8:30—Couriers.
9:00—Physical Culture.
9:30—Jubilee.
10:00—Pageant.
10:30—United Choral Singers.
11:00—News; Organ Recital; Dance.

348.6—WABC New York—860.

7:00—Tone Pictures; Orchestra.
8:00—Arabesque; dance music.
9:00—Jewish program.
10:00—WABC Stock Company.
10:30—Dance music.
11:00—Charity ball.

272.6—WPG Atlantic City—1,100.

5:30—Organ recital; news.
8:00—Music; studio program.
8:45—Musical Jays; Fox's Cubs.
9:30—Concert Orchestra.
10:00—Chocolate Boys; studio.
11:00—News; dance hour.

282.8—WBAL Baltimore—1,060.

6:00—Dinner hour.
7:00—South Sea Islanders.
7:30—Roxy and His Gang.
8:30—Duo Disks; recorders.
9:30—Real folks

305.9—KDKA Pittsburgh—980.

6:30—Orchestra.
7:00—St. Agnes Choir.
7:30—Roxy and His Gang.
8:30—Duo Disks
9:00—Recorders.
9:30—Real folks
10:00—Dance music.

256.3—WCAU Philadelphia—1,110.

6:30—Musical Furriers: quartet.
7:30—Almanac and music.
8:00—WABC programs (three hours).
11:00—Charity ball.

379.5—WGY Schenectady—790.

6:30—Dinner music.
7:30—Mixed quartet.
8:00—Choristers and orchestra.
8:30—Gypsies.
9:30—Family party.
10:30—Empire builders.

272.6—WLWL New York—1,100.

6:00—Musical program.
7:00—Music and talks.

SOUTHERN STATIONS.

405.2—WSB Atlanta—740.

7:30—Roxy and His Gang.
8:00—Choristers and orchestra.
8:30—Bakers: musical.
9:30—Family party.
10:30—Empire builders.
11:45—Orchestra.

283—WAPI Birmingham—1,140.

10:10—Baritone and contralto.
10:30—Barn dance: orchestra.
11:15—Anniston Orchestra: studio.

277.6—WBT Charlotte—1,080.

6:00—Movie Club: Aunt Sally.
7:30—Roxy and His Gang.
8:00—Choristers and orchestra.
8:30—Musical program.
9:30—Family party.
10:30—Builders.

365.6—WHAS Louisville—820.

7:30—Concert: choristers and orchestra.
8:30—Studio concert.
9:30—Family party.
10:30—Empire builders.
11:00—Charity ball.
12:00—News: midnight dance.

461.3—WSM Louisville—650.

7:30—Roxy and His Gang.
8:00—Choristers and orchestra.
8:30—Feature: orchestra.
9:30—Family party.
10:30—Feature program.
11:00—Orchestra variety.

270.1—WRVA Richmond—1,110.

7:00—Amos: talk: radio code.
7:35—Studio feature.
8:00—Choristers and orchestra: musical.
9:00—History: serenaders.
9:45—Recital: dance hour.
11:00—Charity ball.

CENTRAL STATIONS.

293.9—KYW Chicago—1,020.

11:30—Slumber music: orchestra.
1:00 a. m.—Insomnia Club.

416.4—WGN-WLIB Chicago—720.

10:30—Feature program.
11:00—Features: popular (2¼ hrs.).

447.5—WMAQ Chicago—670.

8:00—WOR programs (3 hrs.)
11:00—Charity ball.

428.3—WLW Cincinnati—700.

6:30—Diners.
7:00—City government; Glad Girls.
7:30—Songs at Twilight.
8:00—Prof. Kyrock; Jack Little.
8:30—Duo Discs: minstrels.
9:30—Real folks; Hamilton Club.
10:30—Orchestra: slumber hour.
12:00—Dance: W. L. & W.: dance.

280.2—WTAM-WEAR Cleveland—1070.

6:00—Hotel orchestra.
7:00—Musical features.
8:00—Choristers and orchestra.
8:30—Gypsies.
9:30—Family party.
10:30—Empire builders.
11:00—Theater and dance.

YOUR BOY and YOUR GIRL

By ARTHUR DEAN, Sc.D.,
The Parent Counselor

Surveying Youth of High School Age.

REGULAR readers of this column of current life know that we have invited young men and women to contribute letters to a survey of social and moral conditions prevailing among those of high school age. I use the phrase "high school age" solely as a convenient term to identify the age-group from which we would like comments. It makes no difference whether you are in school or out of school if you are close to high school age. An expression from you giving your views of the contacts with life which young people of that age have is what we desire.

It is the object of this department to make as scientific an approach to this subject by this "case" method as we can. We appreciate that the method has its limitations.

A survey of social and moral conditions prevailing in universities has already been made and referred to in previous articles. A survey of conditions among those of the next younger age-group is equally important.

One young man contributing to this survey writes: "The present generation is not going to the devil. It is already there. The boys are rowdies and the girls no better. Contact with wild life is almost a daily occurrence with all those of high school age. Let me a tale unfold."—Disgusted.

Sorry, Disgusted, but we have not space today. Your views, however, will be properly classified in the survey.

And I hope that all readers of this department, and particularly you who are of high school age, but, of course, whether you are in high school or not, will keep on sending in your experiences and thoughts on events which have come into your life or the lives of your friends, school, fraternity or church.

For example, these questions are pertinent in this survey: Do your friends believe in God? Does the honor system work in your school? Do parents know how to manage this so-called "new freedom?" Does love, as portrayed in the movies, in books and current literature, affect the standards of the people you meet? Is there one standard or are there two between the sexes? Do the South Sea Island clothes now worn by girls affect boys? Are the social affairs you attend properly chaperoned? Do you believe in chaperons?

Many other suggestions will occur to you which are proper material for this study.

OUR CONVERSATION CORNER.
How Long Should She Sit?

I want to go to work in a nearby city, but mother says it will break her heart to part with me. She is a widow and has lots of chances to marry again but she says, "You are my sweetheart." But we are quarrelling constantly. A year ago I sent away the man I loved because mother did not think he was good enough for me. Should I be contented and let things go as they are? UNHAPPY NINETEEN.

Answer—If you have exhausted the opportunities for self-improvement which your town offers and there are no chances for satisfactory employment, I advise you to get a position in the nearby city, provided you are qualified to support yourself. This will develop your character and personality. In the larger sense you must work out your future for yourself. In the end your mother will realize that this is for the best.

Don't Tell a Soul.

What do you think about keeping secrets? CONFIDENTIAL.

Answer—A secret is such a priceless possession that few dare to keep it. A secret told to one person has a fair chance of being kept. One told to two has four times the chance of being repeated. If told to three, there are nine opportunities of it going on the air. The chance for a secret being told varies as the square of the number of people to whom you tell it.

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Health Head Ousted Over 2 Epidemics

Residents of Olean, N. Y. Compel Action After Experts Lay Pollution of Water System to His Carelessness.

By DR. W. A. EVANS.

SEVERE AND COSTLY LESSON.

IN the late summer of 1928, Olean, N. Y., went through an epidemic of typhoid fever and diarrhea which taught them a severe and costly lesson. The story is briefly repeated here that some other places may profit by the experience and escape payment of the same kind of taxation.

In February there was an outbreak of diarrhea in which there were 1,000 cases. An investigation showed the point of danger and the authorities were put on warning. In August a second epidemic occurred, 2,500 cases developing. In September, typhoid fever appeared, 223 cases being traced. When the epidemic was brought to an end and the account was made up, the following was the bill, outside the cost of deaths and the cost of private patients:

The board of water commissioners and the health officer were allowed to resign.

The city council appointed a special committee to audit claims for damages sustained or expenses incurred by reason of the epidemic. The city asked for power to sell $850,000 of bonds incurred in meeting all necessary hospital and nurses' bills and other expenses incident to the care and treatment of typhoid fever patients and to the prevention of the spread of the disease.

Four emergency hospitals had been operated. The health department had vaccinated the school children. One pumping plant is to be shut down; the other, enlarged. The State health department published a report disclosing all the negligence and mistakes made by the various officials and others.

Olean controls its own water supply. There are two pumping stations. One station, located on the north side of the Allegheny River, supplies a good quality of water. The water from the station south of the river is not used for drinking purposes regularly. Analyses of this water show it to be frequently polluted. The authorities were warned against using it. However, whenever there was a shortage of water for any reason, this south plant water was drawn on in spite of warnings. It was so used just before both epidemics.

The records of the plants showed a variation in water delivered by the pumps which should have told the engineers that some water was leaking into the pipes somewhere. The analyses should have told the bacteriologist that it was some sewer or virtual sewer that was leaking in. The varmation in free chlorine in the water should have had the same message.

But all these warnings were neglected. Not even the outbreaks of diarrhea had any meaning for the authorities. After damage was done a leak from the badly polluted river was found in the pipes from the south side.

CURING LEFT-HANDEDNESS.

E. P. F. wites: A. H. E. asked you in the column recently if left-handedness could be cured without operation. It can. My young sister, about 10 years old, did everything with her left hand. The way I cured her was by watching her, and every time I caught her using her left hand I made her change the thing she was holding to her right hand, and finally she learned that she must not use her left hand.

She also lisped, and we teased her so much about it that she stopped.

REPLY.

I think you were lucky in both instances.

ALL BABIES FLAT FOOTED.

Mrs. E. J. writes: My baby is almost a year old and has flat feet. Is there anything that can be done for her? This worries me so much, as I was born the same way.

REPLY.

All babies have flat feet. I wonder if your baby is unnaturally flat footed?

(Copyright, 1929.)

TODAY'S WOMEN

By EARL MINDERMAN.

MARCH 4.

REBECCA GRATZ, the American educator, said to have been the original of Sir Walter Scott's Rebecca in "Ivanhoe," was born this day, 1762.

Friends told Sir Walter of Miss Gratz when he visited America and when "Ivanhoe" appeared, they immediately recognized the character as that of the American woman.

Miss Gratz founded the Hebrew Sunday School of Philadelphia, the oldest society of its kind in America, in 1838.

Henrietta Keddie (Sarah Tytler), the Scottish novelist, was born this day, 1827. Her best work is considered to be "Citoyenne Jacqueline," a well-told story of the French Revolution. Her other works include "A Paper for Thoughtful Girls," "St. Mungo's City" and "Women Must Weep."

The famous Swedish soprano, Ellen Gulbranzen, was born this day, 1863. Maude Fealy, the American stage favorite, was born this day, 1883.

(Copyright, 1929.)

Dare Interprets the Mode

Light gray tulle over a pink foundation is trimmed with silver paillettes, and shows a scarf and a tiny silver lame (lahmay) vest to further enchance its charm. (Courtesy of the Maison Cheruit, Paris).



New York, March 4, 1929.

THE Paris couturiers just can't seem to make up their minds about this troublesome matter of the waist line—'n if you think they all get together each season and solemnly decide what the fashions affected by Miladi, scattered about the world as she is, are going to be, then you should just have our job for a season or so!

But getting back to waist lines. As we have often told you, some come high and some stay low down.

The Shifting Waist Line.

Some of the couturiers show a waist line (that is, we mean their models do), which is exactly where Mother Nature intended a lovely lady's w. l. should be; others retain the low waist line, which is practically a hip line, and still others, more cautious, show a suggestion of both on many of their models.

A new variation of this is hereby signaled—a waist line, which is above normal a bit in the front and dips sharply toward the back. This line is not only graceful, but harmonize well with the tendency toward the backdipping hemline.

What do you wear around the house? Any old thing? Oh, horrors! When for a stamped self-addressed envelope sent to the Dare Department of The Washington Post you can have six new and awfully smart designs, and the direc-yourself with the expenditure of very little time and a very few dollars!

Smart house dresses for the chic housekeeper—but truly smart ones! And all especially designed for ease in washing and ironing. Hurry with your envelope!

Neck Beauty.

Have you a beautiful neck or not? Let's have a few "neck lessons."

First of all, a long somewhat-inclined-to-be-scrawny neck will respond to artificial plumping, i. e., massaging morning and night with the whole hand in a circular motion, using cocoanut oil, and a good tissue-building cream at night, with a face towel pinned around your neck to keep it in, and off the pillow. (Continued tomorrow).

* * * *

Dawn, and the rose light struggling through mists of fog as the silver stars go out—oh, dear, dear, where was I, where am I? I was describing the gown I illustrated for you today, but where I am now I really can not say! Because I got slightly involved in trying to tell you that it was lovely, soft grey, misty tulle over a rose foundation. And then there is a shimmery, glinting glisten of silver paillettes—but why go on!

See Mme. Dare's weekly fashion letter in the Sunday issue of The Post.

Au Revoir!

(Copyright, 1929.)

Baby Mine

POP SAYS YOU CAN BELIEVE EVERYTHING THE MAN NEXT DOOR TELLS YOU UNTIL HE STARTS TALKING ABOUT THE STOCK MARKET.



WORK ON BRIDGE

(This article is intended for the bridge novice.)

IN today's article I want to answer two questions which frequently come to me from inexperienced players.

Many correspondents tell me that in their games almost invariably there is a "great argument" about whether the cut should be completed by the player who makes it or by the Dealer. There is no room for argument on this point because the law is plain:

"Dealer, immediately before the deal, places the pack before his right hand opponent, who lifts off the top portion and places it beside the bottom portion toward Dealer, who then places the bottom portion on top."

For years the Laws did not contain any reference to the completion of the cut, it being considered immaterial which player performed a perfunctory act; but discussion having arisen, the 1920 and 1926 codes have covered the point expressly, providing that the Dealer must complete the cut.

I also have been asked about alleged statements of mine over this air to the effect that this Law has been changed. There is no thought of changing the Law, now that it is a Law, and I have never made any such statement.

Another funny story in this connection is that I have been known to answer this quetsion about the cut incorrectly, and then have rendered a bill for giving incorrect information. The fact is that I have answered thousands of Bridge questions gladly and stand ready to answer thousands more; and never yet have I made a charge for so doing—answers are not refused even when correspondents forget to send me a return envelope.

Another quetsion relates to where Dummy should place his trumps. This is not provided for by the Laws; Dummy can place his hand on the table in any order he chooses and then Declarer has a right to change the order in any way he sees fit; but it is customary, when a trump declaration is being played, for the Dummy to place the trumps on his own right. I might also add in answer to numerous queries, that Dummy places his entire thirteen cards on the table as soon as—but not before—the first lead is made. There is no law compelling the Dummy to place his trumps or any of his cards on the table before the first lead. If he does so, he gives the leader gratuitous informatoin that may prove to be quite valuable.

(Copyright, 1929.)

Wisconsin's W. C. T. U. Will Pray for Victory

Stoughton, Wis., March 3 (A.P.).—A proclamation, designating March 31, as a day of prayer for victory of the dry cause in the forthcoming Wisconsin prohibition referendum, was issued today by Annie Wayman Warren, head of the State W. C. T. U. Miss Warren also called on all ministers to incorporate in their sermons of Sunday, March 19, an appeal for retention of the present State dry law.

The referendum, approved by the State legislature, will be held April 2. The question to be decided is: "Shall the law be repealed or amended to permit sale of beer of 2.75 per cent alcoholic content."



ROMNEY



Spring Fashions Week

begins tomorrow with a special exhibit of Spring models which a committee of stylists judged so beautiful they were worthy of the Romney label (inspired by the name of George Romney, the famous painter!) Here is a masterpiece in heavy black silk . . . brightened with a dash of white and crystal buttons.

$49.50

Women's Frock Shop—Second Floor

JELLEFF'S ◆ F STREET

Uncle Ray's Corner

Northwest Coast Indians.

THIS week I am going to tell you about the Indians who live on the Northwest coast, around Puget Sound and up along the coast of British Columbia.

A feature of the life of these Indians is their custom of having totem poles outside their homes. Totem poles are carved and painted posts or upright logs, often standing more than 15 feet high.



Three totem poles of the Haida Indians.

The carvings on totem poles are very strange to us; we may even say that they are weird. For the most part they are faces, but you will also find arms and legs of human beings, the fins of fish, and other images.

The faces are ugly, but a few of them seem to be trying to smile. Others look grouchy.

Some of the faces are supposed to belong to men, others to animals. The animal faces are not very different from the human ones; but furry animals are given ears which stand out above the head and birds are given beaks instead of noses.

Among the birds are ravens, eagles and hawks. The ravens are given straight beaks, but the eagles and hawks have beaks which are curved or bent.

The face of a grizzly bear is shown with a large mouth, plenty of teeth, and a tongue which hangs out.

What is the purpose of totem poles? They are part of the religion of the Indians. In many cases the faces are supposed to belong to ancestors of the family owning the pole. It seems to me that such a picture gallery would not be much to boast about!

Animals as well as men are called "ancestors" by these Indians. They declare that they are the offspring of bears, beavers, otters and so on.

Some totem poles hold carvings of characters in myths which the Indians tell.

Uncle Ray

Tomorrow—Boats and Fishing.

(Copyright, 1929.)

Wives of Tomorrow

By FRANCES M'DONALD

DEAR Miss McDonald: Why are brunettes so conceited? I have just been reading the letter signed "Blushing Brunette" and it was so obviously conceited, and full of "Thank God, I am not as one of those sinners," that I couldn't resist writing my first letter to you. Being a blonde myself, I can only say that if that girl isn't just the type to practice being good and sweet before the mirror, I am much mistaken. No girl who admits she is shy and modest can really be so. The shy modest person just doesn't write long letters about "I" and detail just how she blushes. Frankly, more when you read that letter didn't you snort within yourself that any girl could be so anxious to tell how she blushes and how kind to animals she is? (Maybe snort is not a pretty word, but isn't it descriptive of disgust and amusement?)

Miss McDonald, that female surely rates herself about 200 per cent and to my poor way of thinking she rates about 40 per cent. She surely needs some of the gorgeous goodness and complacency taken out of her by about two years of married life. Then she could think of someone else perhaps. She sounds to me like the so prevalent narrow-minded, self-righteous souls who are such a source of amazement to the broadminded, busy woman. She sounds like a woman who would make a very uncomfortable wife for some poor man, just exactly the kind to love a good gossip about some other girl—perhaps because she smokes or drinks and has an ordinarily sporting outlook on life. And how I do detest the girl who thinks she is so pure and sweet and modest. They are the kind who tear reputations to shatters, and can say such cutting things when they deem it their "Christian" duty to do so.

I suppose this sounds as though I were a confirmed misanthropist, but I am sure I am just as capable of expressing a good word for girls as this "Be good sweet maid." I am a mother, 28, happy with my first children, twin girls, struggling hard to get ahead with my husband. We are very happy and very busy. Far too busy to pat ourselves on the back and acknowledge our goodness.

As far as petting and so on is concerned, I did plenty before marriage. I had a wonderful time, running around. If a fellow wanted to spend money on me rather than on some other girl I let him. Men love to show a girl how generous they are. As for drinking and smoking, I drink in moderation on occasions that merit celebration and have a good time when it doesn't interfere with my work. I also smoke and have done so for seven years. It has not made me immoral and I'm considerer a respectable young matron and a good mother.

Also I have done my share. I was a school teacher before marriage and a success. I did not smoke then because it didn't help my work. I hope you won't think me too rabid, but really that letter oozing with conceit and self-esteem compels me to strike a blow for the poor sinners "who drink and smoke and pet." I've known many girls who do and they make lovely wives and mothers.

Forgive the length of this epistle. You may publish this or not. I just wrote it to get the disgust out of my system.

A DISSENTER.

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75c and $1.00
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At Sloan's Galleries
715 13th St.
WEDNESDAY,
March 6th
At 10 A. M.

JUST FOLKS

By EDGAR A. GUEST

AT THE LAST.

What are we after all
But creatures that live and breathe,
Struggling for great and small
Treasures we can bequeathe?

What does the sick man fear
More than that he shall die?
Down at the final year
What can his money buy?

Yesterday, pale and wan,
Robed in a two-wheeled chair,
Pitied by everyone,
They trundled a millionaire.

And I thought as I saw the white
Of his cheeks as he journeyed by,
Now his is a losing fight
And envied by him am I.

Brief is man's strength at best!
All of man's glory ends!
And the sum of our lives we test
In our memories and our friends.

YOUR INCOME TAX

Charitable contributions and gifts are deductible within limitations provided by the revenue act of 1928. In order that a deduction may be made, contributions to a corporation, trust, community chest, fund, or foundation must meet several tests. Such organizations must be operated exclusively for religious, charitable, scientific, literary or educational purposes, or for the prevention of cruelty to children and animals. No part of this income must inure to the benefit of private stockholders or individuals.

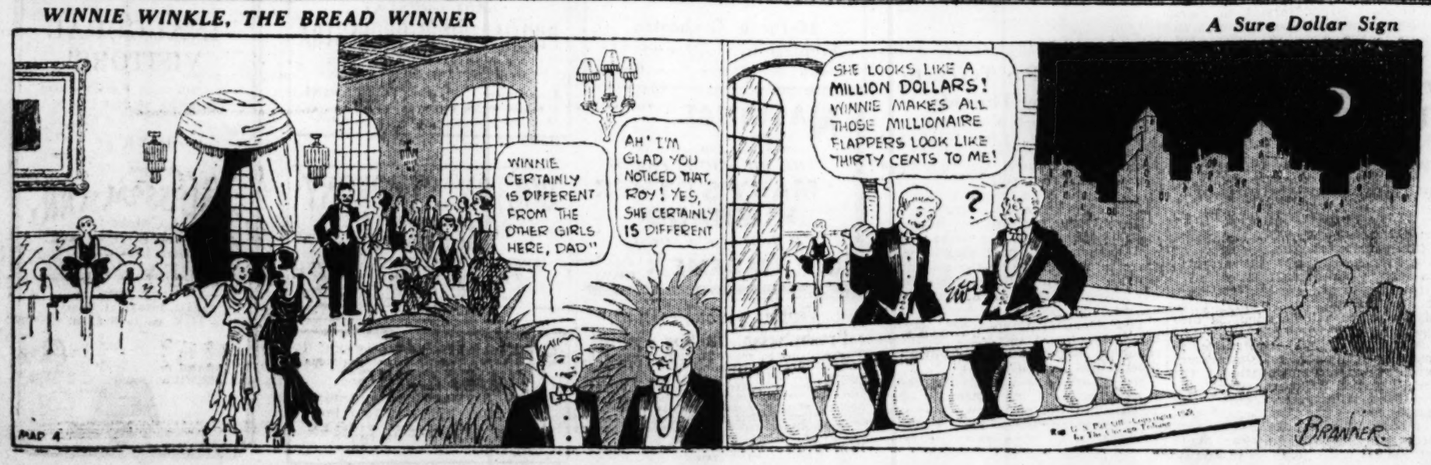
Contributions made to a missionary fund, to church building funds, and for the benefit of other activities of the church are deductible. Pew rents, assessments and dues paid to churches are regarded as contributions. Gifts to any corporation or association organized or devoted to the advancement of learning are exempt.

Gifts to an individual are not deductible, but if made to a charitable organization, as defined by the revenue act, may be deducted even though the organization distributes the funds among individual beneficiaries.

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COAST TO COAST
VITAPHONE
JUBILEE HOUR
WMAL Tonight 9:30



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Daily Lunch, 55c; Dinner, $1.25
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MEXICAN ARMY REBELS SEIZE VERA CRUZ, NOGALES IN RISING

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 1.

of the supreme war council and also the cabinet in his residence at Chapultepec Palace. Military dispatches poured into his headquarters from all parts of the republic.

Late tonight the president ordered the commander of the Valbuena army aviation field, used by Col. Lindbergh and the plane he cracked up last Wednesday in landing, to have all aviators ready to fly to the front at a moment's notice.

Former President Calles was a prominent figure at the war council at the palace. Another leader there was Gov. Aaron Saenz of the state of Nuevo Leon, who on Saturday withdrew from the convention of the newly organized national revolutionary party at Queretaro because of dissatisfaction with registration methods.

He is a candidate for the presidency.

Early reports indicated that the revolt was carefully planned and coordinated so as to break out simultaneously. Gen. Aguirre was reported to have ordered yesterday mobilization "for maneuvers" of all federal troops in the state of Vera Cruz. He thus had them assembled under arms when he was ready to strike today.

Nogales Coup Bloodless.

Nogales, Sonora, Mex., March 3 (A.P.).—Gen. J. M. Aguirre, of Vera Cruz, acting under orders from Gen. Francisco Manzo and Gov. Fausto Topete, of Sonora, took charge of all the federal troops in Sonora and captured Nogales at 5 o'clock tonight in a revolutionary movement.

The coup was a bloodless one. Gen. Aguirre deployed his soldiers along the border, taking charge of all federal offices and customs offices in the Mexican portion of Nogales, Ariz.

Gov. Topete tonight informed President Emilio Portes Gil by telegraph that the State of Sonora "is following in Gen. Jesus Maria Aguirre's footsteps with enthusiasm." The telegram was in answer to a message sent Topete by President Gil, informing him that Gen. Aguirre was leading a revolutionary movement in Vera Cruz.

The international line gateway between Nogales, Sonora, and Nogales, Ariz., was closed for about ten minutes immediately after the revolutionaries had taken possession of the customs house at 4:55 p. m. The line was reopened again, and residents from the American town poured into Nogales, Sonora, to witness the workings of the "bloodless revolution."

Federals Surrender Quietly.

When the revolutionary soldiers under Gen. Manuel Aguirre, brother of Gen. J. M. Aguirre, approached the officers on duty at the federal buildings, they asked them quietly, and with little show of force, to hand over their arms.

"We can't do that," many of the federal men answered, apparently not understanding the import of the demand. "We are on duty."

The fact of the revolt was explained to them and, to a man, they handed over their guns. No shots were fired anywhere in Nogales.

It was reported here that fourteen states on the border and the west coast chiefly, were included in the revolt. These included Vera Cruz, Chihuahua, Durango, Sonora, Nayarit, Jalisco, Coahuila and Sinaloa. Six other States, revolutionary leaders said, also were in revolt, but they were unable to name them definitely.

Gen. Manuel Aguirre and Gov. Topete, in declaring Sonora in revolt against the government of President Gil, acted upon orders from Gen. Francisco Manzo, military chief of the west coast of Mexico. Gen. Manzo is expected here tomorrow from his military headquarters at Ortiz.

Rebels Back Valenzuela.

The purpose of the revolutionary movement was understood here to be to place in the presidency Gilberto Valenzuela, former minister of Mexico to Great Britain, who recently announced his candidacy as opposed to Provisional President Gil.

Los Angeles, March 3 (A.P.).—Adolpho de la Huerta, exiled revolutionary leader of Mexico, who now lives here, said upon being informed that a new revolt had broken out in his country, that he had no information of the coup.

New York, March 3 (A.P.).—Western Union Telegraph officials said tonight that three of their land wires into Mexico had been cut, but that their main trunk wire, running from New York City to Mexico City, still was in operation. The cable from Galveston, Tex., to Tampico and Vera Cruz also still was in operation.

The cable supervisor of the Western Union said that Mexican government wires from the border to points in Mexico which the Western Union customarily uses were reported unavailable tonight. He was unable to say whether they were crowded with Mexican official business or whether they had been cut.

Fought De La Huerta.

Gen. Aguirre took a leading part in the campaigns of 1923 and 1924 against the rebels headed by De La Huerta, who opposed the succession of President Obregon by Calles. The American government had recognized that of Gen. Obregon only a few months before. The government, although hard pressed for some months, finally restored a peace that has not been seriously broken since.

There have been minor outbreaks in addition to the sporadic guerrilla warfare conducted in the west by insurgents said to be in sympathy with the Catholics. The most serious was the short-lived Gomez-Serrano revolt of October, 1927. The execution of the leaders and the prompt action of the federal government brought this to a rapid close.

Gomez and Serrano charged that Obregon and Calles intended to rotate in office, since the Mexican constitution forbade a president to succeed himself. They charged that all opposition to this combination in control had been so suppressed that elections were a farce.

Checked by Executions.

This opposition removed by the execution of the leaders and potential presidential candidates, Gen. Obregon was elected in July, 1928, without opposition. He never took office. Little more than a fortnight later, while at a banquet in his honor, he was assassinated by Jose de Leon Toral, who recently was executed for the crime.

Under the constitution congress elected Portes Gil as provisional president for about a year and fixed the new general election to choose a regular president for the full term of six years for next November. The National Revolutionary party, formed to carry on the principles of Obregon, now is in session is the city of Queretaro but its course has not been smooth.

French May Force U. S. Pictures Out

Drastic Regulations Planned to Limit Importations of Foreign Films.

Paris, March 3 (N.Y.W.N.S.).—American film distributors may be forced out of the French market by new regulations cutting the quota from seven to one to three to one—that is, for every French film produced, only three foreign pictures will be admitted into France.

The ministry of public instruction is expected to ratify this drastic measure immediately on recommendation of the French Motion Picture Syndicate. Eighty French films are expected to be produced next year. This means only 240 foreign films would be licensed, whereas last year the American quota alone was 341 films produced in France.

U. S. Officials Watching Border Events Closely

(Associated Press.)

The report of the capture of Nogales, Sonora, Mexico, last night by Mexican revolutionists caused State Department and Army officials to study the uprising in the southern republic more closely than similar Mexican outbreaks because of the proximity of the town of the same name in Arizona.

The two towns of Nogales are separated practically by a street, called International street, which has a barbed-wire fence running through its center. With the two towns side by side along the boundary, the American Government officials were mindful of the expedition of Gen. Villa in 1916 into New Mexico.

Undersecretary Clark of the State Department, however, said that no decision or action would be taken last night by that department. High Army officers also said they had received no orders for assignment of troops to that section.

BERLIN POLICE HUNT BRIBERY PLOT GANG

Two Men, Accused in Borah and Norris Forgery, Held; Others Sought.

OBSERVE STRICT SECRECY

Berlin, March 3 (A.P.).—The police tonight sought additional members of the gang of forgers who had attempted to sell documents purporting to have been illegally exchanged by United States Senators William E. Borah and George W. Norris with the Soviet government. The strictest secrecy was enjoined on all officials while the work of sorting and translating the vast number of papers confiscated goes on day and night.

Two men already under arrest are confined in separate cells and are not allowed to have communication with any one. They are Vladimir Orloff, former counselor of state under the late Czar Nicholas, and Michael Sumarokov, a former employe of the Ukranian Soviet Mission in Berlin, whom the police have identified as an old acquaintance under the name of Peter Pawlonowsky.

The police today were somewhat exercised over the publication of the news that they had broken up the gang which was believed to have collected much money by its manufacture of incriminatory international documents over a period of several years. They believe that still bigger birds may be involved who take a timely warning from the news of the arrests of their confederates.

The police have definitely determined that the men they hold were connected with the papers which were investigated by a committee of the United States Senate and reported as fraudulent last January 9. It was officially denied, however, that either prisoner had admitted writing the famous Zinoviev letter to which the downfall of the labor government in Britain has been attributed. That letter purported to be from Gregory Zinoviev, then president of the Third Communist International, and urged the head of the Communist party in great Britain to work for armed insurrection while bringing pressure to bear on the labor prime minister, Ramsay MacDonald, to continue the Soviet treaty he had made.

Hubert Knickerbocker, American newspaper man, who turned the conspirators over to the police when they attempted to sell him some of their papers, was asked today by the police to be ready to appear against the men during the course of the week.

Beatitudes Chosen For Hoover's Oath

President-Elect Selects Matthew Chapter for Inaugural.

(Associated Press.)

President-elect Hoover has selected the fifth chapter of St. Matthew, containing the Sermon on the Mount, as that place where the Bible shall be opened when he takes the oath of office today. Included in the chapter are the beatitudes, so cherished by those of the Quaker faith:

"Blessed are the poor in spirit; for theirs is the kingdom of heaven," runs the text.

"Blessed are they that mourn; for they shall be comforted.

"Blessed are the meek; for they shall inherit the earth.

"Blessed are they which do hunger and thirst after righteousness; for they shall be filled.

"Blessed are the merciful; for they shall obtain mercy.

"Blessed are the pure in heart; for they shall see God.

"Blessed are the peacemakers; for they shall be called the children of God.

"Blessed are they which are persecuted for righteousness' sake; for theirs is the kingdom of heaven.

"Blessed are ye, when men shall revile you, and persecute you, and shall say all manner of evil against you falsely, for My sake."

Mayor Gives Leave To Convicted Judge

Pittsburgh Magistrate, Who Failed to Pay Taxes, to Face Court Thursday.

Pittsburgh, March 3 (N.Y.W.N.S.).—Mayor Kline has deposed Magistrate John W. Orie, convicted Monday of defrauding the Federal Government of income tax. The magistrate has been sitting in the Penn avenue and central police courts since his conviction.

Mayor Kline phrased his discharge of Magistrate Orie as a "leave of absence pending the final disposition of the case." Sentence on the magistrate will be passed in Federal court Thursday. His appeal for a new trial was denied yesterday.

The Allegheny County Bar Association Friday night adopted a resolution rebuking Mayor Kline for continuing Orie in his position.

He admitted he was in partnership with three men "prominent in State politics" in the operation of a gambling house. He is said to have banked $118,000 in the two years he failed to pay income tax.

AMUSEMENTS AMUSEMENTS

TONIGHT
INAUGURAL CHARITY BALL
10.00 P. M.
Washington Auditorium
19th Street at E N.W.

Single Tickets, $10.00
Couple Tickets, $15.00
All Box Seats Have Been Sold

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U. S. Marine Band
U. S. Army Band
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Paul Specht's Orchestra
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F St. at 13th—Cont. from 10:30
NOW PLAYING
A Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer Picture
JOHN GILBERT
in a picture of fiery love
DESERT NIGHTS
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NOW PLAYING
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with
JACK PEPPER
JAN GARBER'S BAND
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RIALTO THEATER
9th Street, between G and H
Monday, March 4
8:15 P. M.
S. L. ("Roxy") Rothafel
Master of Ceremonies.
ARTISTS
MISS SYLVIA LENT, Violinist
MISS HAZEL ARTH, Soprano
REPUBLICAN GLEE CLUB, Columbus, Ohio.
HAMILTON GLEE CLUB, Chicago
Charles Colfax-Long's Unique Picturization of Washington, *"The Enchanted City From Dawn to Dusk."*
10-Piece Orchestra
Admission $1.50 and $1
Rialto Box Office Now Open

NATIONAL
$1.00, 75c & 50c
Tonight at 8:20
Sat. Mat., 75c & 50c
Wed. Mat., All Seats 50c
THE HILARIOUS FARCE
"MARY'S OTHER HUSBAND"
A RIOT OF LAUGHS
NEXT WEEK "MADAME X" SEATS NOW

Visit the Historic Old Presbyterian Meeting House
Erected in the year 1774, 300 Block South Fairfax Street, Alexandria, Va. Your admission fee of 10c will aid in the restoration of this, one of America's greatest patriotic shrines—Resting place of the Unknown Soldier of the American Revolution and many fellow soldiers and friends of George Washington of great note—contains oldest known church organ in use in America.
Reached via ROYAL BLUE LINE SIGHTSEEING TOURS.

POLI'S TONIGHT AT 8:15
MAT. SAT. ONLY
$1 to $2.50
IT'S THE BIG SHOW
GREATEST MUSICAL OF MIRTH
JOE COOK IN RAIN OR SHINE WITH TOM HOWARD
125—Star Studded Cast and Chorus—125
NEXT WEEK---SOC OFFICE SALE WED
THE NEW YORK THEATRE GUILD
REPERTORY COMPANY
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By SIDNEY HOWARD
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THE DOCTOR'S DILEMMA
By BERNARD SHAW
Saturday Evening and Saturday Mat.
JOHN FERGUSON
By ST. JOHN ERVINE
Eve. and Sat. Mat., $3, $2.50, $2, $1.50, $1
Thurs. Mat., $2.50, $2, $1.50, $1, 75c.
Seats Now, Mrs. Wilson-Greene's Concert Bureau, Droop's, 1300 G St.; Main 6493.

TONITE AT 8:30 SHUBERT BELASCO WED. MAT. AT 2:30
LEE SHUBERT Presents
MARGARET ANGLIN
In
"SECURITY"
A New Play by Esme Wynne Tyson
Eves., 50c to $2.50; Mats., 50c to $1.50
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Kenneth Macgowan and Sidney Ross Present
DOROTHY GISH
(In Person)
In
"YOUNG LOVE"
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THE BIRTH OF A RACE
NOW PLAYING
Showings:
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Prices: Adults 50c and 35c
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A Picture For All Humanity.

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PHILHARMONIC ORCHESTRA
NATIONAL THEATER,
TUESDAY, MARCH 5, 4:30
Conductor, Arturo TOSCANINI.
Prices, $3.50, $2.50, $2, $1.50. T. Arthur Smith Bureau in Homer L. Kitt's.

BOSTON SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA
SERGE KOUSSEVITZKY, Conductor.
Poli's, Wednesday, March 6, 4:30
Seats, Mrs. Greene's Concert Bureau, Droop's, 1300 G. Main 6493.

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"PEACHES"
SPECIAL MIDNIGHT SHOW TONIGHT
THURSDAY NIGHT—WRESTLING
AL BAKUSH vs. JOE TURNER
TWO FALLS OUT OF THREE
In Conjunction With the Show

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DOORS OPEN AT 8:30 A. M.
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WILLIAM FOX Presents
NEW YEAR'S EVE
With
MARY ASTOR
CHARLES MORTON
Night of terror and of kisses, of cracking pistols and soft words of love. . . . It is a night of perilous adventure for a young man with a million dollars and a girl who looks like a million dollars.
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A Master of Ceremonies Unique, Extraordinary!
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40—SOLO ARTISTS—40
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FOX MOVIETONE NEWS
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THE HOUSES OF TALKIES

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CONT. TO 11 P. M.
A Love Romance in Gorgeous Natural Colors and Sound
RICHARD DIX
in Paramount's
"REDSKIN"
ADDED
WARNER BROS.
VITAPHONE
SUBJECTS
CONCERT OVERTURE
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OPEN TODAY . . . . 9 A. M.
CONT. TO 11 P. M.
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RICHARD BARTHELMESS
in his first Talking Role :: His Voice Will Thrill You in
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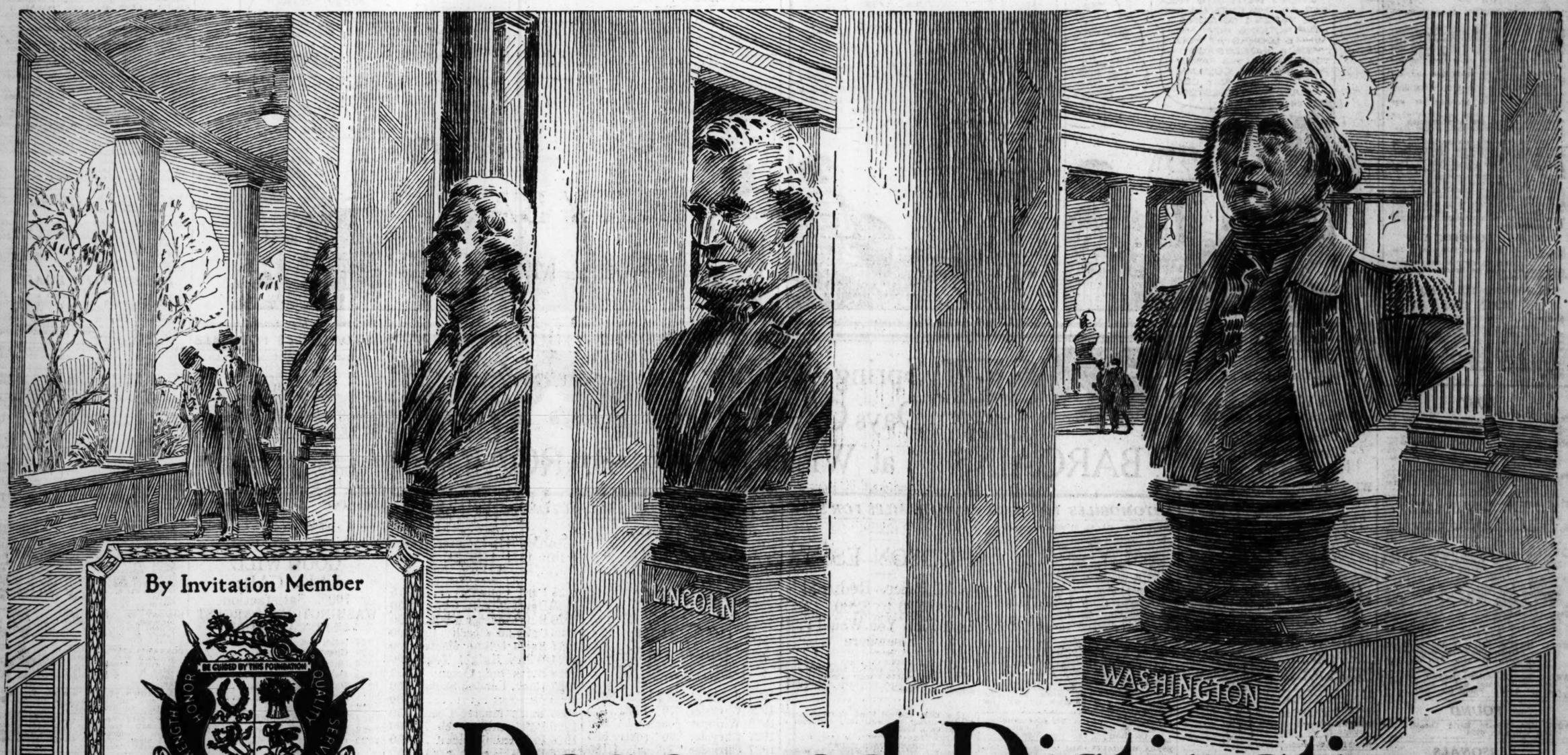
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The Washington Post

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CAMEO PIN—Old-fashioned; Sunday on sightseeing bus or Arlington; reward. Box 465, Washington Post.

DOG—German police, brown, without collar, answers to name of Rolf, near Sheridan Circle. Reward. Call Italian Embassy, Adams 6300 or North 9283.

DRIVER'S PERMIT—In vicinity of 14th and 17th sts. nw.; reward. Estelle B. Frey, 1346 Girard st. nw.

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LAVALIER—Diamond and sapphire on thin platinum chain; vicinity Wardman Park Hotel. Reward. Adams 2073.

SUITCASE—In front of Postoffice on Massachusetts ave.; black, Gladstone, with brass trimmings and initials M. K. H. on name; reward if found. Phone Hyattsville 994-M.

UMBRELLA—Blue silk, with figured border, Feb. 28, on street car between 14th and B sts. sw., and 4th and Irving sts. nw.; reward. Call Columbia 5936-W.

WRIST WATCH, lady's; initial L. M. F.; 16th st. between Chesterton Hotel and St. Paul's Church. Reward. Apt. 723 Chesterton Hotel.

WRIST WATCH—Silver, Bellnlo; lost between White House and F st. Saturday evening; reward. Phone Clev. 803.

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BOOTBLACK—For barber shop; experienced; must be steady. 3329 Connecticut ave. nw.

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MAN—To work in fruit stand; experienced. Apply 5-8 Arcade Market.

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EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

MR. EMPLOYER: Save time. Col. 3000. Mount Pleasant School for Secretaries, Tivoli Building, 14th & Park rd. nw.

POSITIONS Need 25 cash.. Stenographer, typist, bookkeepers, salesmen FREE regis Boyd's, 1338 G N 2333

MISCELLANEOUS SALE

ANTIQUES—Hepplewhite sideboard, tables, old glass, lamps, chairs; open evenings. 1238 19th st. nw.

BOXWOOD and holly trees, 2 to 12 ft. C. B. Munson, Jr., Arlington, Va.; Clarendon 834-F-12.

CLEARANCE SALE OF TYPEWRITERS—$40 at sacrifice prices. 1431 East Capitol st., fine $2. Open evenings.

DICTAPHONES—First class condition; $40. 1111 National Press Bldg. Telephone Main 7837.

PIANO—Upright, excellent condition, beautiful tone; reasonable. Phone Atlantic 830 after 5:30 p. m.

PLAYER-PIANO—2 years old; latest-style cabinet, mahogany, apt. size; cost, $539; sacrifice, $150. Apply 1107 South Carolina ave. se.; Lincoln 812-W.

SODA FOUNTAINS and store equipment at factory prices. Thomas F. Burch Co., Inc., 480 Pa. ave. nw.; Main 910.

TWO 9-ft. R. Revel refrigerating machines; like New; 10-ft. Hall display freezer. The National Lunch Room, 1858 7th st. nw.

WOOD AND LUMBER—Cleaned oak, cut any length, $12 and $14 cord delivered; lumber, seasoned oak, 10 cents ft. C. B. Munson, Arlington, Va. Clar 834-F-31

DOGS, CATS AND PETS

PUPPIES—English bull terriers and Boston terriers; pedigreed stock; several $5 puppies. FAIRCHILD PET SHOP, 1219 9th st. nw. Main 3697.

THE BUNGLE FAMILY — Worries — By Harry J. Tuthill



HELP WANTED—FEMALE

DESIRABLE POSITIONS
Open
to Young Women
16 Years of Age and Over.

Good Pay to Start.
Frequent Increases.

Apply
Wisconsin Ave. & Stanford St.
Bethesda, Md.

The Chesapeake & Potomac
Telephone Company
of Baltimore City.

HELP WANTED—MALE

ATTENDANTS WANTED—Men and women (married couples considered); hospital for insane. Must have references; day or night duty as assigned; state age, experience, civil state, church affiliations, &c. Pay to begin $45 per month; increased $2.50 monthly until $60 is reached; board, lodging and rough laundry included. Apply to Box 464, Washington Post.

BARBERS (2) at once; only Americans need apply; bring tools. Wardman Park Hotel Barber Shop.

BARBER, 143 B st. se.

BARBER—Wanted at once, 603 G st. nw.

BARBER—Wanted at once; $25 and commission over $35. Apply 1111 7th st. nw.

BOOTBLACK—Apply 612½ 17th st. nw.

BOOTBLACK—For barber shop; experienced; must be steady. 3329 Connecticut ave. nw.

ENGINEER—All-round experienced man, white, willing to work; for 70-room hotel, small town Virginia; boilers, electrical, plumbing, carpentry and general repairs; good pay and room and board to right man. Box 439, Washington Post.

ERRAND BOY—Mr. Belt, 428 Bond Bldg.

MAN—To work in fruit stand; experienced. Apply 5-8 Arcade Market.

SALESMEN who can sell a high class security yielding 7% which will stand the acid test. Sales Manager, 1004 National Press Bldg.

SHOE SHINE BOY, at once. Apply 408 9th st. nw.

SUPERVISOR—Men's department hospital for the insane; man experienced in care of insane; preferably one raised on a farm; $80 to start, annual increase to $100 monthly; board, lodging and rough laundry; only qualified, well experienced and well recommended men considered; high school graduate preferred; state age, civil state, experience, church affiliations, &c. Apply Box 484, Washington Post.

YOUNG men, between 21-35 years of age, for night with bicycles as telegram messengers; guarantee 30 cents per hour. Apply Mr. Payne, 1317 New York ave. nw.

USED Car BARGAINS
Spring Is Only 17 Days Off—Buy Now at Winter Prices
USED Car BARGAINS

AUTOMOBILES FOR SALE

CADILLACS—314, 63, 61 sedans, coupes and phaetons; all reconditioned; some have new tires and paint, others have excellent tires and fine paint; all guaranteed mechanically and priced to give the best values obtainable; your car in trade; easy terms. The Washington Cadillac Co., 1136-40 Conn. ave.; Decatur 3901.

CHEVROLET Coach, late 1927; splendid condition, good paint; 5 good tires; price, $275; liberal terms. Arlington Motor Co., Rosslyn, Va. West 3168.

CHEVROLET sedan, late '27; reconditioned; an exceptional buy. 712 E st. ne.; Linc. 3881.

CHEVROLET—Roadster, 1927; mechanically perfect; 5 good tires; fully equipped; $290; terms. Barry-Pate Motor Co., 2525 Sherman ave. nw. Ad. 6000.

CHEVROLET—Coach, 1927; excellent condition; 5 good tires; upholstery and paint fine shape; $345; terms. Barry-Pate Motor Co., 2525 Sherman ave. nw. Ad. 6000.

ESSEX Coach, 1925, in very good condition, only $100; liberal terms. Arlington Motor Co., Rosslyn, Va. West 3168.

ESSEX BARGAINS—Best in the city. Late model super sixes as low as $350; coupes, coaches and sedans. Open evenings and Sundays. Universal Auto Co., Hudson-Essex dealers, 1529 M st. nw.

FORD Roadster, 1926, with delivery body; mechanically perfect, and good tires; liberal terms. Arlington Motor Co., Rosslyn, Va. West 3168.

FORD Tudor Sedan, 1926, repainted and reconditioned; a real good car for $185; liberal terms or C. C. finance plan. Arlington Motor Co., Rosslyn, Va. West 3168.

FORD—Coupe, 1925; opportunity for some one desiring splendid clean coupe; bargain, $90; 5 balloons. 1341 W st. nw.

FORD Coupe, 1926, repainted and reconditioned; good tires; splendid condition throughout; price, $150; liberal terms. Arlington Motor Co., Rosslyn, Va. West 3168.

Hudson 4-door Brougham; late 1928; custom built, aluminum body; completely overhauled in our shops and refinished in Duco. This car will give new car service. Fully equipped, including trunk, bumpers, snubbers, spare tire and other extras. Only $495. LAMBERT-HUDSON MOTOR CO., 1631 14th St., corner R nw.

JORDAN Sport Sedan—Duco paint; tires good; new spare; mechanically O. K.; $450. cash or terms. Irvin T. Donohoe Motor Co., 1623 L st. nw. North 1820.

KISSEL Sport Sedan—New Duco paint and tires, with side mounting; mechanically O. K.; $350. cash or terms. Irvin T. Donohoe Motor Co., 1623 L st. nw. North 1820.

LOCOMOBILE—Junior 8 sedan; is in excellent condition in every detail; a real car at a sacrifice price; mileage low; mechanical condition fine; terms, or your car in trade. The Washington Cadillac Co., 1136-40 Conn. ave.; Decatur 3901.

MARMON 5-pass. sedan, 1926; paint, tires, upholstery in excellent condition; motor mechanically O. K.; price right; your car in trade. The Washington Cadillac Co., 1136-40 Conn. ave.; Decatur 3901.

MARMON, 1923, 7-pass. De Luxe sedan; A1 in every way; ready to go and priced to sell quickly; your car in trade. The Washington Cadillac Co., 1136-40 Conn. ave.; Decatur 3901.

OAKLAND sedan, late '28; completely reconditioned; tires like new. 712 E st. ne.; Lincoln 3861.

OAKLAND, 1927, coupe; is in a A-1 shape in every detail; a real coupe, with lots of good mileage for its new owner; priced right for quick sale; terms and your car in trade. The Washington Cadillac Co., 1136-40 Conn. ave.; Decatur 3901.

STUDEBAKER—Duplex phaeton, 1927; motor recently overhauled; tires and paint in good condition; $275; terms. Barry-Pate Motor Co., 2525 Sherman ave. nw. Ad. 6000.

STUDEBAKER—Light 6 touring, 1924, $90; 5 practically brand-new tires; original finish, like new. 1341 W st. nw.

5-PASS. SEDAN, with driver; reasonable rates by hour, day or trip. Phone Cleve. 2596.

"INAUGURATION"

Bands playing. Soldiers marching. A great throng looking on. A new administration coming in. Real prosperity everywhere. It's a good time for you to join the ranks of the thrifty who have so wisely been buying Word-of-Honor Used Cars. Your neighbor drives one.

Buick Master Coach.....	$785
Buick Master Brougham.	1,085
Buick Demonstrator ...	1,350
Buick Master Brougham.	1,385
Buick Std. Spt. Rdstr....	1,050
Buick Stand. Spt. Coupe	985
Buick Standard Coach..	750
Buick Standard Sedan..	785
Buick Master Spt. Rdstr.	895
Buick Stand. 4-pass. Cpe.	785
Buick Master Sedan....	725
Buick Standard Coach...	585
Buick Master Roadster..	725
Chevrolet Coach	465
Essex Coach	225
Dodge Coupe	450
Paige Coach Brm.	585
Hupmobile 6-cyl. Sedan..	585
Essex Sedan	460

DICK MURPHY, INC.,
"Buick Dealer."
1835 14th Adams 9700

BIG SALE
JUST STARTING

1923 Dodge touring.....	$75
1923 Olds 4-cyl. roadster...	75
1922 Buick tour. model 45..	65
1924 Ford touring.....	25
1924 Buick tour., model 45.	200
1926 Essex coach	150
1925 Hupmobile sedan.....	350
1925 Willys-Knight coupe...	375
59 Cadillac Phaeton	175
Jordan roadster	50

EMERSON & ORME
17th & M Streets N.W.

AUTOMOBILES FOR SALE

HUDSON--ESSEX

All Prices Reduced
$50 to $200
Less Than You Would Pay Elsewhere

ESSEX COUPE.
Late 1928; rumble seat; this car has been driven exactly 7,804 miles; upholstery covered since new; spare tire never used; motor perfect; only $365.

ESSEX COACH.
Late 1928; original finish and upholstery spotless; motor excellent; fully equipped; a real bargain, $535.

HUDSON 7-PASS. SEDAN.
Late 1928; driven just enough to be broken in nicely; upholstery not even soiled, finish and tires like new; original cost, $2,094; can be bought for balance due finance company, $1,065.

CHRYSLER 70 COACH.
1928; looks and runs excellent; reduced to $445.

WHIPPET 6 COUPE.
Late 1928; perfect shape, upholstery covered since new; motor and tires like new; reduced to $435.

HUDSON SEDAN.
1928; perfect condition; four-wheel brakes, fully equipped, including trunk; this car has been used by a careful driver and shows it; reduced to $795; act quickly.

ESSEX COUPE.
Early 1928; rumble seat; general condition excellent; reduced to $395.

ESSEX SEDAN.
Late 1927 super-six; completely overhauled and refinished in a beautiful maroon; five good tires; reduced to $425.

CHEVROLET COACH.
Late 1928; it would take an expert to distinguish this car from new; fully equipped, reduced to $415.

HUDSON COUPE.
Early 1929; fully equipped. Just like new; reduced to $975.

1926 Essex Coach	$150
1925 Essex Coach.....	125
1925 Stearns Knight....	175
1923 Hupp Spt. Tr.....	195
1923 Marmon Sedan....	125
1924 Willys Knight Sdn.	195
1924 Buick Touring.....	175

SEVENTY-FIVE OTHER BARGAINS IN ALMOST ALL POPULAR MAKES PRICED FROM $50 UP

LAMBERT-HUDSON MOTORS CO.
"THE HOUSE OF CONFIDENCE."
1631 14th St., Corner R

Continuing Our—
PRICE SLASHING
S-A-L-E
USED CARS
$44.00 There's No More to Pay $88.00

Among Them Are
Stephens—Buick — Studebaker — Dodge—Flint — Hudson — Essex —Haynes—Hupp—Durant—Willys Knight.

We Have Many Other Makes and Models—And Many of These Are Priced $300 Under the Regular Price.

1928 Stude. Commander Vic.	945
1926 Stude. Spt. Coupe.....	495
1924 Flint Sedan.....	245
1926 Chrysler 70 Coach....	345
1927 Hudson Brougham....	595
1927 Stude. Pres. 6 Sedan..	1,145

OPEN EVENINGS.

JOSEPH McREYNOLDS, INC.
1701-06 14th St. N.W.
(Corner 14th & R)
Branch—1423-25-27 L St. N.W.

AUTOMOBILES FOR SALE

BUY WITH SAFETY AT CHRYSLER USED CAR DEPARTMENT

1927 Jordan Line 8 rdstr.	$675
1926 Chrysler "70" rdstr.	625
1928 Whippet coach.....	350
1927 Chrysler "60" rdstr.	585
1927 Chrysler "72" cab.	1,185
1928 Chrysler "72" tr. sedan	1,250
1927 Willys Knight sedan	725
1927 Nash Spc. 6 coupe..	550
1926 Nash Adv. 6 coach	585
1928 Chrysler 62 rdstr...	725
1928 Chrysler 52 coupe..	525
1926 Chrysler 58 coupe..	325
1927 Buick St. 6 sedan..	685
1927 Essex coach.....	350
1926 Ford 2-door sedan..	195
1927 Hupp 6 sedan.....	675

Easy Terms.
Open Evenings and Sundays.

H. B. LEARY, JR., & BROS.,
Distributors
1321 14th St. N.W.
North 4296. Night, North 6826

PEERLESS
LOWEST PRICES

Don't always mean the most value for your hard-earned dollars. REAL VALUE at a FAIR PRICE is the safest bet in the long run. We would like you to become one of our satisfied customers. Come in and look over our selection of well known cars and select the one you like best.

Ask the Man Who Bought One Here.

1928 Peerless 6-60 Coupes (2).	
1929 Peerless 6-91 Coupe.	
1929 Peerless 6-81 Sedan.	
1928 Peerless 6-90 Sedan.	
1927 Peerless 6-90 Sedan.	
1927 Peerless 6-80 Sedan.	
1927 Peerless 6-72 4-pass. Coupe.	
1925 Peerless 8-67 4-pass. Cps. (2)	
1925 Peerless 6-70 7-pass. Sedan.	
1927 Peerless 8-69 7-pass. Sedan.	
1925 Chrysler 70 Brougham.	
1927 Chrysler 50 Coupe.	
1926 Hudson Coaches (2).	
1925 Hudson Sedan.	
1925 Hudson Broughams (2).	
1927 Paige 75 Brougham.	
1927 Paige 72 Brougham.	
1925 Oakland Coach.	
1924 Buick Motor 6 Touring.	
1924 Buick Master 4-pass. Coupe	
1926 Reo Sedan.	
1925 Buick Coach.	
1926 Studebaker Special 6 Coach.	
1926 Essex Coach.	
1925 Willys-Knight Taxicab with meter.	
1926 Lincoln 7-pass. Sedan (4-wheel brakes).	
1928 Pontiac Cabriolet.	
1926 Pontiac Coach.	
1927 Dodge Sedan.	
1926 Dodge Sedan.	
1925 Ford Coupe.	
1924 Buick 7-pass. Sedan.	
1927 Dodge Coupe.	

OPEN CARS.

1927 Peerless 6-80 Roadster.	
1926 Peerless 6-72 Roadster.	
1926 Chrysler Imperial Roadster.	
1927 Nash Adv. 6 Roadster.	
1926 Nash Special Roadster.	
1925 Nash Adv. 7-pass. Touring.	
1925 Nash Special Touring.	
1926 Buick Roadster.	
1925 Dodge Touring.	
1926 Dodge Roadsters (2).	

PEERLESS USED CAR DEPARTMENT
Ask the Man Who Bought One Here
1501 14th St. N.W.
Decatur 3400

WEIGH THIS FACT.

Due to the prevalent low prices on new cars, the public becomes more and more expectant of getting dollar-for-dollar value in the purchase of a used car. The SEMMES MOTOR CO., in all of its 20 years of merchandising automobiles, has recognized this fact.

AUTOMOBILES FOR SALE

Stanley H. Horner, Inc.
1015-1111 14th St. N.W.
M. 5800

1925 Ford Coupe.....$175	
1925 Buick 2-pass. Cp....	350
1928 Buick Master 5 Sdn.	1,250
1926 Oakland Coach.....	400
1927 Buick 5 Sdn. Master	900
1924 Willys Knight Tour.	200
1928 Buick Std. Coach...	950
1927 Chev. Landau Sedan	350
1925 Maxwell	200
1926 Buick Master Coach	650
1926 Buick Std. Coach...	600
1926 Packard 6 Sedan...	950
1926 Buick Master Sedan	750
1926 Buick Std. Sedan...	700
1925 Willys Knight Sedan	500
1926 Reo Tour.....	400
1928 Buick 7-Pass. Sdn.	1,500
1927 Buick 7-pass. Sedan	1,100
1927 Buick 5-pass. Coupe	1,000
1926 Ford Tour.....	125
1923 Stude. Big 6 Spt. Tr.	300
1926 Buick 4-pass. Coupe	750
1923 Buick 4-pass. Coupe.	250
1922 Buick 5 Tour.....	100
1921 Pierce Arrow 7 Tour.	300

EASY TERMS.

WALLACE
BETTER USED CARS
IT IS WISE
AND
SAFE TO BUY NOW

1927 Cadillac Br'gham, Model 314 .....$1,250	
1926 Nash Coach, Adv.	600
1926 Hudson Brougham	475
1926 Nash Coach, Spc.	550
1926 Hupp Sedan.....	595
1926 Nash Coach, Spc.	500
1927 Essex Coach.....	275
1925 Nash Sedan, Spc.	250
1925 Buick Coupe, Std..	450
1928 Nash Cab. Std....	625
1926 Buick Coupe, Std.	550
1925 Nash Bghm., Adv.	475
1927 Chrysler Coach, 52	475
1927 Nash Cab. Spec...	675
1925 Flint Sedan 40....	150
1924 Nash Tr., Adv....	200

See us about our special guarantee on the following cars

1928 Nash Ambassador Sedan	1,200
1928 Nash Coach, Adv.	950
1928 Nash Cab. Spec...	900
1928 Nash Coach, Spec.	850
1928 Nash Coupe, Spec.	750

WALLACE MOTOR CO.
NASH DISTRIBUTORS.
1709 L St. N.W.
Decatur 2280

MOTT MOTORS, INC.

1928 Hupp 6 Cent. Sedan $1,200	1927 Nash Adv. Sedan $675
1926 Hupp 8 4-pass. Coupe $775	1926 Hupp 6 Sedan $595
1925 Cadillac 7-pass. Sedan $775	1925 Lincoln Sedan $1,100
1926 Buick Std. Sedan $625	1923 Packard 5-pass. Coupe $450

MOTT MOTORS, INC.
HUPMOBILE DISTRIBUTORS
1512-16 14th St. N.W.

Used Car Br. 1365 H St. N.E.

REFERENCE ANY BANK IN WASHINGTON

AUTOMOBILES FOR SALE

FROZEN ENGINE WELDED IN CAR
WELDING CO.
816 1st St. NW

ROLLS ROYCE

SEVEN-PASSENGER, ENCLOSED DRIVE, UPHOLSTERY AND PAINT IN EXCELLENT CONDITION; ENGINE RECONDITIONED MECHANICALLY; PRICE REASONABLE; YOUR CAR IN PART PAYMENT. CALL MR. FITZGERALD, COLUMBIA 7166.

25% DOWN
On Blue Ribbon Used Cars. 75 to select from
MARMON MOTORS, INC.
1733 14th St. N.W. No. 7155

OAKLAND PONTIAC
L. P. STEUART, Inc.
Open Until 10 P. M.
GOOD WILL USED CARS
100% Satisfaction
WASHINGTON'S LARGEST USED CAR STORE

1927 Nash 4-door Sedan....$450	
1927 Chevrolet Coupe.....	375
1926 Chrysler 58 Coupe Sdn.	350
1923 Oakland Coupe.....	075
1928 Pontiac Std. Sedan....	650
1928 Pontiac Cabriolet.....	650
1928 Pontiac Coach.....	625
1927 Pontiac Cabriolet.....	375
1928 Pontiac Roadster.....	600
1929 Chevrolet Six Coupe; 300 miles	650
1928 Essex Coach.....	375
1927 Essex Coach.....	225
1926 Pontiac Coach.....	250
1927 Oakland Roadster.....	425
1928 Oakland Roadster.....	625
1928 Oakland Landau Sedan; 4,000 miles	795
1926 Dodge Coupes— three	395
1925 Essex Coaches —five..	100

BARGAIN BASEMENT

1925 Hudson	350
1925 Ford Coupe.....	50
1924 Ford Roadster.....	40
1923 Ford Coach.....	40
1925 Overland Six Sedan...	95
1922 Dodge Touring.....	60
1926 Ford Coupe.....	125
1926 Chevrolet Touring.....	125

1325 14th St. N.W.

AUTOMOBILES WANTED

AUTOMOBILES by auction at Wagshal's, 920 Pa. ave. nw., every Wednesday and Saturday. National 1283, 9330.

HIGHEST PRICES paid for late-model used cars. The Auto Mart, 1805 14th st. nw.

HIGHEST PRICES paid in the city for used cars; see us before selling. Southern Motor Sales, 1331 14th st. nw.

CASH FOR YOUR CAR
WITHOUT A DOUBT I PAY THE HIGHEST PRICES IN THIS CITY. YOUR CAR IS NOT TAKEN FROM YOU UNTIL YOUR UNDUE BALANCE AND GIVE YOU THE DIFFERENCE IN CASH. NO DELAY.
See Mr. Barnes, 1729 14th st. nw., Decatur 2390.

AUTO PAINTING

We Skin Cars, Not Customers
Get ready for spring. Come see our $40 and $50 complete jobs, including fitting and mounting. 941 Wilkes st. sw. 2062.

JOBS COMPLETED IN 48 HOURS
With the wonderful new durable lacquer finish that grows handsomer with age; proof against rain, snow, ice, sun, soap, ammonia, acids alkali and alkaline mud. Let us show you examples of fine work with this excellent material. PRICES FROM $50 UP. JOSEPH McREYNOLDS, INC., 1900 UPSHUR ST. NW.; PHONE COL. 427. 1423-1427 L ST. NW.; PHONE DECATUR 686.

GARAGES FOR RENT

832 VARNUM ST. NW.—Large garage; rent reasonable. Columbia 8067.

REAR 1450 PEA ST. NW.
Two-story brick; space for about 6 cars; water and electricity; low rental.
GEORGE P. HANE,
(Formerly Wilcox, Hane & Co., Inc.),
1422 F ST. NW. Main 3904.

ZAGER & SALUS
920 New York Ave. N.

SPORTS **The Washington Post.** SPORTS

WASHINGTON: MONDAY, MARCH 4, 1929. 19

MARBERRY REPORTS, AGREES TO GRIFFITH'S TERMS

Navy's Eleven In 5 Major Contests

1929 Schedule Shows G. U. in Feature Home Game.

Dartmouth, Princeton, Notre Dame, Penn to Be Played.

Special to The Washington Post.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., March 3.—With games with five of the leading college teams of different sections of the country, and five others of high standing to be played on alternate dates between the "key" contests, the naval football schedule for 1929, delayed for several weeks because of unforeseen obstacles encountered, has been finally adjusted and was announced today by Commander Jonas H. Ingram, director of athletics at the Naval Academy.

Four of the five big games will be played away from base, that with Georgetown November 9, remaining as the big home battle, although considerable effort was made to have that staged in Washington.

Dortmouth Game to Climax Season For Middies.

Dartmouth has been taken on to climax the season on November 30, now that Navy does not meet its traditional rival, West Point, because of the break over eligibility rules, and that game will be played in Philadelphia. It will be the first meeting between the Middies and the Green on the gridiron.

Philadelphia also will be the scene of the game with University of Pennsylvania, November 2. Notre Dame, booked for October 12, will be played in Baltimore Stadium, while Princeton will be met in the Palmer Stadium, Princeton, on October 26. Four Southern teams are included in the list. These are William and Mary, Duke, Wake Forest, of North Carolina and West Virginia Wesleyan. Another intersectional battle will be with Dennison College, of Ohio booked as the inaugural event of the season, September 28.

The complete schedule follows: September 28, Dennison, of Ohio; October 5, William and Mary; 12, Notre Dame at Baltimore; 19, Duke at Annapolis; 26, Princeton at Princeton.

November 2, Pennsylvania at Philadelphia; 9, Georgetown at Annapolis; 16, Wake Forest at Annapolis; 23, West Virginia Wesleyan at Annapolis; 30, Dartmouth at Philadelphia.

Commander. Ingram explained that the principal difficulty encountered in arranging the schedule was that Navy first desired to list Princeton for the final battle, but the Tigers could not acquiesce in that, because it would be just one week after their big test with Yale. So the Jungaleers were moved up to October 26. Coupled with the delay was the desire to get as well balanced schedule as possible. Much consideration was given to the possibility of a game with some Pacific Coast team, but the authorities deemed it inadvisable to enter into home and home agreements with teams so far away from home.

Navy Will Not Play Ohio State Until 1930 Season.

Until a few weeks ago, Navy had a two-year agreement with Ohio State, the first game to be played at Columbus November 16. This agreement was entered into, however, before the Princeton difficulty was encountered, and as Navy did not want all heavy games in a row, it was determined to start the agreement with the 1930 season.

Commander Ingram said that the schedule is in keeping with the football policy inaugurated with this administration and will give Navy Team every opportunity to stand at the top of the football world should it succeed in going through the season undefeated. All in all, the schedule is the heaviest ever to be undertaken by the Middies, and the grid officials believe it will serve to provide lively competition in developing Navy material for the "key" games.

Navy people are especially delighted to have Dartmouth furnish the opposition for the final game, the setting for which will be Franklin Field, and it is planned to make it as colorful a spectacle as was in vogue at former Army-Navy games.

KENNEDYS IN VICTORY.

Kennedy A. C. basketers completely outclassed the Silver Spring All-Stars in a 49 to 6 game in the Silver Spring Armory Gymnasium yesterday, preliminary to the J. C. C.-Service Co. clash. The Woodsides were supposed to have been met, but did not appear. Manager Otte asks the manager of the Pontiacs phone him today at Georgia 407 between 12 and 2 o'clock or at 6 p. m.

Major League Clubs Start Exhibition Frays This Week

By GEORGE KIRKSEY
(United Press Staff Correspondent).

NEW YORK, March 3.—The major league clubs will swing into their exhibition schedule this week. Eight regularly scheduled practice games will be played and in addition many clubs will engage in Regular-Yannigan games.

The first exhibition game will be played between the New York Giants and the University of Texas at Austin, Tex., on Wednesday.

On Thursday the Philadelphia Athletics will meet the St. Louis Cardinals at Avon Park, Fla., in the first exhibition game between two major league teams. The A's and Cards will play a return game at Fort Myers, Fla., on Friday.

Six major league clubs will get into action this week. Besides the Cardinals, Giants and Athletics, the Cincinnati Reds and Chicago's two clubs, the White Sox and Cubs, will engage in exhibition contests.

The Cubs open their exhibition schedule against the Los Angeles Pacific Coast League Club, at Los Angeles, Friday. The White Sox meet the Dallas Texas League Club at Dallas, the same day.

Three Games Are Scheduled For Saturday in South.

Three games are carded for Saturday. The Cincinnati Reds will play the Athletics at Miami, Fla., the Giants will meet the San Antonio Texas League Club at Laredo, Tex., and the White Sox will continue their series against Dallas.

Next Sunday seven games will be played as follows: Washington vs. Tampa at Tampa; Pittsburgh vs. San Francisco at Paso Robles; Cardinals vs. Indianapolis at Sarasota; Cincinnati vs. Athletics at Miami; Giants vs. San Antonio at Laredo; Cubs vs. Los Angeles at Los Angeles; White Sox vs. Dallas at Dallas.

Yankees in First Exhibition Game Next Week.

From Wednesday until the opening of the season, April 16, at least one exhibition game is scheduled every day and on many days during the latter part of March and the first part of April six, seven and eight games are scheduled each day.

The world champion Yankees play their first exhibition game against the Tampa Club at Tampa a week from Tuesday. It will be recalled that the Yankees were kicked around right and left in exhibition games last year.

The Brooklyn Robins will be the last of the major league clubs to open their exhibition schedule. The Robins' first game is with the Philadelphia Phillies at Clearwater, Fla., two weeks from Wednesday.

Babe Ruth in First Practice Of Season Today.

St. Petersburg, Fla., March 3 (United Press).—Babe Ruth put away his golf clubs tonight and will start in earnest Monday to condition himself for the 1929 pennant race. He weighs about 235 pounds.

Herb Pennock, Waite Hoyt, Tom Zachary and Bob Meusel are expected to arrive tomorrow, completing the Yankees' squad. Zachary is a holdout.

In discussing the first week of training, Miller Huggins said today it was the most active and satisfactory start he had enjoyed since he took hold of the Yankees. He spoke highly of the fine work of Lyn Lary, Oakland rookie, at shortstop, and Mark Koenig, at his new position at third base.

Farrell May Quit Braves to Practice Dentistry.

St. Petersburg, Fla., March 3 (United Press).—Dr. Eddie Farrell, one of the two Boston Braves' holdouts, has rejected the terms offered him by Judge Emil Fuchs and probably will leave for his home at Binghamton, N. Y., to continue his dentistry career.

Farrell's salary was cut, but he was offered a bonus which would have made his 1929 salary better than last year's in the event he had a good season, but the little shortstop turned down the proposition. With Rabbit Maranville on the scene, the Braves will start regular practice Monday without Farrell.

Muscle Injury Lost Title For G. U.

Sexton, Handicapped, Unable to Perform in Best Style.

Victory in High Jump Event Would Have Beaten N. Y. U.

By JACK ESPEY.

WHILE credit should not be taken from the small but brilliant New York University Team which won the indoor track and field championship of the Intercollegiate Association of Amateur Athletes of America Saturday night in New York, neither should any adverse criticism be directed at Washington's own Georgetown squad, which, though generally picked to win, finished in second place.

The result was a heart breaker for the Hilltop athletes who long had anticipated a glorious finish and had every reason to feel that way. They were not egotistical, for they merely formed the opinion of their chances on facts. They were not alone in that opinion, as practically every metropolitan track critic had picked them to capture the coveted title, while one went even so far as to foretell in a statistical chart just how John D. O'Reilly's pupils would accomplish that notable feat.

Sexton Had Previously Beaten Best Mark of Meet.

The turn of events was shocking and directly traceable to nothing else but ill-luck. Briefly, Dame Fortune's black hand in the proceedings consisted of the recurrence of mucle trouble in the thighs of Leo Sexton, the young all-around giant. This handicapped him so that he scaled only 6 feet in the high jump, resulting in but three-fourths of a point being added to the G. U. total. It had been almost a foregone conclusion that he would win the event, thereby scoring 5 points.

Ben Hedges, of Princeton, and Pump, of Colgate, tied for first in the jump at 6 feet 3 inches. Sexton's best jump in the event was a practice leap of 6 feet 5 inches, made five weeks ago. He had done 6 feet 4 in the New York A. C. games shortly afterward. Subsequently, while practicing at the Hilltop, the Hoya star injured himself, and he and Georgetown suffered the misfortune of the ailment reappearing last Saturday.

In the best of condition, Sexton, according to every indication, would have won the high jump. Had he won, the resulting 5 points would have made Georgetown's total 25½ points, or a total that would have earned the championship and beaten New York U. by half point.

The recurrence of Sexton's injury appeared during the events held at night, following his shot-put competition. In the afternoon, he had won the 35-pound weight throw on his very first toss. The temperature in the Squadron A Armory, where the weight throw was held, was cold, while there was dampness in the air. Thus the elements also were against Sexton.

Adelman's Defeat in Shot Put Was Blow to G. U. Chances.

This post-mortem can do no good now, except, possibly, to enlighten those who have been trying to figure out Georgetown's unexpected defeat. The adverse circumstances surrounding Sexton give the cause in the main.

The unsuspected defeat of Dave Adelman in the shot put also worked against Georgetown's chances to win, but there is no explanation offered or located about that. Adelman experienced an "off night," for the winning heave of Anderson, of Cornell, was more than a foot short of Adelman's record put of last year and far away from the tosses the rotund Hilltopper had been accomplishing for a month prior to the meet. Only a week before Saturday Adelman put the 16-pound ball 49 feet 11½ inches in the national A. A. U. games.

Georgetown next winter will have all but three of the fourteen varsity athletes who competed last Saturday. Capt. Eddie O'Shea, of the mile relay team; Adelman and Ray Farrell, broad jumpers, are the trio who will be missing. They are scheduled to graduate in June.

The 1930 indoor titular meet is, of course, too far away to comment upon intelligently or accurately. Nevertheless the signs are benign for a stronger Blue and Gray Team than that of this year.

The mile relay team should be bolstered by the addition of Charles Carlin and Artie Briggs, a pair of very fast freshmen who helped to give the Georgetown University Yearling Medley Relay Team a lead of 15 yards entering the fourth leg of its event last Saturday.

Two-Mile Relay Team Intact For Next Year's Squad.

The 2-mile team will not lose a single member while there will be several of this year freshmen who will be fighting to oust one or more of the present quartet—Milstead, Julicher, Carney and Gorman. Among them are Jimmy Kennedy, who proved to be one of the best middle-distance runners of the Northern indoor season, and Jack Mara, whose record this winter has been notable in fast company.

Sexton will be back next year for the weight throw, shot put and high jump, as will Wildermuth for the dashes and the broad jump, and Dan Hennessey for the mile run. Hennessey finished far back in the speedy mile run of Saturday, but it is reasonable to assume that he will improve with another long period of training.

Lerner, who held every prospect of becoming a fine sprinter this season and who was incapacitated three weeks ago with a charley horse at the Meadowbrook games, also is due back at the Hilltop next season.

SACRAMENTO TRADES.

Sacramento has traded the veteran Rudy Kallio to Seattle for Ed Bryan, who also is a right-handed pitcher. Seattle obtained Bryan last season from the Missions and used him part time in the outfield.

J. C. C. SEXTET IN ACTION.

The J. C. C. Sextet will play the Neighborhood House Six of Richmond at Richmond, Va., today. J. C. C. players will leave the Center at 9:30 o'clock this morning to make the trip.

Believe It or Not. —By Ripley



7 Other Nats Arrive at Tampa

Pitchers to Face Batters for First Time in Today's Drill.

Johnson Gives Squad Day of Rest; Field Nears Shape.

BY FRANK H. YOUNG
(Staff Correspondent of The Post).

TAMPA, Fla., March 3.—Following six days of training for baseball in the morning and for golf in the afternoon, today's day of rest was a long one for most of the Washington club athletes, who were excused from practice despite the fact that Tampa now enjoys an "open" Sabbath. Most of the players camped in chairs in the commodious lobby of local headquarters and discussed crops, the weather, politics, &c.

The monotony was relieved somewhat by the arrival of several ordered to show up in time for tomorrow's session, five making their appearance during the day. Catcher Ed Kenna and Shortstop Joe Cronin came from California to complete a long jaunt which started Tuesday night. First Baseman Harley Boss came from Louisiana, Stuffy Stewart from Lake City, not far from here, and Fred Marberry from Texas.

Hardly had the latter poked his nose in Nat headquarters before he and President Clark Griffith went into a huddle at the conclusion of which it was announced that salary terms for 1929 had been agreed to and that the contract would be signed, sealed and delivered tomorrow. Marberry, by the way, appears to be in fine condition with few pounds of extra weight on his big frame.

Night trains brought in three more players—Infielders Elmer Yoter and Charlie Gootch and Outfielder Melburn Simons. Goooh, by the way, has not signed a contract, as was previously reported, but is confident that he and President Griffith can reach a salary agreement at a conference. Simons reports that he is just recovering from an attack of the flu but that this will not prevent him from putting up a hot battle for an outfield berth.

Ossie Bluege, Sammy West, Sam Jones and Garland Braxton are the only players due to report with the second squad, although Pitcher Paul McCullough and Catcher Cliff Bolton are still missing from the first. Word has been received from the former that he is ill and will be here as soon as possible, but the backstopper's case is a mystery.

Boss, Injured, Must Shun Drills for Several Days.

Boss will be unable to do any baseball work for a few days due to a cut left hand, the result of an automobile accident a week ago. The others reported that they are ready and anxious to get down to work. Hayes, who suffered from stomach trouble last season and was put on a diet, declares that he is completely cured.

"Plenty of hot biscuits and bread three times a day did it," declared the "Alabama Wild Man," causing Trainer Mike Martin to fall over in a faint. Upon coming to, Sir Mique's first words were: "Well, you're going to eat cold and almost stale bread from now on, and I don't mean perhaps."

Kenna, despite the fact that he drove a truck all during the off season, reported ten pounds heavier than last year, but hard as nails. Cronin just about held his own physically.

Manager Walter Johnson found many conferences a help in passing away the time. He and Coaches Clyde Milan and Patsy Gharrity spent considerable time working out their training plans. Because of the size of the squad, the shift system was planned, but Johnson has decided to have the men all report at the same time tomorrow morning as an experiment. He prefers a single session for the entire squad if this proves possible.

Although the Nationals open their exhibition season here next Sunday, meeting the Tampa Southeastern Leaguers, Walter does not intend ruining any pitchers by rushing their preparation for this early game. The flingers will toe the slab against batters for the first time tomorrow, but instructions will be issued that no speed must be used. "All I want the boys to do is to get the ball over the plate. If they start off getting control, then they can still hit while gradually putting on speed. The chances are that I will not allow any of the pitchers to do any cutting loose for at least another week and maybe longer," said the Nat leader.

Jones and Braxton to Be Given Free Rein in Conditioning.

"Sad Sam" Jones and Garland Braxton will be allowed to get themselves ready. Both always keep themselves in good condition physically. The southpaw needs little work to get his arm functioning, while Johnson declares that Jones is the type of fellow who, by his long experience, knows just what kind and how much work he needs and does not need driving.

In order to put some fine finishing touches to the Plant Field diamond and to make some changes in the sliding pit, Ground Keeper Emil Haesman has decided to remain here and oversee the job until Tuesday.

The Nationals, by the way, will have the best practice field of any other team in the majors. It has been completely rebuilt, with a top dressing of clay at least 6 inches thick, and in some places a foot deep. It will be only a little slower than the infield in the Georgia avenue stadium, Haesman declares.

President E. S. Barnard, who golfed at Lakeland this afternoon, was President Griffith's dinner guest here tonight. The American League head insists that his visit was strictly a social one.

POSTONS ORGANIZE.

Baseball for the Poston A. C. Nine, in the midget class, is being prepared by Wilfred Barridon, who will manage the team this year. Players wishing tryouts for the team may write 632 G street northeast. The Postons, who will compete in the American Legion series this season are already booking games through Atlantic 3184.

TENNIS TITLE RETAINED BY CONSIDINE

District Star Defeats Rudy in 5 Sets at Baltimore.

Special to The Washington Post.

BALTIMORE, March 3.—Robert Considine, of Washington, successfully defended his Maryland State senior indoor singles tennis championship this afternoon at the Fifth Regiment Armory when he defeated Elmer Rudy, municipal title holder, 3 sets to 2.

The match blazed a crackling trail through five sets, thereby exceeding their joust last year in the finals by one set. The battle was an exceedingly fine exhibition between two star netmen keyed up to a high pitch of tennis endeavor.

The District luminary won by being the master of a greater variety of strokes, a disconcerting change of pace and what appeared to be a keener fighting spirit. He was never so good as when the need was greatest.

Rudy made probably one of his best efforts in title play. He fought harder and showed better heart when the going was rough than heretofore.

Rudy's Chances Hurt by Early Inaccuracy of Shots.

The local star, however, had trouble with his service, especially in the beginning of the match, when it was impossible for him to get his first ball to behave.

An indication of the closeness of play is found in the fact that a total of 53 games were required to settle the issue, Considine winning 28 and Rudy 25. In the second set the battling was so tight in the seventh game that it went to deuce six times before Rudy won out.

Again in the thirteenth game of the same set it was deuced four times, while the sixth game of the fourth set was carried to deuce six times before Considine broke through to win.

In the final set, the first two games went with service, Rudy then breaking through on his opponent and taking his own to take the lead.

Play in the doubles and consolations will be resumed next Sunday.

Results of play today:

SINGLES FINALS.

Robert Considine (Washington) defeated Elmer Rudy, 5—7, 8—6, 6—0, 1—6, 8—6.

DOUBLES.

Harold and Billy Jacobs defeated Shepard and Shore, 6—4, 8—6; Mitchell and Buchannon defeated Rintoul and Lefleur, 10—8, 6—4; Roberts and Andrews defeated Billy and Harold Jacobs, 6—3, 6—4.

CONSOLATIONS.

Goldberg defeated Taylor by default; Shore defeated Goldberg, 6—2, 8—6; Robinson defeated Shepard, 6—2, 3—6, 6—3.

EAGLES BEAT J.C.C. FIVE, 38 TO 27

Sweeney, Faber Stars of Skinker Team's Triumph.

COACH MANNY GOLDFARB'S Jewish Community Center unlimited basketeers established themselves as a serious contender for South Atlantic honors by extending the Skinker Eagles to the limit before dropping the decision to their hosts at Congress Heights Gymnasium yesterday afternoon, 38 to 27. The superior knowledge and coolness of the victors swayed the victory their way. The game was hard fought and interesting throughout.

The Eagles took an early lead on a basket and foul by Gwynn King and a toss from the 15-foot line by Joe Sweeney. Goldblatt then opened the scoring for the Center lads with a beautiful field goal from side court. Then baskets in rapid succession by Caplan, Levin and Kramer and foul shots by Caplan, Kramer and Goldblatt gave the Jewish boys a lead of 13 to 6 midway of the first half.

But the Eagles were not to be denied. Sweeney and Faber, eagle-eyed forwards of the Birds, assisted by King and Streeks, started functioning in machine-like manner and overcame the long lead of the visitors at half time, 22 to 16. Jake Goldblatt, late of Tech High, was the only Center scorer during this rally with a heave from the center of the floor.

Sweeney and Faber Lead in Attack For Champions.

With the beginning of the second half, Sweeney and Faber continued their devastating attack, with the result that the Eagles enjoyed a 32-to-18 lead, with ten minutes to go. Then the Center attack began to function again. Led by Goldblatt and Kramer, Coach Goldfarb's proteges picked up 8 points, but two beautiful shots by Ralph Bennie ended their threat.

Goldblatt, in addition to leading the Jewish Community Center scorers with 9 points, played a wonderful floor game, and time and again worked the block play to perfection. He was ably assisted by Kramer, Caplan and Wallerstein. Joe Sweeney and Jack Faber bore the brunt of the Eagles' attack with 25 points between them, Sweeney with 14 points and Faber with 11. Sweeney's excellent passing and floor game stood out prominently.

A return engagement between these two teams will be played in the Center Gym, at Sixteenth and Q streets, on Thursday night. The Eagles meet the United Typewriter Grays tomorrow night at the Congress Heights Gym in a game that may have important bearing on titular honors. In a previous engagement, the Grays came out victorious.

Jew. C. C.	G	FG	P	Sk. Eagles.	G	FG	P
L.Levin,lf	1	1	3	Faber,lf	3	5	11
Fine,lf	0	1	1	Sweeney,rf	5	4	14
DeBoskey,rf	0	0	0	King,c	3	0	6
Wall'stein,rf	0	3	3	Bennie,lg	2	1	5
Kramer,c	2	1	5	Krumm,rg	0	0	0
Caplan,lg	1	3	5	Streeks,rg	1	0	2
Abramson,lg	0	1	1	Thompson,rg	0	0	0
Goldblatt,rg	3	3	9				
Totals	7	13	27	Totals	14	10	38

$25,000 Tia Juana Derby to Naishapur

Tia Juana Race Track, Mex., March 3 (United Press).—Coming up with a magnificent burst of speed entering the stretch, the Wilshire stable's Naishapur, a chestnut son of Omar Khayyam, won the $25,000 added Tia Juana Derby today, defeating the Nevada Stock Farm's Voltear by a nose.

Outracing a strong field of thirteen other 3-year-olds before a colorful crowd of 20,000, Naishapur covered the distance of a mile and an eighth, the longest route for 3-year-olds to date, in 1:51. The track record is 1:49 2-5, made by Carlaris in winning the Coffroth Handicap in 1926.

Gifford A. Cochrane's Xylophone was a length behind Voltear and A. A. Baroni's Riff Raff was fourth.

Naishapur was strongly supported and paid only $7, $3.60 and $3 for a $2 ticket in the mutuels. Voltear paid $10.40 and $4.80 and Xylophone $3.20.

Baron Long's Ervast, which had won its last eight straight starts, raced prominently to the stretch, but fell back and finished unplaced. Ervast and Naishapur were favorites.

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DULL WEEK IN COLLEGE SPORTS

C. U. Boxing Match Is Lone Event; Drills Are Scheduled.

THE biannual lull, or loaf, is current in the college year of competitive athletics. An awful loud silence will prevail for the next two weeks at local gymnasiums and fields, for there will be nothing in the nature of a contest visible to inspire to action the young men who purposely adorn the stands and sidelines to cheer, chortle and chirp in moral support of their perspiring schoolmates.

But don't be peeved—you, who must watch the scholarly contestants of sports—because the period of quiet does not cover their activities in practice or training.

You may watch them to your heart's content making preparations for baseball and outdoor track almost any day now.

There will be one competitive event this week, but not for home fans' consumption. The Catholic University boxers will go to New York City Saturday and try to plant the Violets of New York University in the resin of the latter's ring.

G. U., Maryland and C. U. Baseball Squad in Training.

Meanwhile, full baseball squads will be undergoing preliminary training at Georgetown, Catholic and Maryland. Spring football practice for both line and backfield candidates will be indulged in by Maryland, Georgetown and American, and track work will be continued by Georgetown, Maryland and Catholic. Maryland's lacrosse players also will go through a rigorous training program mapped out by Jack Faber, their youthful coach, who hopes to mould another top-notch Black and Gold Twelve this year.

New York University's boxing team, which has defeated only Georgetown this year, should find it exceedingly difficult to add another Capital scalp to its record if Catholic is allowed to use freshmen.

Frank Fullam, middleweight and Catholic's best boxer, is a freshman. DePasquale, bantamweight; DiGiacomo, featherweight, and Campbell, light heavyweight, also are first year students. Without all four, the Brookland institution would be sadly weakened.

Catholic U. May Win from New York U. Boxers.

Granting Fullam and his yearling mates are in evidence in the New York match, Catholic should win. Fullam, judging from past performances, is too good for Jack Celbaum, Violet middleweight, while DePasquale and DiGiacomo, on the same basis, are choices over Hoffman and Kleiman, their respective foes.

Jack Malevitch, hard punching Catholic heavyweight, will oppose George Sargisson. The Violet husky is one of the best in collegiate ranks, but Malevitch should prove to be his equal if not his superior.

Capt. Mickey Maguire, the Cardinals' lightweight, figures to reach top form by Saturday in throwing off the effects of a recent bad cold. When he is right, he doesn't have to give much away to anybody. Harry Slomowitz will be his opponent. This bout should result favorably for Coach Mitchell's outfit as Slomowitz, though a hard hitter, is not as finished a ringman as Maguire.

If your desire and your roll are strong enough to warrant the trip to New York Saturday, the chances are good that the Cardinals will reward you well.

WANT GAME TONIGHT.

The Mardfelds, in the 130-pound class, want opposition for tonight. Call North 9569 between 5 and 6:30 o'clock.

Last Chance Today For D. C. Boxing Bill

Slim hope is held for favorable action on the District boxing bill in this fast expiring session of Congress. With the House slated to conduct business this morning only from 10 to 12 in its last day, it is patent that the bill which would legalize charging of admission and award of nominal prizes for local amateur bouts has small chance to pass through the legislative mill.

Representatives Zihlman, Updike and McLeod, who have fought continually for the bill's passage since it won unanimous approval of the Senate last year, are still hopeful of victory, despite the late hour.

The bill almost got through last Saturday, but, needing unanimous favorable vote, it failed when Representative Henry B. Steagall, of Alabama, made the lone objection. The action of Representative Steagall took sponsors of the bill by surprise, as in his State amateur bouts are conducted along the lines proposed by the District bill. Last year championship bouts were held in Mobile by the Southeastern Association of the A. A. U.

Cosgrove's 189 Tops Local Court Scorers

Del Cosgrove, picked for a forward position on The Post All-College team, finished on top in the local individual basket ball score ranking with a total of 189 points for 15 games. He collected the greatest number of field goals—76—and added 35 foul points for a figure which gave him an average of 12 3-5 points per game.

Forrest Burgess was second in total points and average. He bagged 171 points for an average of 11 2-5. Don Dutton, Freddy Mesmer and Maurice McCarthy finished third, fourth and fifth in that order with 142, 140 and 129, respectively. The last four mentioned rounded out The Post team.

Henry Drapiewski, of Gallaudet, sixth with 121, and Lichliter of American, seventh with 111, were the only others who passed the 100 mark. Dutch Schloss of American, Hal Meenan of Georgetown and Louis Dyer of Gallaudet took the next three places in the first ten with totals of 95, 93 and 89, respectively.

Ole Miss Is Favorite In Conference Tourney

Atlanta, Ga., March 3 (United Press).—Ole Miss tonight was a pronounced favorite to retain the Southern Conference basket ball championship, following her sensational victory Saturday over Washington and Lee.

Besides Ole Miss, the semifinals tomorrow will see three other survivors battling for the right to contest for the title in the final game Tuesday. North Carolina State will face the Mississippians, and Georgia and Duke will meet in the other bracket.

Pipp, Veteran Infield Star, to Join Newark

New York, March 3 (A.P.).—The Newark Club of the International League tonight announced the signing of Wallie Pipp, veteran major league first sacker.

James P. Sinnott, of the Newark Club, who made the announcement, said Pipp was a free agent, having been given his unconditional release by the Cincinnati Reds. The Reds had an overabundance of first basemen with both Pipp and "Long George" Kelly on the pay roll.

Wisconsin May Take Big Ten Title Tonight

Chicago, March 3 (A.P.).—The Big Ten basket ball championship for 1929 will be decided between Wisconsin and Michigan at Ann Arbor tomorrow night.

Victory for Coach Walter Meanwell's short bounce giants would give the team undisputed possession of the title for the first time since 1923; a triumph for Michigan, the only team to upset the Badgers this season, would throw the crown between them.

GRAYS SCORE AT SILVER SPRING

S. Atlantic Champions Rout Suburban Five, 61-17.

DISPLAYING a whirlwind scoring pair in Tommy Peck and Alvin Buscher, the United Typewriter Grays, 1928 South Atlantic champions, defeated the Silver Spring Service Co. Five, 61 to 17, in the Silver Spring Armory Gymnasium yesterday.

Peck went unusually well in counting 7 field goals and 2 foul shots for 16 points, while Buscher looked the Buscher of every game in registering 8 baskets and a pair of foul tosses for 18 points. The playing of these two boys was the highlight of the afternoon.

Silver Spring was never in the running, trailing woefully at the half, 33 to 5. Wanley and Barnard played the best game for them.

The United Grays engage the Skinker Bros. Eagles tomorrow night at Congress Heights at 8:30 o'clock in a second game with the Eagles for the season. In a previous encounter, the Grays won by a 35 to 21 score. Should the Eagles be defeated again the Grays will claim the unlimited championship.

Un.Typ.Gr.	G	FG	P	Silver Spr.	G	FG	P
T.Peck,lf	7	2	16	Wanley,lf	2	2	6
Buscher,rf	8	3	18	Heiss,rf	0	2	2
Fones,rf	1	0	2	Gaffield,rf	0	0	0
Forney,c	5	1	11	A.Har'ton,c	1	0	2
Banta,lg	3	1	7	S.Har'ton,c	1	1	3
Gordon,lg	1	0	2	Lafsky,lg	0	1	1
MacDonald,rg	2	1	5	Barnard,lg	1	1	3
Colley,rg	0	0	0	Swift,rg	0	0	0
Totals	27	7	61	Totals	5	7	17

Referee—Kreh.

Dempsey May Promote Featherweight Match

New York, March 3 (United Press).—Jack Dempsey will attempt to promote a world's featherweight championship match this summer, according to information contained in a telegram to Louis Gutterrez, manager of Kid Chocolate, received today from the former heavyweight champion at Miami Beach, Fla.

"Want to talk to you on my return to New York regarding signing Kid Chocolate in a world's championship match against the logical contender during the summer months," the telegram read. "May want to stage it along with some other big stuff. See you in New York in about ten days. Kindest regards."

Youthful Pro Winner In West Florida Golf

Belleair, Fla., March 3 (A.P.).—Tom Rakiets, 23-year-old professional of Youngstown, Ohio, won the Florida West Coast golf championship here today with a brilliant 278 for the 72 holes, which was two under par and three ahead of his nearest competitor.

Billy Burke, Westport, N. Y., professional and present North and South open champion, was second with 281.

Louis Chiappetta, of Hartford, Conn., finished third with 285; Gene Sarazen, New Port Richey, Fla., was next with 287, while Bob Stupple, of Chicago, had one stroke more and Densmore Shute, of Columbus, Ohio, took 289.

Hennessey Wins Miami Beach Net Tournament

Miami Beach, Fla., March 3 (A.P.).—Johnny Hennessey, Indianapolis, fourth ranking tennis player in the country, today defeated Francis T. Hunter, New Rochelle, N. Y., second ranking star, to win the singles championship in the annual Miami Beach tennis tourpament, 6—3, 7—5, 6—4.

Hunter and John Van Ryn, East Orange, N. J., lost their match in the final of the doubles to Hennessey and Fritz Mercur, Bethlehem, Pa., 6—4, 6—0, 1—6, 6—3.

DERBY LINE-UP SHOWS NO OUTSTANDING FAVORITE

Field Bulges With Stars Of 1928

High Strung's Record Impressive; Others Are Fancied.

West Offers Contender in Ervast, Now at Tia Juana.

LOUISVILLE, KY., March 3.—There have been many brilliant revivals of Kentucky's great derby since Aristides, son of Leamington, won its inaugural in 1875. The winners roster of the most widely known and generally popular of American annuals for thoroughbreds is emblazoned with the names of such great horses at Hindoo, Leonatus, Ben Ali, Riley, Halma, Ben Brush, Plaudit, Lieutenant Gibson, Alan-a-Dale, Sir Huon, Meridian, Regret, George Smith, Exterminator, Sir Barton, Paul Jones, Morich, Zev, Black Gold, Bubbling Over, Whiskery and Reigh Count.

But neither the inaugural of the derby nor any of its renewals has looked so good two months ahead as does the fifty-fifth, which will be run at Churchill Downs May 18 next, carrying an added money value of $50,000, grossing close to $70,000, and paying its winner about $60,000, with an addendum of plate. For among the 159 colts, fillies and geldings on the fifty-fifth derby's eligible list are nearly a score of colts and fillies that either attained the estate of stars in last season's 2-year-old racing or nearly did. The fifty-fifth is a derby that can waive a colt of the quality of Jack High and not miss him. So also can it do without a Chestnut Oak.

Never a More Open Race Than Coming Derby Contest.

Nothing short of a calamitous visitation of some debilitating malady can prevent the fifty-fifth derby from being the most brilliant in the history of racing at Louisville, the metropolis of America's greatest horsebreeding area, and a city redolent of racing traditions. There was never a more open race from the angle of the bettor. The man who for six weeks takes a shorter price than 25 or 30 to 1 about any potential starter will be a proper subject for the attention of a committee of alienists.

Think of a race that has drawn such horses as High Strung, Clyde Van Dusen, Twink, Blue Larkspur, Vermajo, Ervast, Double Heart, Healy, Karl Eitel, Naishapur, Roguish Eye, Current, Dr Freeland, Beacon Hill, Calwick, Neddie, Rubicon, Battleship Gray, Shipmaster, Voltear and Xylophone. The fifty-fifth derby could make out with these, all of which figured more or less prominently in the 2-year-old racing of the season past, and took stake-winning records into winter quarters, and forget all the others.

May Be Exterminator or a Sir Barton in the Field.

But it don't do to forget the others. Horsemen are not ruining their 2-year-olds by premature racing nowadays as they used to. It is possible that among the obscurer eligibles there may be an Exterminator or a Sir Barton. It is not unlikely that the 3-year-old champion of the season impending may come out of the ruck of the juvenile season past.

Sir Barton was a maiden when he knocked off in November, 1918, at the finish of his first season. Few had heard of Exterminator in November, 1917. But let's go back to the stars of the season past that are in the fifty-fifth derby.

In High Strung, son of High Time and Emotion, it has attracted the only horse, barring Willis Sharpe Kilmer's filly Sallys Alley, that has won an Eastern Futurity double—a Belmont Park and a Pimlico Futurity. High Strung defeated Dr. Freeland at Pimlico after trimming Roguish Eye and Jack High at Belmont Park. His Belmont Park Futurity was the most richly endowed race ever run anywhere in the world. It grossed $125,500. His share of that huge purse was $97,990. Some breeding sharps have alleged that High Strung is not bred for distance running. The same bunch contended that Morvich would not go on.

High Strung Is a Native of Kentucky; Real Contender.

High Strung's daddy, High Time, sired a horse great in every direction in Harazen, which stepped a mile and a quarter in 2 4-5 in front of the French champion Epinard, when, in October, 1924, he won the third of the series of three specials that grossed $100,000 that brought Epinard overseas. Twice at Pimlico he won renewals of the Dixie Handicap. On the distaff side High Strung is as strongly fortified as any other Kentucky Derby eligible. He will race this year under the silks of Robert L. Gerry, who owns him fifty-fifty with Marshall Field. High Strung bore Field's silks last season. High Strung is a native son of Kentucky Fields and Gerry bred him in Barbour County at A. B. Hancock's Claiborne stud.

Clyde Van Dusen, unquestionably, was the smartest 2-year-old by Man o' War that raced last season. Moreover, when he tow-roped Current in last fall's revival of the Kentucky Jockey Club Stakes he licked the best filly that has been named for a Kentucky Derby since Regret. Regret, the only filly that has ever won a derby, scored in 1915 under the silks of Harry Payne Whitney. Current is a daughter of Chatterton and a granddaughter of Fair Play, the sire of Man o' War and grandsire of Clyde Van Dusen.

Double Heart, a son of High Time and Dora W., for which W. T. Waggoner, of Texas, paid $7,500 at the auction block at Saratoga a year ago last summer, won last summer's renewal at Chicago of the American National Futurity.

Racing Selections

MIAMI.

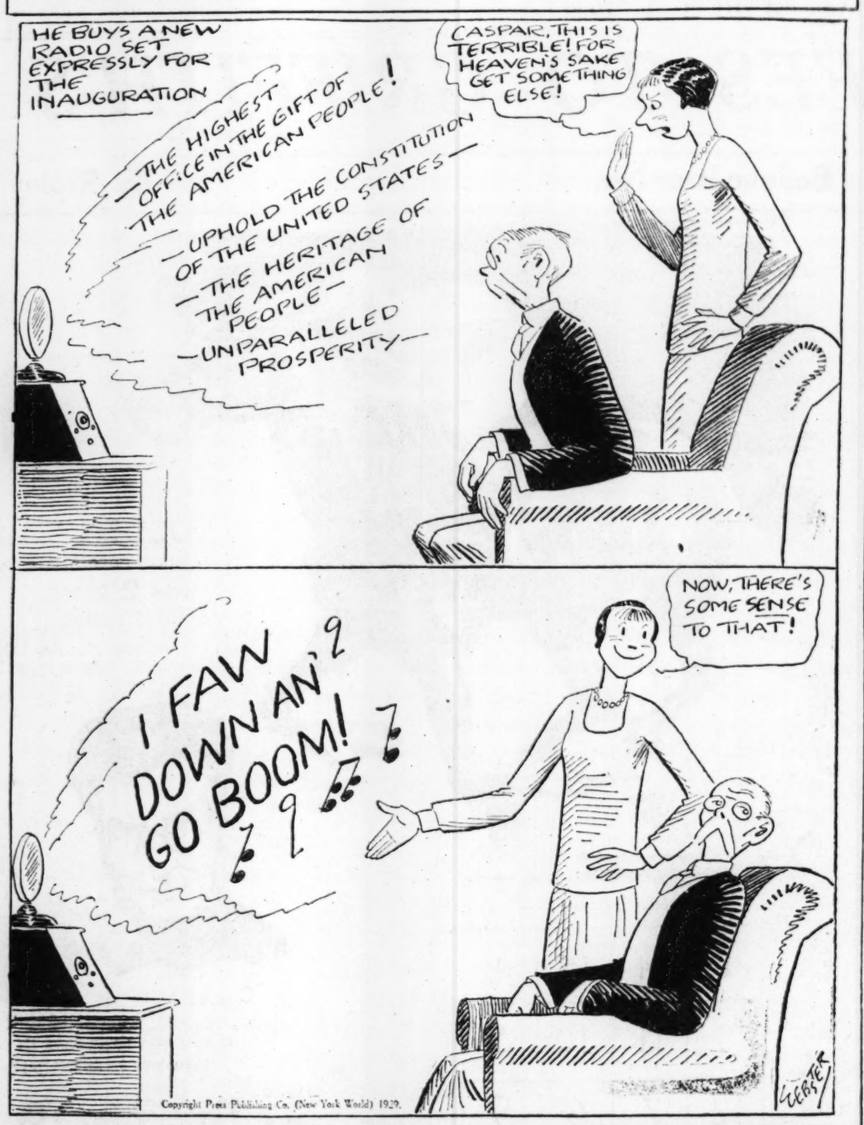
1—Antha S., Billy Cook, Campfire Maid.
2—The Doctor, Guarany, Stron Tackle.
3—Mysterious, Polly Wog, Fire Under.
4—Ethel Galliger, Kentucky Colonel, Declans.
5—Play B., Wrench, Artie Kay.
6—McIntosh, Supersede, Rock Queen.
Best—Play B.
—Louisville Times (A.P.).

MIAMI.

1—Heavenly Music, Dunlinetta, Billy Cook
2—Royal Love, Grey Chief, Strong Tackle
3—Pollywog, Mysterious, Mascara.
4—Kentucky Colonel, Iraq, Polar Sea
5—Artie Kay, Play B., Wrench.
6—Troy Miss, Lucky Play, Rock Queen
—N. Y. Handicap

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The Timid Soul. ---By H. T. Webster



The Post's Consensus of Choices at Jefferson Park

	1st Race	2d Race	3d Race	4th Race	5th Race	6th Race	7th Race
Collyer	Windy Ross	Herb Ashby	Tanger	Sister Zoe	War Hawk	Cockrill	Cross Play
Collyer's Eye	Marie Johnston	Clyde C.	Bunnykins	Grand Dad	Blind Hills	Southland Boy	Handy Lady
	Thelma L.	Thunder Crash	Lady Basil	Tiffin	The Padre	Tum On	Endor
Louisville Times	Windy Ross	Clyde C.	Bunnykins	Enthus. Edward	War Hawk	Cockrill	R. and Reason
Associated Press	Marie Johnston	Catherine S.	Lady Basil	Grand Dad	Shasta Pebble	Tum On	Jennifer
	The Coach	Nomination	Tanger	Sister Zoe	Braggadocio	Torch	Spanish Aster
Trackman	Mary Virginia	Clyde C.	One Way	Grand Dad	Genghis Khan	Bun	Cross Play
Racing Form	Windy Ross	Moon Phase	Scotland Fore'r	Tiffin	Shasta Pebble	Cockrill	Spanish Aster
	La Robia	Jappern	Bunnykins	Enthus. Edward	The Padre	Torch	Endor
N. Y. Handicap	Mary Virginia	My Dan	Tanger	Enthus. Edward	Braggadocio	Bun	Sandy Lady
Racing Form	La Robia	Evergr'n Queen	Pipestem	Grand Dad	Genghis Khan	Tum On	Jennifer
	Windy Ross	Clyde C.	Bunnykins	Referendum	Blind Hills	Torch	R. and Reason
Budd	Mary Virginia	Jappern	Bunnykins	Sister Zoe	Braggadocio	Torch	Spanish Aster
Racing Form	Windy Ross	Clyde C.	Pipestem	Grand Dad	The Padre	Tum On	Endor
	Marie Johnston	Evergr'n Queen	One Way	Tiffin	Genghis Khan	Southland Boy	Sandy Lady
Walsh	Mary Virginia	Clyde C.	Scotland Fore'r	Enthus. Edward	War Hawk	Padona	Cross Play
Running Horse	Marie Johnston	Catherine S.	Bunnykins	Grand Dad	Genghis Khan	Cockrill	Sandy Lady
	Windy Ross	Evergr'n Queen	Pipestem	Sister Zoe	Blind Hills	Torch	R. and Reason
Purchase	Mary Virginia	Moon Phase	Bunnykins	Enthus. Edward	Genghis Khan	Cockrill	Sandy Lady
Running Horse	Windy Ross	Clyde C.	Scotland Fore'r	Grand Dad	Braggadocio	Finland	R. and Reason
	Pessimistic	Catherine S.	Sun Ranger	Tiffin	War Hawk	Bun	Cross Play
Consensus	Mary Virginia	Clyde C.	Bunnykins	Enthus. Edward	Braggadocio	Cockrill	Cross Play
	Windy Ross	Catherine S.	Pipestem	Grand Dad	Genghis Khan	Torch	Sandy Lady
	Marie Johnston	Evergr'n Queen	Scotland Fore'r	Tiffin	War Hawk	Tum On	R. and Reason

TIA JUANA ENTRIES.

(TUESDAY.)

FIRST RACE—Four furlongs; purse, $600; claiming; for 2-year-old maiden fillies.

1 *Gourdewest .. 100|10 *Lamesa 100
2 *Luakaha .... 100|11 Frances K.... 105
3 Anna Dan .... 105|12 Candy Rose... 105
4 *Miss Angon.. 100|13 *Amelia May.. 115
5 †Guerno ..... 102|14 Shasta Night 105
6 Senora ..... 113|15 *Rag Lily 101
7 Vacate ..... 107|16 *Songster 100
8 *Rag Baby.... 100|17 LaBelotte 110
9 *Sis Turpin .. 100|18 Saphronia 110

SECOND RACE—One and one-sixteenth miles; purse, $700; claiming; for 3-year-olds and up.

1 *Sweet & Low 109| 7 Cloud Accel'r. 111
2 *Trapnet .... 111| 8 *Sawday 111
3 Beanie ..... 111| 9 *Tender Seth. 111
4 Dukedom .... 111|10 *Modo 111
5 *Gondolier .. 111|11 Shasta Cherry 89
6 †Clermont, Jr. 114|

THIRD RACE—One and one-sixteenth miles; purse, $700; claiming; for 3-year-olds and up.

1 *Seth's Ballot. 91| 7 *Buddy Clark. 111
2 *Many Flaws. 107| 8 *Murky 111
3 *Gumboots .... 111| 9 *Isamon 111
4 Brian Kent... 111|10 *Just Beau... 111
5 *Royal Flag.. 109|11 Olive Bunn... 114
6 *Winiban .... 89|

FOURTH RACE—Five and one-half furlongs; purse, $600; claiming; for 3-year-olds.

1 *Face Cream.. 102|10 Kaintuck 111
2 *Meta Frances 100|11 *Molokai 109
3 Pandion Queen 112|12 *Doll Dance.. 100
4 *Nan. Francis. 100|13 Shasta Orn'nt 117
5 Tommy Lad.... 114|14 *Hand Maiden 100
6 *Wena ..... 104|15 Our Joan 112
7 Honey Thistle. 112|16 *Norton 106
8 Sonny's Girl.. 105|17 *Amsie 109
9 *Omarsan .... 107|18 *Maurice Ed.. 104

FIFTH RACE—Six furlongs; purse, $600; claiming; for 4-year-olds and up.

1 Cup Bearer.... 109|10 Marg. Elnora. 107
2 *Ethel Hau'ton 100|11 Renbarg 104
3 *Aalii ..... 102|12 *Thistle Glad. 105
4 *Pelaika ..... 102|13 Little Broom. 107
5 Follow Me .... 109|14 *Ask John.... 104
6 *Hard Dealer.. 112|15 *Coffield 104
7 *Kenstar .... 102|16 Kingman 109
8 *Perrichon .... 109|17 *Clear Star... 102
9 *Pearl Sixty .. 104|18 *Ella May.... 103

SIXTH RACE—Six furlongs; purse, $800; claiming; for 3-year-olds and up.

1 The Dago .... 109| 7 †Pookanaka . 104
2 *†Short's Price. 109| 8 *†Kit Carson . 106
3 Shasta Rose... 108| 9 Clearance 108
4 *Pat ..... 106|10 Alto 100
5 The Tartar ... 105|11 *†Waimanu .. 110
6 *Simony ..... 115|

†Seburn-Thompson entry.
‡Leslie entry.

SEVENTH RACE—One mile and 70 yards; purse, $1,000; the Pardones; for 3-year-olds and up.

1 Sanford ..... 108| 6 Montario 109
2 Grier of Spain 112| 7 †Bridegroom .. 109
3 †Penalo ..... 115| 8 Rip Rap 117
4 †Al Gernon .... 109| 9 Agua Caliente.. 94
5 *Scots Grey... 107|10 Gren. Guard.. 92

†Coe entry.
‡Allen-Canyon entry.

EIGHTH RACE—One and one-fourth miles; purse, $800; for 4-year-olds and up.

1 *Pehrah ..... 107| 9 *Radiance.... 105
2 *Sport. Veln.. 106|10 *Shasta Sheik 108
3 *Frank S'ter.. 109|11 *Quinine 109
4 Miss Turley... 108|12 Supervisor ... 114
5 *Foolscap .... 109|13 *Hands Up 109
6 *Cockney .... 109|14 Clapper 114
7 *Ben Handly.. 109|15 *Vachell 109
8 *Maunaolu .... 107|

NINTH RACE—One and one-sixteenth miles; purse, $900; claiming; for 4-year-olds and up.

1 *Palolo ..... 106|6 *Ky. Babe 104
2 *Sir John .... 102|7 *Bill's Seth.... 106
3 Mat Hunter... 110|8 Guy Lotnario.. 112
4 *Mizzlette .... 112|9 *Flora M. M'son 106
5 *Frank O. M'ke 108|

*Apprentice allowance claimed.

HAVANA RESULTS.

FIRST RACE—Six furlongs; purse, $800; claiming; for 3-year-olds and up. Double Dare, 99 (H. Clements), 6 to 1, 5 to 2, 6 to 5. Post Mistress, 100 (J. Rice), 7 to 10, 1 to 5. Petal Point, 108 (Robertson), 1 to 2. Time, 1:13. Sir Glen, Administrator, Nayarit, Charmaine, Merry Pal, Cimmerian, Expressive, Gymkhana, Bray Annie also ran.

SECOND RACE—Six furlongs; purse, $800, claiming; for 3-year-olds and up. Spring Poet, 103 (White), 6 to 5, 1 to 2, 1 to 4. Sir Barley, 115 (Robertson), 7 to 5, 7 to 10. Miss Fayette, 105 (O'Malley), 4 to 1. Time, 1:12 1-5. Two Rings, Manwell, Forefather Winsome, Appellate, Muskallonge, Valley Light, Beatrice Morse, Play Toy also ran.

THIRD RACE—Six furlongs; purse, $800 claiming; for 3-year-olds and up. Necromancer, 107 (Dougherty), even, 2 to 5, 1 to 5; Nellie Ballot, 107 (Robertson), 2 to 5, 1 to 5; Vitalize, 102 (MacIvor), 8 to 5. Time, 1:12 4-5. Verdevale, Dixie Beauty, Rip Grape, Fireworks also ran.

FOURTH RACE—Six furlongs; purse, $800; claiming; for 4-year-olds and up. Lady McNeil, 97 (White), even, 2 to 5, 1 to 5; Marabou, 103 (Robertson), 5 to 2, 6 to 5; Andresito, 107 (Pernia), 1 to 5. Time, 1:11 4-5. Sun Dance, The Maple, Imperator, Mona, Obtain also ran.

FIFTH RACE—One and one-sixteenth miles; purse, $2,000; the New Royal Palm Hotel Handicap; for 3-year-olds and up. †Viscose, 110 (Townrow), 2 to 1, 1 to 2, out; Cartago, 114 (White), 1 to 4, out; Willie K., 103 (Robertson), out. Time, 1:43 1-5. (New track record). Nick Cullop, Cardinal †Meeran also ran.

†Small Baal entry.

SIXTH RACE—One and one-eighth miles; purse, $800; claiming; for 4-year-olds and up. Vibrator, 110 (Pernia), 20 to 1, 8 to 1, 4 to 1; Lockerbie, 105 (Townrow), 2 to 5, 1 to 5; Roamist, 100 (White), 1 to 3. Time, 1:53 1-5. Misnomer, Yachtsman, Texas Ranger, Rocky Cliff also ran.

SEVENTH RACE—One and three-sixteenth miles; purse, $800; claiming; for 3-year-olds and up. John Johnson, jr., 110 (Landolt), 8 to 5, 3 to 5, 1 to 3; Ondora, 102 (Keith), 2 to 1, even; Lady Edina, 104 (MacIvor), 4 to 5. Time, 1:59 4-5. Student Prince, Shasta Grande, Great Luck, Lucky Beggar, Candy Rock, Gangster, Angel Plane also ran.

HAVANA ENTRIES.

(MONDAY.)

FIRST RACE—Six furlongs; purse, $800; claiming; for 4-year-olds.

1 Bray Annie.... 102| 8 Chief T'ncy... 112
2 Jim Summers.. 112| 9 *Liberio 112
3 Spiral ..... 112|10 My Ally 112
4 *Stella May... 102|11 *Thelma O. .. 102
5 *W. Flower II. 102|12 Expressive 112
6 Cut Bush .... 112|13 *Great Begin'r 107
7 Whistle ..... 107|14 *Nayarit 112

THIRD RACE—Six furlongs; purse, $800; claiming; for 4-year-olds and up.

1 Lets Go ..... 112| 8 *War Boy.... 107
2 Charger ..... 107| 9 June Day..... 107
3 Spiral ..... 112|10 My Ally 112
4 *Stella May... 102|11 *Thelma O. .. 102
5 *W. Flower II. 102|12 Expressive 112
6 Cut Bush .... 112|13 *Great Begin'r 107
7 Whistle ..... 107|14 *Nayarit 112

THIRD RACE—Six furlongs; purse, $800; claiming; for 4-year-olds and up.

1 Crest. Boy.... 107| 8 Basha 112
2 *Jack Rieger.. 107| 9 *Mose Shapoff 107
3 *Lawless .... 107|10 Al. Kripp 112
4 Idle Thoughts. 107|11 Petit Point.... 107
5 Mally S. .... 107|12 Moth. of Pearl 102
6 *Crafty Saint 102|13 Sonny 112
7 Golden Top .. 107|14 Red Scot 112

FOURTH RACE—Six furlongs; purse, $800; claiming; the Toledo; for 3-year-olds.

1 Mart Malone.. 110| 4 Recognition 116
2 *Bob'along .... 108| 5 French Lane.. 103
3 *Big Sink..... 108|

FIFTH RACE—One and one-sixteenth miles; purse, $800; claiming; for 3-year-olds and up.

1 Col. Toka .... 112|10 *All Rightie.. 102
2 Vogeler ..... 107|11 *Ibby 107
3 Reddy Fox .... 112|12 Pilades 107
4 Silvermire .... 112|13 *Col. Campus. 103
5 Lafayette .... 112|14 Ima Little.... 99
6 *Tom Hayes.. 107|15 *Bellarion 107
7 *Red. Queen.. 102| 6 *Futuro 107
8 Panketa ..... 107|17 *Lisab 107
9 Marion Payne.. 99|

SIXTH RACE—One and one-sixteenth miles; purse, $800; claiming; for 3-year-olds and up.

1 Bedford Dream 102| 9 *Three D's... 107
2 Treasurer .... 112|10 Merry W'sor. 94
3 Ifs and Ands.. 102|11 *Vandion 99
4 Frankman .... 112|12 Scot. Belle.... 103
5 Billy McFden. 99|13 Queen Emma.. 107
6 *Fizzing ..... 94|14 *Ormo Girl.. 102
7 Star Ray .... 112|15 *Somerset 107
8 *Ben Ahamo .. 107|16 *Antonio 107

*Apprentice allowance claimed.
Weather, clear; track, fast.

TIA JUANA RESULTS.

FIRST RACE—Six furlongs; purse, $600; claiming; for 3-year-olds and up. No Effort, 113 (R. Jones), 11.20, 5.60, 3.20; Marie Bianche II, 103 (D. Hurlburt), 26.80, 9.40; I Told You, 108 (R. Morrison), 5.40. Time, 1:12 2-5. Brunswick, Portiola, Woodface, Fetching, Mary Kelly, Green Spring, Virginia Beauty, Wimberly also ran.

SECOND RACE—One mile; purse, $700; claiming; for 4-year-olds and up. Oneida, 100 (D. Lyons), 15.80, 7.00, 5.60; Prodigal, 109 (D. Hurlburt), 4.80, 4.00; Lake Tahoe, 100 (J. Wood), 11.60. Time, 1:42. Silent Jack, Red Banner, Sweet and Low, Alice Loraine, Wee Girl, Carrier, My Daddy Pauuhau also ran.

THIRD RACE—One mile; purse, $700 claiming; for 4-year-olds and up. Rocky Lane, 110 (A. Snider), 18.00, 11.20, 5.80; Della Wisp, 105 (D. Trivett), 14.60, 5.40; Miniator, 102 (D. Hurlburt), 3.40. Time, 1:42 2-5. Darius, Coalescence, Betty Maloney, Tender Seth, Marble Arch, Camisole, Gondolier, Zealot also ran.

FOURTH RACE—One mile; purse, $700; claiming; for 3-year-olds and up. Miss Sourire, 105 (K. Russell), 16.80, 11.60, 6.20; Consent, 105 (W. Barrett), 5.80, 4.00; Neida Jo, 105 (D. Lyons), 4.00. Time, 1:41. Shasta Grape, Billy Conner, King Flame, Bad Boy, Via, El Monte, Harcum, Norge, Lampasa also ran.

FIFTH RACE—One and one-quarter miles; purse, $800; claiming; for 4-year-olds and up. Berosus, 104 (F. Mann), 13.40, 5.40, 4.20; John J. S., 104 (D. Chamberlin), 14.80, 7.60; Tanist, 110 (J. Inzelone), 4.60. Time, 2:05 3-5. Cross Bow, Louie Wright, Prospect, Tom Byrne, Conciliation, Apple Cross also ran.

SIXTH RACE—One and one-eighth miles; purse, $1,200; handicap; for 3-year-olds and up. Lonaridge, 103 (E. Taplin), 12.80, 5.00, 4.40; Hydromel, 110 (C. E. Allen), 6.60, 4.80; Juggler, 106 (R. Jones), 5.40. Time, 1:50. Andromeda, Shasta Negra, Scimitar also ran.

SEVENTH RACE—One mile and 70 yards; purse, $900; claiming; for 3-year-olds and up. Richu, 108 (F. Douglass), 5.40, 3.40, 2.80; Kentucky Babe, 92 (D. Trivett), 5.40, 5.60; Jeb, 107 (J. Parmalee), 4.60. Time, 1:44. Shasta Gold, Mizzlette, Lewis, Frank G Menke, Mat Hunter also ran.

EIGHTH RACE—One and one-eighth miles; purse, $25,000, added; Tia Juana Derby; for 3-year-olds. Naishapur, 115 (C. E. Allen), 7.00, 3.60, 3.00; Voltear, 119 (F. Mann), 10.40, 4.80; Xylophone, 118 (W. Kelsay), 3.20. Time, 1:51. Infinity, Zacawetska, Yan Toy, Riff Raff, Healy, Listo, Tin Soldier, Taddywawa, Host, Ervast also ran.

NINTH RACE—Two miles; purse, $1,100; claiming; handicap; for 4-year-olds and up. Vachell, 110 (R. Jones), 7.00, 5.00, 3.20; Fred Dubner, 100 (D. Hurlburt), 6.60, 5.00; Doc McMahon, 95 (A. Schenk), 2.80. Time, 3:30 3-5. Voorfloor, Battle On, Composer, Ojo, Eric, Golden School also ran.

TENTH RACE—One mile; purse, $700; claiming; for 4-year-olds and up. Fort Wayne, 109 (D. Hurlburt), 6.20, 3.60, 2.80; Beanie, 109 (E. Steffen), 4.20, 3.00; Murky, 107 (D. Lyons), 4.40. Time, 1:42. Forenoon, Miss Emmert, Galloping Jo, Silver Queen, Eagle's Home also ran.

JEFFERSON PARK ENTRIES.

FIRST RACE—Two and a half furlongs; purse, $1,000; for 2-year-olds; claiming.

1 *Minturn ..... 107| 7 Dixie Dan 112
2 Marie Johnston. 109| 8 Nita 109
3 La Robia ..... 109| 9 Silent Whittier. 109
4 The Coach ..... 112|10 Copper Son 112
5 Mary Virginia.. 115|11 Mat Mahoney... 112
6 Pauline Butler. 109|12 Angel Bright 109

Also eligible—

13 Pessimistic .... 112|16 Windy Ross 112
14 Pompoun ..... 109|17 *Small Baal 109
15 Thelma L. .... 109|18 Mary Eloise 109

SECOND RACE—Six furlongs; purse, $1,000; claiming; for 3-year-old maidens.

1 Major W. .... 112| 7 Whipcracker ... 112
2 J. J. Bambrick.. 112| 8 *Herby Ashby.. 111
3 *Clyde C. .... 107| 9 *Catherine S. .. 102
4 *Evergr'n Queen. 102|10 *Miss Brownell.. 102
5 Wentz ..... 112|11 *Pice 102
6 Japhern ..... 109|12 *Moon Phase .. 107

Also eligible—

13 My Dan ..... 112|16 *George Terry.. 107
14 *Nomination .. 107|17 Sekao 107
15 Peace Baby .... 107|18 Thundercrash .. 112

THIRD RACE—Six furlongs; purse, $1,000; claiming; for 4-year-olds and upward.

1 Bunnykins .... 115| 7 *Langer 116
2 *Faddy ..... 113| 8 *One Way 113
3 Sun Ranger .... 118| 9 *Sun. Dividend. 105
4 *Pipestem ..... 103|10 *Go Away 105
5 Amir ..... 115|11 *Jake 113
6 *Scott'd Forever. 110|12 Turquoise 115

Also eligible—

13 Lady Basil .... 116|16 Oseda 110
14 *Natrolight .... 113|17 Bethlehem 110
15 *Spring Bud .... 105|18 Ominous 115

FOURTH RACE—One and one-sixteenth miles; purse, $1,200; the Vigilante; for 3-year-olds and upward.

1 Tiffin ..... 113| 5 Grand Dad 109
2 Gold Handle .... 116| 6 Jim Bean 103
3 Sister Zoe .... 104| 7 Referendum 106
4 Enthus. Edward. 109|

FIFTH RACE—Mile and 70 yards; purse, $1,000; the Fontainbleau; for 3-year-olds.

1 Shasta Pebble... 102| 6 The Padre 102
2 Braggadocio .... 105| 7 Little Scout 105
3 Genghis Khan.. 104| 8 La Paloma 107
4 War Hawk ..... 103| 9 Blind Hills 105
5 Armer Native .. 110|

SIXTH RACE—One and one-sixteenth miles; purse, $1,000; claiming; for 4-year-olds and upward.

1 Hialeah ..... 111| 6 *Pheasant 111
2 *Southland Boy. 108| 7 Tum On 108
3 Clearing House. 112| 8 *Padona 111
4 *Cockrill ..... 111| 9 *Bun 104
5 *Force ..... 111|10 *Torch 109

SEVENTH RACE—One and one-sixteenth miles; purse, $1,000; claiming; for 3-year-olds and upward

1 *Dusk ..... 106| 7 Sewance 100
2 *Jennifer ..... 101| 8 Cross Play 106
3 Realtor ..... 111| 9 *Star Falcon 106
4 *Mercedes E. .... 101|10 *Spanish Aster. 106
5 *Mat McGoey.. 101|11 *San Antonio.. 101
6 R. and Reason. 116|12 Emile F. 100

Also eligible—

13 *Endor ..... 111|16 Sandy Lady 111
14 Sly Polly ..... 111|17 Kent L. 106
15 Estelle Marie.. 103|18 *Lurman 106

*Apprentice allowance claimed.
Weather, clear; track, fast.

COLLYER'S COMMENT on the SPORT of KINGS

BY BERT E. COLLYER



ARTIE KAY.

This was the sleeper brought forth from the old pickle vat for the boys Friday and he just rolled home down at Miami. Now, lads, you will not get 4 to 1 on wash day but you will be on a winner. Goes in the fifth spasm and will pull a repeater. Any old price is a good one.

Looks as though the oralizers are in for a rough session. **ANTHA S** should start the ball rolling in the "baby" race and mizzle home. There are commissions planted in the East for **BILLY COOK**, which means that "Slim" **Winfrey** has the clients down; but that makes no never mind.

STRONG TACKLE is very ordinary, but may get brackets in the second. In the third, **MYSTERIOUS** has been dropped into a soft spot. No chance to skip it. Just hustle over to the favorite corner store and lay it on the line. **REPUTATION** will not have "Uncle Dick" to dust him off, but looks like a real good thing for the fourth race. In the closing dash **FLAGSHIP** may furnish the surprise.

Duck Jeff Park. The kind of horses racing there are not worth stringing along with, being most inconsistent. The Monday card, however, is better than the usual offering. **WINDY ROSS** is selected for the "baby" heat, while **HERB ASHBY** is a pickler in the maiden event.

TANGER should repeat in the third. Don't be surprised if **SISTER ZOE** trims her field in the fourth. **WAR HAWK** seems best in the fifth, and **COCKRILL** has only to race to best form to win out in the sixth. A lot of smart money was dumped on **CROSS PLAY** last time. Remember this is another day.

Nuff sed.

MIAMI.

1—Antha S., Billy Cook, Heavenly Music.
2—Strong Tackle, Latch Key, The Doctor.
3—Mysterious, Fire Under, Pollywog.
4—Reputation, Ethel Galliger, Jewel Kit.
5—Artie Kay, Wrench, Vimont.
6—Flagship, McIntosh, Signola.
Best—Artie Kay.

JEFFERSON PARK.

1—Windy Ross, Marie Johnson, Thelma L.
2—Herb Ashby, Clyde C., Thunder Crash.
3—Tanager, Bunnykins, Lady Basil.
4—Sister Zoe, Grand Dad, Tiffin.
5—War Hawk, Blind Hills, The Padre.
6—Cockrill, Southland Boy, Tum On.
7—Cross Play, Handy Lady, Endor.
Best—Cockrill.
Most probable winner—Artie Kay.
Collyer's system horse—Cockrill.
Best parlay—Mysterious, Cockrill, Artie Kay to place.

HAVANA.

1—Collequeen, Honk, Bray Annie.
2—Expressive, Let's Go, Thelma O.
3—Idle Thoughts, Sonny, Crestwood Boy.
4—Mart Malone, Recognition, French Lane.
5—Reddy Fox, Lafayette, Futuro.
6—Bedford Dream, Scotland Belle, Three D's.
Best—Mart Malone.

Viscose Is Winner In Feature at Havana

Havana, March 3 (A.P.).—Viscose, J. K. Smallman's Son of Lucky Hour, was the winner of the Royal Palm Handicap, which was offered as the feature attraction of the afternoon.

Ridden by Jockey Townrow, Viscose turned in a smashing effort and clipped two-fifths of a second from the track record recently established by Tutti Frutti. Cartago had no trouble saving the place from Willie K. after overcoming interference.

Ideal conditions prevailed this afternoon and the crowd was by far the largest of the season. The racing strip was fast.

The field attracted six starters, of which the winner and Meeran were coupled in the wagering.

The start was a good one. Cartago was sent into command at the start. He set a fast pace and was rated along steadily. Meeran was racing in second place, with Cardinal far back in last place. Cartago continued to show the way to the stretch turn. At the furlong pole he began to falter, and it was then that Jockey Townrow rushed up with Viscose. The latter in a few strides was in command, and drew away to win with speed in reserve.



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TUNE IN WITH THE ROBT. BURNS PANATELA PAGEANT EVERY MONDAY EVENING, 10:00—10:30 P. M. STATION WMAL

DRAWINGS FOR SOUTH ATLANTICS TO BE MADE TODAY

Tourney Fives To Play in 78 Games

Weighing of Players to Start Tomorrow at Boys' Club.

Few Choices in Record Field of 89 Entries.

DRAWINGS for the South Atlantic A. A. U. championship basket ball tournament will be made today and results of the drawings will be announced tomorrow in The Washington Post, which paper is staging the Washington games of the tournament for the third consecutive year in conjunction with the South Atlantic basket ball committee.

Seventy-eight games will be required to determine the Washington champions who will meet Baltimore's winners in the South Atlantic finals for the trophy and individual gold medals emblematic of the titles.

While the tournament originally was scheduled to start on Monday, March 11, the record number of entries has caused tournament officials to attempt to move the starting date ahead to the coming Saturday. Definite announcement as to the starting date will be made soon.

The task of weighing in the players in those classes with a weight limit will start tomorrow night. The 130 and 100 pound teams will report at the Boys Club, Third and C streets northwest, at 7 o'clock, Wednesday night, the 145 and 115 pound class players will be weighed at the same place and hour.

POST——

All Players Must Be Below Weight Limit For Class.

Players who fail to come within the limit for their class the first time will be given 24 hours in which to make the weight. All players must weigh in at or below the limit for their division.

The tournament games will be played this year at the George Washington University Gymnasium, through courtesy of the university officials. The officiating will be in charge of Joe Mitchell, Orrel Mitchell and Tommy Ford, District approved board referees.

The eligibility lists of every team in the tournament are printed in this section.

Both the number and the caliber of the teams entered this year points to even a more bitterly fought tournament this year than last season. A study of the list of teams and the players shows that every club entered has a chance of carrying off the top honors. This is particularly true when the uncertainty of tournament play, with so much at stake, is considered. There were many upsets recorded last year. Although the records of some teams are more impressive than others, there are few basket ball followers here willing to back a favorite against the field.

15 Games in Boys Club Schedule for Week

Fifteen games are on the basket ball program for the Boys Club for the week. Two will be played today, three tomorrow, three on Wednesday, three on Thursday, two on Friday and two on Saturday.

One of tonight's clashes between the Terrors and Speakers, will be the first of a series of three games for the 100-pound championship. The two teams will engage in their second game on Wednesday with the third, if necessary, next week.

By virtue of a number of wins, the Arcadians have taken first place in the 115-pound league, with the Speakers just behind in second place. The game between these two teams will practically decide the championship.

The schedule for the week.

TODAY.

Terrors vs. Speakers (first of series of three games for the 100-pound championship); Celtics vs. Outside Game.

TOMORROW.

Fort Myer vs. Frenchy (115 pounds); Meridians vs. Optimists (115 pounds); Speakers vs. Colonials (115 pounds).

WEDNESDAY.

Terrors vs. Speakers (second game of the 100-pound series); Good Shepherd vs. Corinthians (130 pounds); Optimists vs. Colonials (130 pounds).

THURSDAY.

Fort Myer vs. Arcadians (115 pounds); Meridians vs. Frenchy (115 pounds); Optimists vs. Speakers (115 pounds).

FRIDAY.

Brentwood Hawks vs. B. C. Celtics, De Luxe vs. Gonzaga.

SATURDAY.

B. C. Standards vs. Outside Team, Boys Club Five vs. Outside Team.

115-POUND LEAGUE.

STANDING OF THE TEAMS.

	W.	L.	Pct.		W.	L.	Pct.
Arcadians	7	1	.875	French	4	4	.500
Speakers	6	2	.750	Optimists	1	7	.125
Ft.Myer	5	3	.625	Meridians	1	7	.125

130-POUND LEAGUE.

STANDING OF THE TEAMS.

	W.	L.	Pct.		W.	L.	Pct.
Optimists	7	0	1.000	Corinthians	3	5	.375
Colonials	5	2	.750	Times B. C.	1	6	.142
Good Shep.	4	3	.571				

Quantico Marines Beat Warrenton A. C., 38-30

Special to The Washington Post.

Quantico, Va., March 3.—The Quantico Marines defeated the Warrenton A. C., of Warrenton, Va., here today, 38 to 30, in a spirited encounter. Huck, with 18 points, led the Marines, while Benner was high scorer for Warrenton, with 19 points.

Quantico.	G	FG	P	Warrenton.	G	FG	P
Huck,lf	8	2	18	Benner,lf	9	1	17
Cayer,rf	1	0	2	Jackson,rf	0	1	1
Williams,c	2	0	4	Coffin,rf	2	0	4
Carmichael,c	4	0	8	Austin,c	0	0	0
Manly,lg	0	0	0	Kessler,lg	1	0	2
Ostrander,lg	2	0	4	Ellis,rg	0	0	0
Barn'ver,rg	1	0	2	Hudson,rg	2	0	4
Schultz,rg	0	0	0				
Totals	18	2	38	Totals	14	2	30

Referee—Madden.

TREMONTS BEAT ST. MARTINS

Tremonts beat the St. Martin's, 34 to 18, in the latter club's gymnasium yesterday afternoon. The Galotta brothers, Dan and Henry, starred for the winners, with 12 and 11 points, respectively. The Tremonts want games with senior or unlimited teams having gymnasiums. Pete Clango can be reached at Columbia 9214-W after 6 p. m.

Tremonts.	G	FG	P	St. M. Cards.	G	FG	P
P.Clango,lf	2	0	4	Broderick,lf	0	0	0
Semia,lf	0	0	0	Keefer,lf	2	2	6
D.Clango,rf	1	0	2	N.Ryan,rf	0	0	0
D.Galotta,c	5	1	12	M.Ryan,rf	1	0	2
H.Galotta,c	5	1	11	Denny,c	0	0	0
Willner,lg	2	0	4	Dolan,c	1	0	2
Johnson,rg	0	1	1	Mealy,lg	2	1	5
Shahady,rg	0	0	0	Hurson,rg	0	0	0
				Warren,rg	1	1	3
Totals	15	4	34	Totals	7	4	18

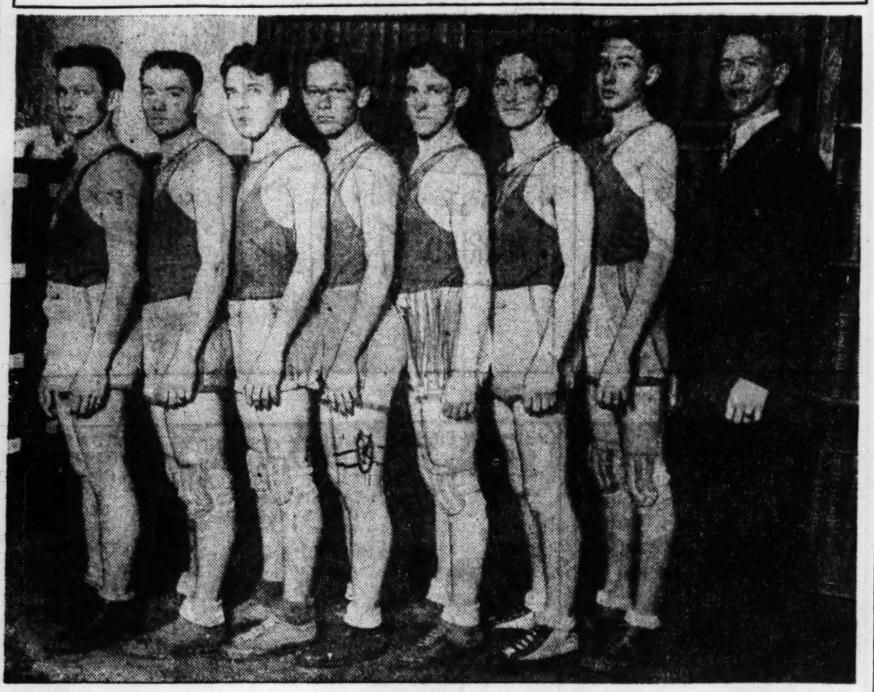
EPISCOPAL CLASS GAME.

Two class teams played for the Episcopal High interclass championship yesterday. Team B nosed out Team A, 15 to 14, in a close encounter. Moorman's foul toss decided for the winners in the last minute of play.

Episcopal A.	G	FG	P	Episcopal B.	G	FG	P
Connor,lf	3	0	6	Fishburne,lf	2	0	4
Oli,rf	0	0	0	Dandridge,lf	1	0	2
Randolph,c	3	0	6	Hubbard,rf	0	0	0
Mitchell,lg	1	0	2	Matthews,c	1	0	2
Covington,rg	0	0	0	Moorman,lg	1	1	3
				Calhoun,rg	2	0	4
Totals	7	0	14	Totals	7	1	15

Referee—Quinn.

SEEK 130-POUND SOUTH ATLANTIC TITLE



Louis Johrden, Post Staff Photographer.

The Curtain Wonders, composed of light players with the Eastern High squad this year, have been making a good record in independent ranks and are now pointing for the South Atlantic tournament. Pictured above are: Left to right: F. Mansey, C. Shapiro, K. Wade, D. Kessler, W. Fisher, B. Wells, A. Zahn and C. Curtin, manager.

Eligibility Lists of Teams In South Atlantic Tourney

UNLIMITED CLASS.

UNIVERSITY A. C.—Walker Hale, Milton Price, Marshall Pearman, Ray Heiberlig, Don Adams, Emory Shanks, Harold Harwood, Henry Hoffman.

QUANTICO MARINES—Charles Maxey, Bernard Schultz, Lawrence Barngrover, Horace Carmichael, Kenneth Cover, Howard Williams, Ben Huck, Lewis Ostrander.

WOODSIDE ATHLETIC CLUB—Blair Mullican, Walter Beall, Harry Trainer, Raymond Williams, Lowell Hendrick, Harley Prentiss, Ralph Harries.

WOLTZ PHOTOGRAPHERS—John Wanley, Al Harrington, Sam Lafaky, Paul Brown, Tony Stewart, Eugene Heiss, Floyd Barnard, Warren Swift.

W. H. WEST CO.—Edwin Pierce, Delbert Zahn, George Furman, Arthur Dezendorf, Carl MacCartee.

JEWISH COMMUNITY CENTER—William Kramer, Bernard Caplan, Irving Abramson, Jake Goldblatt, Lee Levin, Sidney Wallerstein, Bernard De Boskey, Irving Fine.

WASHINGTON A. C.—Harry Pennington, Daniel Pyne, Bernard Bussink, George Andrews, Robert Mader, Charles McVean, Leo Fitzgerald, William McGarrah.

MOUNT VERNON A. C.—Charles Morris, Ford Young, Henry Melton, Tom McQueen, Elton Barker, Robert Gray, Forrest Burgess, Sidney Goad.

CALVARY M. E.—Thomas Scrivener, Charles Proctor, William Mitchell, Paul Gottwals, James Davidson, Elliott Brumbaugh, Vernon Brown, Henry Bartlett.

COMET A. C.—Victor Brennan, Edward Colliflower, Frank Sumner, Lewis Marsteller, David Alhouse, Wallace Woodward, Edward Moller, Henry Krumm.

COMPANY F, HYATTSVILLE—Jefferson Dix, Sam Crosthwaite, Rufus Vincent, Spencer Chase, Morris Cohen, Joseph Troy, John Devlin, Thomas Wright.

TRINITY M. E.—Al Staubly, Alva King, Louis Zier, John Wyatt, Shirley Kendrick, Ed Roberts, Ernest Higgins, James O'Connor.

KENNEDY RED STARS—Bruno Floria, William Washburn, Revelle Jones, Joseph Murray, Lawrence O'Dwyer, Eugene Hargett, Robert Marks, Ralph Vogel.

K. OF C. SCHOLASTICS—Michael Lynch, Albert Farrell, Thomas Farrell, Franklin Holland, Floyd Chalkley, Harry Wiltshire, Lewis Depro, Thomas Brew.

UNITED TYPEWRITER CO. GRAYS—Nelson Colley, Francis Buscher, Harvey Peck, John Forney, Alfred Macdonald, William Banta, Samuel Gordon, John Fones.

REMSENS—Harry Bennett, Arthur Turner, John Loving, Theodore De Moll, Robert Miller, Howard Turner, Russell Lampson.

COMPANY E, NATIONAL GUARD—Steve Brown, Lee Glasscock, Edward Roberts, Vernon Sawyer, Patrick Clifford, August Terneak, Frank Xanten, Harry McCann.

BOLLING FIELD—Peter Samuels, James Patterson, Russell Boggs, Joseph Ulrich, Kenneth Griffith, Riley Mitchell, William Melton, Valdimer Kuzma, Thomas Estell.

U. S. NAVAL AIR STATION—Raymond Brelse, Patrick Combe, Charles Duck, Herschel Richardson, Walter Harmon, Carroll Stahl, James Fischer, Theodore Watson.

POTOMAC BOAT CLUB—R. P. Adkins, E. F. Smith, F. L. Timmons, R. L. Lilly, G. M. Eshbaugh, J. J. Canavin, S. J. Aman, F. E. Wiler.

FORT WASHINGTON—Marsh, Lott, Slattery, Ferguson, Gilmore, Lindley, Lynch, Casey.

BLISS COLLEGIANS—John Terry, Edwin Bixler, Philip Holt, A. Jacoby, Mark Reed, Christopher Luneski, Marion Wilcox, Norman Almony.

COMPANY C, NATIONAL GUARD—Bruce Kessler, Warren Hayes, Leon Shloss, David Lichliter, John La Favre, L. P. McAninch, Julius Andrae, Albert Johnson.

145-POUND CLASS.

TREMONT A. C.—Peter Clango, Dominic Clangom, George Willner, Raymond Johnson, Henry Galotta, Daniel Galotta, Louis Semia, Edward Sahahady.

STEWART BROTHERS—Joseph Gahan, Paul Lawson, John Harris, Samuel Mindel, Morris Denniberg, William Hessler, Joseph Curtin, Marvin Kelley.

WOODSIDE A. C.—Richard Nowlin, Paul Kreh, Charles Taylor, Mark Coughlan, Paul Williams, Robert Cuff, John Christie, Victor Kreh.

HARRIMAN & CO.—Harry Lucas, Walter Morris, William Crouch, Dominic Falcone, James Ryan, Robert Mills, Bernard Jones, Morris Enright.

JEWISH COMMUNITY CENTER—Nathan Newman, Bennett Hirsh, Harold Conklin, Jakie Lewis, Paul Chatlen, Mitchell Sklar, Oscar Pollinger, Joe Ginberg.

HOWARD A. FRENCH CO.—Harry Clark, George Barry, Leo Gubisch, Richard Ball, Isadore Mallinoff, David Keppel, Joseph Webb, Theodore Anderson.

ST. PETER'S A. C.—Bob McVean, James Ryan, Paul Kane, Joseph Robey, John Schlegel, James Kane, John Hickey, Francis McQuillan.

BRENTWOOD HAWKS—John Wanley, Henry Weigel, Henry Smith, Ted Cappelli, Sam Hook, Bob Lyles, Stanley O'Donnell, Ben McCullough.

CALVARY BEDS—Ray Davidson, William Albert, Strother Asquith, Clyde May, Robert Maxwell, Louis Richardson, Jack Blanchard.

CRESCENT A. C.—Louis Mendel, Donald Tracey, William Streets, Everett Russell, Carl Pfau, Melvin Payne, Ralph Lovell, Everett Johnson, Kenneth Clayton.

Y. M. C. A. JUNIORS—William Rodes, Al Morgan, Dewitt Woodcock, Ray Solona, William Fry, Jack Bone, Dallas Shirley, Robert Bourne.

PEERLESS—George Anderson, Richard Conway, Bainbridge Bryant, Charles Cashell, Michael Lally, Lewis Atchison, Daniel Histon.

ST. MARTIN'S CARDINALS—Lawrence Dennis, Joe Mealy, Joseph Broderick, Robert Warren, Richard Keefer, E. J. Dolan, M. Ryan, N. Ryan.

G. F. O. FEDERALS—Russell Livermore, Marvin Gentry, John Hengstler, Llewellyn Tucker, William Harrison, Stanley Phillips, Philip Sykes, De Marr Canter.

NATIONAL PRESS BUILDING CARDINALS—Alton Darne, Carl Turvey, Herman Medler, Clyde Hospital, Joseph Probey, William Brown, Joseph Buscher, Fred Becker.

KENDALL SCHOOL—Philip Slaughter, James Dean, Gerald Craven, William Raftery, James Hospital, George Watson, Raymond Curtis, Woodrow Zimmerman.

MONTROSE A. C.—Andrew Schene, George Baer, Charles Techiffley, Clyde Hunt, Robert Freeman, James Thompson, Frederick Carlson, Herbert Thompson.

PETWORTH METS—Wilmer Jasper, Laurence Heinrichs, Cecil Starns, Stewart Benham, Orsef Buehm, Fred Marshall, Bernard Jones, John Rice.

130-POUND CLASS.

MARDFELDT A. C.—William McDowell, James MacFarlane, Paul Myers, Elmer Eckloff, Frank Rollins, Charles Weckerley, Leo Thompson, Francis Fabrizio.

ST. MARY'S CELTIC JUNIORS—Earl Thomas, Roland Boran, Frank Williams, Walter Travers, William Entwistle, William Lyons, Thomas Lucas, Kenneth Mumford.

ROCKVILLE A. A. JUNIORS—Alfred Gandy, Arthur Carpenter, Samuel Taylor, Robert Cuff, James Dawson, William Boulc, Frank Marshall, Leonard Thomas.

WESTERNERS—Anthony Latona, Charles Smith, Clarence Fox, Richard Bird, Eddie Deerig, David Coughlin, Joseph Summers, Willard Beers.

JEWISH COMMUNITY CENTER—Frank Levine, Ralph Goldberg, Stanley Korman, Sidney Letvin, Harold Kotalin, Jack Understein, Henry Cordova, Dave Nemerofsky.

NOEL HOUSE—David Mates, Raymond Milstead, Herman Dorsey, Robert Dorsey, Raymond Henderson, George Wood, Arthur Goldin, Paul Fitzgerald.

WASHINGTON PREPS—George Kane, Edwin Jeffries, Frederick Potts, Ralph Bucca, Fred Thomas, Marion Heeke, Benjamin Kuehling, John A. Lanahan.

ST. THOMAS—Vincent Toomey, Henry Jones, William Counselman, John Kernan, William Foote, John Ballinger, Maurice Agers.

GRIFFITH-PERRY CARDINALS—Neil Holmead, Paul Williams, Roger Peacock, Joseph Ashford, Bob Christie, Lloyd Fitzgerald, Paul Kreh, Lorainne Milliken.

SENATOR FLASHES—Gilbert Hyatt, Edward Espey, Anthony Neri, William Farhood, George Talburtt, John Lynch, Vivian Curtiss, Thomas Wilson.

KANAWHAS—Oscar Polinger, Bernard Polinger, Max Jeweler, David Scher, Joe Rod, Frank Leverton, Roger Leverton, Nathan Cohen.

LEONARD HALL HIGH SCHOOL—Joseph Muldowney, Louis Scheele, Reid King, Edwin Day, Marshall Smith, John McCabe, Bernard Starkey.

BOYS CLUB STANDARDS—Wallace Bruder, Guy Ferguson, David Klein, Charles Tortorice, George Lassise, Abraham Klein, Bernard Lieb, Charles Foley.

HYATTSVILLE HIGH SCHOOL PREPS—John Williams, Dolphin Weber, Paul Reeley, Stanley Lewis, Charles Kitchin, Donald Hollingsworth, Lee Bassford.

CURTIN WONDERS—Richard Castell, William Wells, Daniel Kessler, Frank Mansuy, Willis Fisher, David Shapiro, Charles Stansbury, Arthur Zahn.

ST. MARTIN'S—Eugene Augusterfer, William Augusterfer, Wilbur Foster, Francis Plank, Robert Quigley, Raymond Quigley, Daniel Connors, Thomas Dunn.

DAMASCUS "IGH—Carl Snapp, Mack Bowman, John Burdette, Wallace Poole, Raymond Snapp, Franklin Burdette, Gordon Duvall, James Snapp.

AZTEC A. C.—Robert Lucas, Michael Scanlon, Joseph Mulhall, Irving Hutchins, Edward Scanlon, William Dougherty, John Gooch, Milton Chatlen.

115-POUND CLASS.

AZTEC A. C.—John Ingalls, Robert Phelps, Cleo Harris, Louis Chatlen, Paul Joray, Harry Warder, Travers Gardner, Leonard Nicholson.

JEWISH COMMUNITY CENTER—Henry Cohen, Louis Wald, Dave Cohen, Harold Oxenberg, Mendelson, John Sherman, Fishbern.

ACES—Burton Hawkins, William Mitchell, Harry Bergmann, Pete Chaconas, Ernest Hamlin, Walter Talkes, John Slater, Edridge Bagent.

NOEL HOUSE—Salvatore Mitini, Harry Kent, Louis Stasulli, Wheeler Waverly, William Sober, Mike Stasulli.

ST. JOHN'S VICTORS—Milton Waring, Walter Golden, Patrick Sullivan, John Madden, Thomas Gallagher, Key Mulvihill, Lewis Levin, Ralph Batch.

K. OF C.—Granville Dunn, Bernard Reichards, David Dantzic, Kenneth Connor, Oliver Tipton, Gene Swift, George Charley.

ARCADIAN-FRENCHY—Raymond King, Philip Pox, Lawrence Gaffney, Edward Johnson, Ralph Jarrell, Lee Goss, Marvin Lewis, James Holland.

FORT MYER—Stewart Pierce, Wayne McKinley, Cecil Hale, Paul Heins, William MacPherson, Martin Schilling, Carl Wolverton, Joseph Wallace.

NORTHWESTERN A. C.—Otto McLean, Charles Hoy, Roy Yowell, Richard Willis, Richard Ihlder, Albert Craig, Bertram Trenis, Richard Sinclair.

BOYS CLUB OPTIMISTS—Harry Cole, Wilbur Courtney, Richard Fitzgerald, Jack Bayliss, Frank May, Kennedy Finneran.

100-POUND CLASS.

JEWISH COMMUNITY CENTER—William Lewis, Robert Seideman, Milton Goldman, Norman Freedenberg, Milton Henderson, Frank Schaefer, Wilson Scheinermon, Morris Bregman.

BOYS CLUB FLASHES—Abraham Perry, Joseph Amin, Harry Mundell, Vincent Feruzzi, Albert Tucci, Vincent Ceccarelli, Tony De Leonebus, Donald Magruder.

SENATOR WHIRLWINDS—Frank Corrado, Nick Smyrnas, Tom Lynch, Frederick Meatyard, Harry Hodgson, Martin McHugh, Maurice Nee, Orville Talburtt.

NOEL HOUSE—Philip Cassidy, Fred Wahler, John Panetta, Clarence Lyons, Mason Stultz, Lester Payne, Albert Waters, Edward Ragan.

ST. JOHN'S FLASHES—Leonard Sugrue, John Severn, Francis Fowler, George Scheele, John Breen, Thomas Walker, George Collins, Fred Schleele.

Y. M. C. A. AZTECS—Frank Walker, Austin Pirrone, William Ward, Byrd Ferneyhough, Myer Koonin, Leonard De Lisio, John Lynham, Leonard Nicholson.

CLARK GRIFFITHS—Paul Marshall, Joseph Hunter, Walter Lambert, Lee Kemp, Vernon Robey, Frank Baggett, Mervin Lessner, Edwin White.

ARCADIAN-FRENCHY A. C.—Albert Baker, William Harris, Charles Curtin, York Hollingsworth, Hans Hurd, Benjamin Jaffe, H. C. Byrd, jr., Harry Cowar.

GIRLS SENIOR.

EAGLES—Rozelle Bolton, Grace Paynter, Lucille Limback, Camille O'Hara, Alys Ewers, Mildred Cole, Margaret Kubel, Marguerite Atchison.

JEWISH COMMUNITY CENTER—Eva Fishman, Ida Weinberg, Betty Kronman, Leah Shofnos, Freda Greenberg, Paulette Banner, Lee Shapiro, Tillie Raine, Francis Teplitz.

CAPITOL A. C.—Edith Harbin, Helen Staples, Lillian Hoffman, Corrine Harris, Iva Fields, Gladys Erwin, Olive O'Hearn, Frankie Ross, Grayce Horn.

ROXIE A. C.—Frances Kessler, Katherine Breen, Helen Breen, Novella Lilly, Marion Oliver, Mary Conner, Mary Keslo, Teresa Breen.

ALS ATHLETIC CLUB—Naomi Crumley, Dorothy Draper, Edith Mahon, Edith Riley, Annabelle Totten, Miriam Leach, Estelle Hern, Dorothy Reid.

CALVARY M. E. BASKETEERS—Fannie Myers, Josephine Dunham, Fannie Millholland, Allie Hayden, Elizabeth Goodwin, Anne Goodall, Louise Larrick, Helen Jolliff.

GYPSY A. C.—Marion Barrett, Ruth Jarvis, Mary Black, Jean Meloy, Eugene Thompson, Cleo Waldron, Frances Galatzo.

GIRLS JUNIOR.

COLUMBIA A. C.—M. Augusterfer, Mary Boyland, Regis Boyle, Kathryn Fox, Ruth Jones, Ruth McChesney, Irene McNamara, Louise Mills, Grace O'Lone.

ALEXANDRIA HIGH SCHOOL—Angela Bell, Julia Kelly, Frances Green, Ada Hicks, Nellie Ridgely, Roberta Hoy, Katherine Hall, Georgia Rogers, Mary Caton.

HYATTSVILLE HIGH SCHOOL—Lelia Smith, Sara Gude, Marion Kerr, Isabell Craddock, Agnes Gingell, Inez Gaylor, Margaret Meade, Winifred Hiser, Ellen Hiel.

J. C. C. FIVE SEEKS FOE.

The J. C. C. 130-pound Five is anxious to arrange a game for Thursday at the Center at 7:30 o'clock as a preliminary to the Skinker Bros. Eagles-J. C. C. clash. For arrangements, phone Decatur 1671.

FRENCH TO PIRATES.

Larry French, southpaw pitcher sold by the Portland Beavers to the Pittsburgh Pirates for a price said to be $50,000 has demanded $10,000 of the purchase price, it is reported.

JOHNSON'S RECORD.

For four consecutive seasons Walter Johnson finished the American League campaign with an earned run percentage lower than 1.90.

Two Company F Teams Win in Spirited Games

Hyattsville teams were winners in two games yesterday in the Hyattsville Armory. The Company F Regulars defeated the Harriman Five, 30 to 21, in the feature, while the Company F Reserves downed the Maryland Scholastics, 23 to 17, in the preliminary.

Co. F.	G	FG	P	Harriman.	G	FG	P
F.Chase,lf	3	4	10	Ward,lf	2	2	6
Troy,rf	2	0	4	Connor,rf	0	0	0
S.Chase,c	6	0	12	Mills,rf	0	0	0
Devlin,lg	1	0	2	Terneak,c	1	0	2
Wright,rg	6	2	2	Zimerlie,c	1	0	2
				Shanks,lg	2	0	4
Totals	12	6	30	Brown,rg	1	1	3
				Crouch,rg	2	0	4
				Totals	9	3	21

Referee—Sonneberg.

Co. F Res.	G	FG	P	Md. Schol.	G	FG	P
Rushe,f	0	0	0	Middleton,f	0	2	2
Bassford,f	0	0	0	McDevitt,f	2	0	4
Lewis,f	5	1	10	Hamilton,f	1	1	3
Shanklin,c	1	0	2	Zeneman,c	1	0	2
Watts,c	0	0	0	Donaldson,g	1	0	2
Lauer,g	0	1	1	Robinson,g	2	0	4
Sticknal,g	0	0	0				
Cozar,g	4	0	8	Totals	7	3	17
Hawkins,g	1	0	2				
Totals	11	1	23				

Referee—Reeley.

AZTECS BEAT PHANTOMS.

The Aztecs, entered in the South Atlantic Tournament, won over the Phantoms yesterday afternoon, 21 to 18.

Phantoms.	G	FG	P	Aztecs.	G	FG	P
H.Lucas,lf	3	0	6	R.Lucas,lf	1	1	3
Callahan,rf	1	2	4	M.Scanlon,lf	2	0	4
Cieri,c	2	0	4	Mulhall,rf	2	1	5
Snail,lg	0	0	0	Gooch,rf	0	0	0
Smith,rg	2	0	4	Dougherty,c	2	2	6
				E.Scanlon,lg	1	0	2
Totals	8	2	18	Chatlen,rg	0	1	1
				Totals	8	5	21

Referee—R. Munn.

BOWLING STANDINGS

PRINCE GEORGES MEN'S LEAGUE.

Bowling in section 1 of this league produced several records last week, one when the Dixie Pigs rolled a 1,791 for high set and when Snowden, of the same team, made high game of 167. Hugh Waldrop made high individual set with 398.

STANDINGS OF THE TEAMS.

Section 1.

	W.	L.	Pct.		W.	L.	Pct.
Dixie Pig	55	8	.873	Chillum	30	33	.476
Co. F	46	17	.730	Collegiates	30	33	.476
Arcades	35	28	.556	Legion, 2	22	41	.349
Legion, 1	35	28	.556	Cretia	23	40	.365
Mt. Rainier	31	32	.492	Hyatts. Auto	6	57	.080

Section 2.

	W.	L.	Pct.		W.	L.	Pct.
Sioux	53	10	.841	Dixie Pig, 2	30	30	.500
Sligo	40	23	.635	Barbers	31	32	.492
Branchville	37	26	.587	College Pk	25	38	.397
Rinky Dinks	34	26	.567	Internats	21	42	.333
W. S. S. D.	32	30	.524	Landover	7	56	.111

PRINCE GEORGES LADIES' LEAGUE.

University Park has lost only six games this year in this league and holds a commanding lead over the other teams. The Coeds are in second place, with Dixie Pigs in third place and Hilltoppers in fourth place.

STANDINGS OF THE TEAMS.

	W.	L.	Pct.		W.	L.	Pct.
Univ. Park	67	6	.830	Gerwyn	32	28	.530
Coeds	51	12	.815	Triangles	22	41	.317
Dixie Pig	47	16	.748	Birmingham	12	51	.193
Hilltoppers	35	28	.553	Arcades	12	51	.193
Lucky Strike	34	29	.540	Mohicans	10	50	.162

FRUIT GROWERS LEAGUE.

Mechanics No. 1 leads Treasurer, Vouchers and Records in this league, with Bookkeepers, Ice, Mechanics No. 2 and Operations in the second division.

TEAM STANDING.

	W.	L.	Pct.		W.	L.	Pct.
Mec. No. 1	41	22	.651	Bookkeep.	29	34	.460
Treasurer	38	25	.603	Ice	26	34	.433
Vouchers	32	31	.508	Mec. No. 2	27	36	.429
Records	31	32	.492	Operating	25	35	.417

NORTH WASHINGTON CHURCH LEAGUE.

Franklin Asbury is the leader in this league, with Emory M. E. the second-place team and Columbia Heights the third place team. Petworth Baptist is the other team in the first division.

TEAM STANDING.

	W.	L.	Pct.		W.	L.	Pct.
F. Asbury	44	19	.698	Wallace M.	34	29	.540
Emory M.E.	39	23	.619	Cent. Pres.	32	31	.508
Col. Hgts.	36	27	.571	First Ref.	17	46	.270
Pet. Bapt.	32	28	.556	Gunton T.	15	48	.238

INTERCOLLEGIATE LEAGUE.

Dartmouth continued to lead in this league after games of last week. Maryland holds down the runner-up position, with Cornell and Navy in third and fourth places, respectively.

TEAM STANDING.

	W.	L.	Pct.		W.	L.	Pct.
Dartmouth	43	11	.796	Lehigh	26	28	.481
Maryland	42	12	.778	Brown	19	35	.352
Cornell	34	20	.630	Princeton	11	43	.216
Navy	32	22	.593	V. P. I.	5	46	.098

MARYLAND ALUMNI LEAGUE.

By virtue of consequences, Rossbourgs and Buzzards Roost find themselves tied for second place right on the heels of the Diamondbacks, which are in first place. Terrapins, Black Straps and Cabs House are second division teams.

TEAM STANDING.

	W.	L.	Pct.		W.	L.	Pct.
Dimondbks	47	16	.746	Terrapins	34	29	.540
Rossbourgs	38	23	.594	Blk. Straps	27	36	.429
Buz. Roost	38	25	.594	Cabs House	18	45	.286

POSTOFFICE LEAGUE.

BRIGHTWOOD (469, 470, 488)—Springer, 275; Beall, 300; Brown, 263; Kuns, 278; Hughes, 278; handicap, 33. DELIVERY (537, 514, 486)—Van Sant, 321; Gosnsell, 257; Duckett, 309; McCeney, 308; Weber, 343.

PILOTS (439, 465, 463)—Sandefur, 278; Wilkinson, 257; Crowley, 279; Goldstein, 279; Sutherin, 272. OWLS (471, 445, 436)—Pralle, 261; Lancaster, 268; Robey, 262; Dummy, 258; Dulin, 294; handicap, 12.

HORNING
L O A N S
Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry
South End of Highway Bridge
(Opp. Washington Monument.)

EASTERN HAS 3 SETS OF BROTHERS

Miles Twins Are Both Milers on Track; Wades Star.

By MIKE KELLEY
(Eastern High School Coach).

NOT since the days of the Wise brothers at Business has any of the local high schools featured the "brother act" in athletics in quite the same manner as Eastern is featuring it this year. Many members of the same family have performed at various times before followers of the schoolboys locally, but rarely have brothers been active in competition on the same teams. Just now the rolls of the different squads at Eastern show three sets of brothers bringing luster to the school's athletic lore and in the case of one family, three members of it have tasted interhigh school competition so far this year.

Kenneth Wade, the youngest of the three Wades, was a member of the basket ball team that has recently closed its season and, being a lower semester boy, is figured to become quite adept at the court game in the course of the next season or two.

Melvin Wade Won Event in His First Appearance.

Melvin Wade in his first appearance with the track squad of Eastern succeeded in gaining a tie for first place with a teammate in the high jump at the Virginia indoor games at Charlottesville last Saturday night. Bernard Wade, the senior member of the firm, played regularly at tackle on the 1927 and 1928 football teams of Eastern and is due to graduate in June, leaving two brothers in school to perpetuate the name.

The second edition of the "brother act" at Eastern is unique in that Frank and Chester Miles, the members of it, are not only brothers but twin brothers. These boys are classed with the best of the milers in the local high schools, Frank winning the mile at the interscholastic meet last year and Chester taking third place. Both placed in the mile at the Virginia meet, Frank with second place and Chester with fourth. Frank Miles is captain of this year's track squad at Eastern. In addition to track, Chester won his letter in football last season, playing at center and guard and is a prominent contender for a position on Coach Guyon's pitching staff this spring.

Nally Boys Prominent in High Grid Circles.

In the third set of brothers to be found in Eastern's athletic groups are Tom and John Nally, both prominent on the gridiron for the past two seasons. Tom Nally has been named for the past two years on the all-high football squad at a tackle position and his choice has been practically unanimous with those who make up the schoolboy selections. Tom has been chosen to lead the 1929 football team and much is expected of him at the Lincoln Park institution. Weighing over 200 pounds and unusually fast for a boy of that weight, Tom seems destined to go a long way in the football world. John Nally also returns for another fling at the football competition in September and should make his presence felt in the competition for a regular berth alongside of brother Tom.

Foley Has Big Central Track Squad But Few Athletes

Most of Candidates Are Not Physically Developed for Strenuous Competition; Team Strongest in Field Events.

By GARRETT WATERS.

COACH BILL FOLEY has hopes, and only hopes, for his track team at Central High School this year. Virtually wrecked of capable material by graduations and held up since Thanksgiving by inclement weather and bad condition of the indoor track, Foley is far from optimistic on prospects for this spring.

If he can get something out of the 25 men on the squad now by April, he plans entering the Penn relays at Philadelphia on April 26 and 27. Foley says that he has an army of men out for the team, but more than half of them are far from being track men at this writing.

"That's because they're undeveloped," says Bill. "I have over 70 aspirants actually in line, but I'll say 50 of them are undeveloped, in the sense of body development, for the strain track puts on them. I wouldn't for an instant try to work these boys into shape by driving them, because I don't believe in hurting their health that way. Most every one of them is willing and has ability but needs developing, and it is just that that I intend to do. I'm going to help

THE ONCE OVER

By H. I. PHILLIPS

THE COLONEL'S COURTSHIP.

Lindy: Darling, I've come to——

Miss Morrow: Oh, there goes the old telephone again. Just a minute.

Lindy: Who is it?

Miss Morrow (at the phone): It's another reporter. He wants to know who'll be the minister.

Lindy: Tell him we have nothing to say.

Miss Morrow (returning): What were you about to tell me, dear?

Lindy: Sweetheart, I just wanted to say——

Butler: A gentleman to see Col. Lindbergh, miss.

Lindy: Who is it?

Butler: He looks like a press gentleman, sir.

Lindy: Tell him to go away.

Butler: I did tell him, sir, but he wouldn't go.

Lindy (resuming as the butler leaves): Sweetheart, if you only know how much I——

(The telephone rings.)

Miss Morrow (answering it): Hello. What? Certainly not.

Lindy: What was that, dear?

Miss Morrow: A correspondent of 101 chain newspapers wanted to know if I'd give him the names and addresses of all the bridesmaids and guests.

Lindy: As I was saying, dear, if you had——

Butler: A telegram, sir.

Lindy (reading it): "Please wire us date set for wedding, name of best man, exact hour of wedding, number of guests expected and complete details of honeymoon plans. Amalgamated Press."

Maid: I beg pardon, miss, but there's a lady in the hall who insists she must see you.

Miss Morrow: Who is it?

Maid: She says she is Beatrice Coverall, of the Famous Features Syndicate. She says her stuff is read in 600 newspapers and she must see you at once for an interview on why you like Col. Lindbergh.

Miss Morrow: Tell her I can't see her.

Lindy (as the maid goes): Anne, if you only knew how much I loved you and——

(There is a rapping on the window.)

Lindy (opening it): Who's there?

Voice: Roscoe P. Zipper, the world-famous correspondent, I represent for a chain of 67 newspapers and——

Lindy (slaming window in justifiable anger): This is outrageous. Let's go into the conservatory, dear, where perhaps we can be alone.

Miss Morrow: We can't.

Lindy: Why not?

Miss Morrow: It's full of photographers.

Lindy: Well, perhaps we won't be annoyed any more here. We seem to be alone. Now what I want to tell you, dear, is——

Miss Morrow (staring at a tiger rug in alarm): Look! It moved.

Lindy (rising and snatching up the rug, revealing a man under it): Who are you?

The Intruder: I'm the star cameraman of the Lac-o'-Taste News Weekly and if you'll just take the lady by the arm and look pleasant, please——

Lindy and Miss Morrow (in pathetic surrender): What's the use?

"WE."

My Lindy flies over the ocean,
My Lindy flies over the sea;
My Lindy flies when there's a notion
The country needs publicity.

"Among the early arrivals was Bernard McGafferty, Holy Cross star, who won the 600-yard race in the Melrose A. C. games. He visited his parents today and had a light workout."—New York Times. And a large cup of coffee, no doubt.

Prof. William Lyon Phelps, of Yale, pulls one of the best cracks of the year when he says that most modern biographies of famous men should bear the subtitle: "Enough of his life to reveal his biographer."

If you have moments when you are discouraged by your failure to make much progress at your task, think of the man who is carving Stone Mountain.

(Copyright, 1929, by the Associated Newspapers.)

H. D. Newson, Publisher, Dies.

New York, March 3 (A.P.).—Henry D. Newson, textbook publisher, died at the Hotel Latham here of heart disease. He was 75 years old. He is survived by a son, Henry D. Newson, jr., secretary to the American Legation at Ottawa, Ont., and a sister, Mrs. C. H. Cusing, of Maryland.

Daily Cross-Word Puzzle

ACROSS.

1 Poetic name for Africa
6 Starwort
11 Dipped out
13 Stoat
14 Fisherman
15 Godly persons
16 Contraction of "it is"
17 Ancient name of an island in the Aegean Sea now Nio
19 Twentieth English letter
20 Spanish hero
21 Withers
23 Particle denoting addition
25 Along
26 Ie indignant at
28 Seventh note (var)
29 Chilly
31 Eastern end of church (pl)
33 King of Afghanistan (till recently)
37 Even (poetic)
39 Of ships
43 Scold
45 Streak
46 Pretext
47 Unwilling
49 Stimulated
51 Connected succession
52 Wanderers
53 Large knife, or snickersnee
54 Jewish proselytes
40 Addition to house

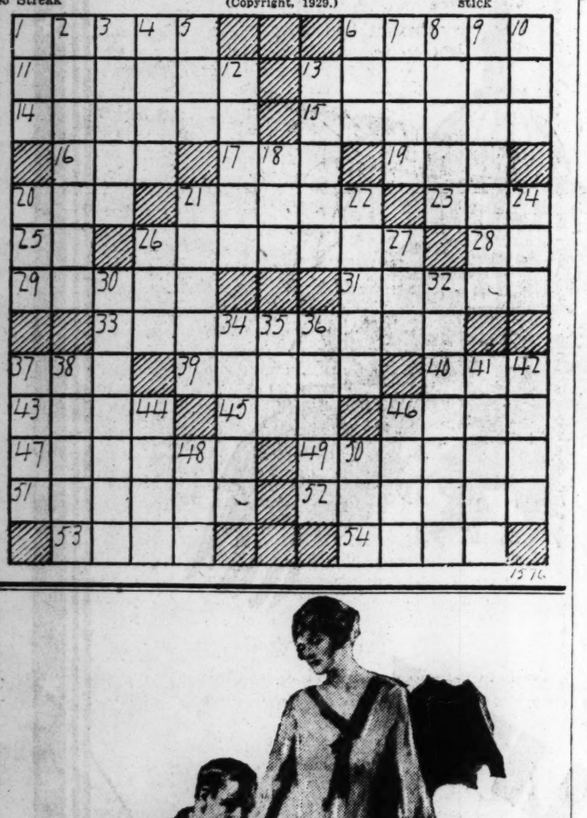
DOWN.

1 Sleeveless coat worn in Arabia
2 Unfortunate girl in Hugo's "Les Miserables"
3 Stiff
4 Sicknesses
5 Third English letter
6 Brazilian macaw
7 Struck
8 The clothsmoths
9 An understanding, as between nations
10 Any species of property (law)
12 Evaporates
13 Manufacturing town in Prussia
18 Swedish coin
20 Projecting tooth of wheel
21 Type of automobile
22 Booth where things are sold
24 Roman god of the lower world
26 Border
27 Mineral spring
30 Device for lighting
32 Refuge
34 The nostrils
35 Grape-like fruit
36 Stratum
37 Epochs
38 Projecting part of a roof
41 Looks obliquely
42 Youths
44 A Great Lake
46 To cover, as a street surface
48 Perceive
50 Large round stick

YESTERDAY'S ANSWER.



(Copyright, 1929.)





Help Kidneys After Grip

Don't Neglect Kidney and Bladder Irregularities.

HAS grip or flu left you stiff, achy—all worn out? Feel tired and drowsy—suffer nagging backache, headache and dizzy spells? Are the kidney excretions too frequent, scanty or burning? Too often this indicates sluggish kidneys and shouldn't be neglected.

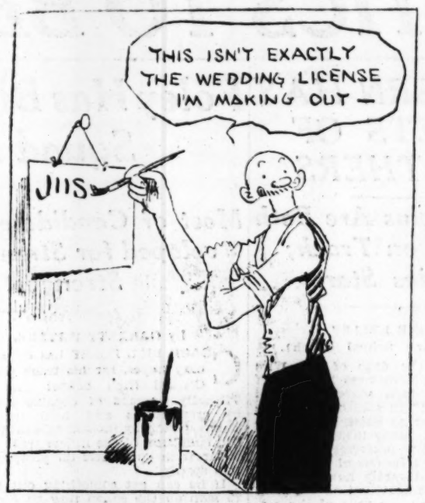
Thousands rely on *Doan's Pills*. *Doan's*, a stimulant diuretic, increase the activity of the kidneys and assist in the elimination of waste impurities. Are endorsed everywhere. *Ask your neighbor!*

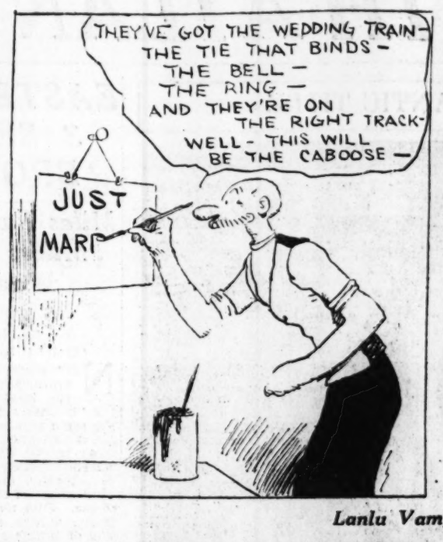
Doan's Pills

A Stimulant Diuretic to the Kidneys

At all dealers, 75c a box. Foster-Milburn Co., Mfg. Chemists, Buffalo, N. Y.

THE GUMPS







BUCK ROGERS, 2429 A. D.



Lanlu Vamps Buck





Ring Out, Wild Bells



By Phil Nowlan and Dick Calkins

ELLA CINDERS—Payment Due



By Bill Conselman and Charlie Plumb









GASOLINE ALLEY

Six Cars Arizona Cattle Arrive



MINUTE MOVIES

(All rights protected by the George Matthew Adams Service. Trade Mark Registered U. S. Patent Office.)

By Ed Wheelan



BOBBY THATCHER

Good Fishing

By George Storm



APARTMENTS FOR RENT

Unfurnished

2700 CONN. AVE.
OPPOSITE WARDMAN PARK HOTEL.
Only one left: 5 rooms, kitchen, bath; all outside rooms; newly decorated; Frigidaire; $125. Columbia 8106

Beacon Apartment
1801 Calvert St. N.W.
2 Rooms, Kitchen and Bath
Electric Refrigeration
Elevator and Cafe Service
Inspection Invited.
Resident Manager.

FOUR ROOMS, KITCHEN, RECEPTION hall and bath, with all outside rooms; every apartment newly decorated; unexcelled service, in a desirably located fireproof building. Resident manager on premises.
THE ARGONNE
16th and Columbia Rd. N.W.

THE WILSON
412 1st St. S.E.
Three-room kitchen and bath apartment.

2001 16th ST. N.W.
Exceptionally attractive apartments of three outside rooms, reception hall, bath and large kitchen. Reasonable rentals.

THE CAMBRIA-MAJESTIC
1326 EUCLID ST. N.W.
Three rooms, kitchen, reception hall and bath.

THE SUSQUEHANNA
1430 W St. N.W.
Four rooms, reception hall, kitchen, bath and small porch.

THE MONTANA
1726 M St. N.W.
Four rooms, reception hall, kitchen, pantry and bath; newly decorated.

THE IRVING-HOLMES
3020 Dent Place N.W.
(Just North of 30th and Q Sts. NW.)
Three and four rooms, kitchen, reception hall, bath and porch

C. A. SNOW CO.,
710 8th St. N.W.
Telephone Main 7562

HOUSES FOR RENT

Unfurnished

Houses—425 17th se.; 410 11th se.; 1613-17 Kraemer st. ne.; cheap. N. E. RYON CO., 1216 N. Y. ave. M. 4597.

FOR RENT—Chevy Chase, D. C., 6 rms., bath, detached brick bungalow; garage; near bus line; $60 mo.; 11 rms., 3 baths, detached brick; 2-car garage; overlooking Rock Creek Park; $113 mo. (only two left). Fulton R. Gordon, Continental Trust Bldg. Main 5231.

FOR RENT—5-rm. bungalows to 9-rms., detached homes; nearby Va. and Md., including Falls Church and McLean, $35 to $60 mo.; also Conduit road section, 9 rms., sleeping porch, bath; new; $45 mo. Fulton R. Gordon, Continental Trust Bldg. Main 5231.

FOR SALE OR RENT

148 11th se.—8-rm., b., br., h.-w. h., elec., gas; 30-ft. yard; alley; sacrifice on easy terms, or rent $39.50 month.
650 Newton st.; 3138, 3140 O st.—8-rm., b. flats; elec.; porches; bargain; easy terms; rentals, $36-$37.50 month each.
N. E. RYON CO., 1216 N. Y. ave. M. 4597.

OFFICE SPACE FOR RENT

DESK SPACE
With telephone service and experienced clerk to take messages.
Also mailing address.
Very Reasonable Rates
410 BOND BLDG.

HOUSES FOR SALE

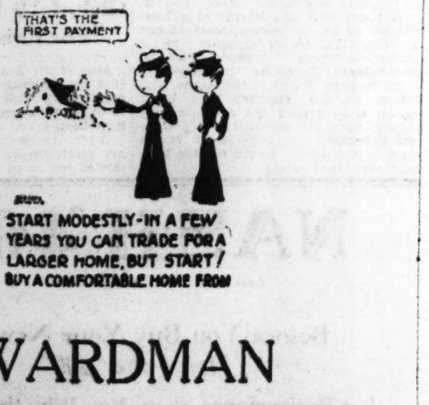
BEAUTIFUL East Capitol st.; nice, little home; 7 rooms, bath, porch; garage space; cellar; newly decorated; ground worth asking price; $6,500; $300 cash; this is a pickup. Main 7831.

2-FAMILY FLAT, separate entrances, cellar and heating plant; fine condition; modern; near 22d and R sts. nw.; reduced to $11,000, with $1,500 cash; worth around $13,000. Main 7831.

$8,950
OVERLOOKING SHERMAN CIRCLE
Large colonial brick home, 6 well-arranged rooms, tiled bath, large sleeping porch enclosed as room; breakfast porch screened and front porch full width of house; hardwood floors, hot-water heat, electric lights, two-car garage (heated). Deep lot and paved street and alley. This is an unusual opportunity and if you are looking for a home, don't fail to see this before buying.
PHONE SERVICE UNTIL 9 P. M.
C A F R I T Z
1018 14th st. Main 9080.

$7,950
OVERLOOKING BEAUTIFUL NATURAL PARK
Six room tapestry brick home; modern in every respect, with hardwood floors and beautiful oak woodwork, colonial beam ceiling in dining room, 3 large bedrooms, tiled bath with pedestal lavatory, enclosed breakfast and sleeping porches, concrete front porch, hot-water heat, electric lights. House in perfect condition, located in one of the prettiest spots in Washington. Owner will take very reasonable terms from a responsible purchaser.
PHONE SERVICE UNTIL 9 P. M.
C A F R I T Z
1018 14th st. Main 9080.

CHEVY CHASE BRICK
New, Detached
$17,500
2 Baths, 2-Car Garage
Located in the best section of Chevy Chase, just west of the Circle, on a 60-foot front, expertly landscaped lot. Large covered concrete veranda, full tiled baths, built-in fixtures; two-car detached brick garage; spacious living room, massive open fireplace, hardwood floors, hot-water heat, etc. We consider this the best buy on our lists.
J. E. DOUGLASS CO.,
REALTORS—BUILDERS.
1821 K St. N.W. Metropolitan 5678.
Evening Phone Service 7 to 9.



WARDMAN
SEE FAMOUS FORT STEVENS
Six rooms and bath semidetached brick houses. Built-in garage. Every convenience. $8,800 sold. To be there Out Georgia ave. to Tuckerman st., thence east one square to office. Open until 9 p. m.
WARDMAN
1437 K St. Main 3830.

HEADS GREAT BANK



JAMES B. BROWN,
who at 34 was the youngest national bank president in the United States, heads a merger of Louisville (Ky.) banks with combined capital surplus and deposits of approximately $75,000,000. He is owner of the Louisville Herald-Post.

Chicago Hotel Vault Looted by Four Bandits

Chicago, March 3 (U.P.).—Four bandits took possession of the Bradley Hotel while 250 guests slept, opened the outer vault and took valuables deposited for safekeeping.

They failed, however, to open the inner vault, which contained thousands of dollars' worth of jewelry. Four employes were forced to lie face down on the floor for twenty minutes.

REAL ESTATE LOANS

WE BUY first deeds of trust notes on vacant ground, building lots and acreage. Also buy second deeds of trust notes on improved property. Fulton R. Gordon, Continental Trust Bldg. Main 5231.

FIRST-TRUST LOANS, 3 to 5 years, upon improved real estate in Washington, near by Maryland and Virginia; also 10-year installment loans providing for cancellation of debt in case of borrower's death. 909 15th E. Quincy Smith, nc. Main 986.

PLENTY OF MONEY. QUICK ACTION
BRODIE & COLBERT
1702 Eye St. Realtors. Main 10109

QUICK MONEY
TO LEND 2D AND 3D TRUSTS $200-$4,000 —ON MD. and D. C. HOMES; 3 DAYS TO COMPLETE TRANSACTIONS; COURTEOUS SERVICE.
C. F. WARING
1418 F ST. NW. MAIN 9172.

MONEY TO LOAN

LOANS procured on automobiles quickly, confidentially and reasonably. See Harry Yaffy, 934 K st. nw.; Metropolitan 3049.

LOAN secured on autos and trucks; no indorsement; no delay; confidential. Mont 931 N. Y. ave. nw.; Franklin 6900.

LOANS and refinancing; money loaned on autos; everything confidential. For quick action see M. Berman, 913 N. Y. ave. nw.; Met. 2303.

STOREKEEPERS
IF YOU NEED MONEY
see us today. 24-hour service.
CAPITAL ADV. & FINANCE CO.
9th floor, Dist. Nat. Bank Bldg.

MONEY PROCURED ON AUTOS
NO RED TAPE; MONEY PROCURED IN 3 HOURS; STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL.
SEE MR. RUBIN
905 NEW YORK AVE. NAT. 2454

AUCTION SALES

PAWN BROKERS' BUSINESS FOR SALE
The undersigned will offer for sale at public auction to the highest bidder on TUESDAY, March 5, 1929, at 11 o'clock a. m., on the premises, No. 631 Church street, Norfolk, Va., the pawnbroker and mercantile business formerly conducted by the late Benjamin Spigel, consisting of a stock of merchandise and fixtures contained on said premises, as well as the interest of the estate of the said Benjamin Spigel, deceased, in a lot of unredeemed pledges. The aforementioned business, &c., will be sold for cash, or for part cash, and a reasonable credit will be given for the balance of the purchase price, provided a bond with good security will be given for such balance. Any further information relative to the above business may be obtained by communicating with Herman A. Sacks, 607 National Bank of Commerce Building, Norfolk, Va. JOSEPH SPIGEL and HERMAN A. SACKS, Executors of the estate of Benjamin Spigel, deceased.

TOURS

EUROPE BY MOTOR—$495
44-day De Luxe Private Motor Tour, England, Belgium, Holland, Germany, Switzerland and France.
On new luxurious S. S. Statendam. Sailing June 29.
Send for Booklet.
M. FERGUS PROCTOR,
Washington Representative.
Allen Tours, Inc.,
2415 20th st. nw.

HOUSES FOR SALE

New Detached Home
CHEVY CHASE, D. C.
$10,750
2-Car Garage—Large Lot
A delightful brand-new home with a full-width covered concrete front porch, in an exclusive environment and having a very pleasing and imposing exterior. There is a large reception hall with guest wardrobe closet and true colonial stairway, spacious living room with massive brick fireplace, model equipment in kitchen, including built-in cabinet and one-piece sink; three large bedrooms, full tiled bath with built-in tub and shower; floored attic, hot-water heat with jacket boiler, service toilet, etc. A real buy in a most splendid community of rapidly increasing value.
J. E. DOUGLASS CO.,
REALTORS—BUILDERS.
1621 K St. N.W. Metropolitan 5678.
Evening Phone Service 7 to 9.

THE LEGAL RECORD

SATURDAY, MARCH 2, 1929.
COURT OF APPEALS.

No session. Adjourned from day to day. Assignment for Tuesday, March 5:
No. 4837. Apfel vs. Mellon. Attys., West—Rover.
No. 4844. Maiatico vs. Mortgage Security Co. Attys., Cerceo—Ottenberg, Halper.
No. 4845. Lee vs. United States. Attys., O'Shea—Rover.
No. 4850. Yeager vs. United States. Attys., Simonton, Archer—Rover.
No. 4720. Bowman Co. vs. Commissioner of Internal Revenue. Attys., Gwinn—Scott Willebrandt, Charest, Carlos, Key.
No. 4724. Hazen vs. Mullen. Attys., Minor, Gatley, Drury, Arth—Wampler.
No. 4726. Martin vs. Morrison. Attys., Hardison—Imlay, Wainwright.
No. 4729. Beyer vs. Smith. Attys., Wright, Brehler.
No. 4731. Cook vs. Dougherty. Attys., Hearne, Lambert—Bride, Wahly.
No. 4733. Read vs. West. Attys., Pierce, Loughran—Patterson, Graves.

DISTRICT SUPREME COURT.

CIRCUIT COURT 1—Mr. Justice Wendell P. Stafford presiding; William W. Stickney, clerk.
No. 76803. Koppel Industrial Car & Equipment Co. vs. Orenstein & Koppel et al.; all proceedings stayed without bond until ten days after subsequent filing of mandate of Court of Appeals on special appeal. Pltf. attys., C. H. Butler, J. H. Kratz.
No. 76398. U. S. et rel William S. Ward vs. Civil Service Commission; continued to March 9. Atty., Marcus Borchardt.
No. 76384. Frederick J. Rice vs. John W. Oehmann; leave to amend prayers and amendment granted. Attys., Bell, Marshall—Rice & Cormody.
Assignment for Tuesday, March 5:
No. 329. Brandler vs. Pennsylvania Railroad Co. Attys., Kelly, Johnson—McKenney Flannery, Craighill.
No. 313. Corbin vs. Thompson. Attys., Conlan—Burkart & Quinn.
No. 295. Carsen vs. Refriger. Attys., Marshall, Flaherty—Newmyer, King, Wells.
No. 37853. Estate of Elizabeth ... Moore Attys., Thompson, Laskey—Kenyon & Macfarland, Williams.
No. 319. Ames vs. Real Estate Mortgage & Guaranty Co. Attys., Leahy—Donaldson Johnson, Weal.
No. 327. Graman vs. Roslyn Steel & Cement Co. Attys., Quigley, Hammer, Underwood—Horan, Jones.
No. 333. Hessick vs. Hopkins. Attys., Behrend—Burkart & Quinn.

CIRCUIT COURT 2—Mr. Justice William Hitz, presiding; Fred C. O'Connell, clerk.
No session. Adjourned from day to day. Assignment for Tuesday, March 5:
Estate of Alice Perrie Galloway. Attys., Horan, Jones, Guider, Phelan—Sheehy Faust & Wilson; Dutton, Sadler.

EQUITY COURT 1—Mr. Justice Jennings Bailey, presiding; Russell P. Belew, clerk.
No. 3791. Lunacy in re Mar. W. Williams; auditor's report ratified. Atty., D. N. Houston.
No. 6795. Lunacy in re Helen E. Coolidge; auditor's report ratified. Atty., D. N. Houston.
No. 47661. Joseph N. Ford et al. vs. Ethan A. O'Brien et al.; decree quieting title. Pltf. atty., C. B. Roman.
No. 49006. Agnes M. Ronayne vs. Andrew J. Gleeson et al.; Ralph A. Cusick and W. B. Glover appointed trustees to sell; bond, $6,000. Pltf. atty., Ralph A. Cusick.
No. 45847. Andrew W. Mellon vs. J. H. Harding et al.; order for transfer of and investment of fund. Attys., G. W. Dalsell—T. E. Hodgin.
No. 49041. In re Assignment of Red Top Cab Co.; assignee discharged. Attys., Peyser, Medlin & Peyser.
No. 48915. In re Dissolution of Wilcox, Hane & Co.; auditor's report confirmed; dissolution ordered; George F. Hane appointed receiver; bond, $15,000. Atty., Burkart & Quinn.
Assignment for Tuesday, March 5:
No. 49475. Sebastian vs. American Small Loan Co. Atty., Counsel.
Naturalization hearings.

EQUITY COURT 2—Mr. Justice Peyton Gordon, presiding; Harry B. Dertzbaugh, clerk.
No session. Adjourned from day to day.
No. 1909. Widening of Conduit Road. Attys., Pell, Hawken & Hazel.
No. 1891. Widening of C Street Northeast. Attys., Bell—Wilkes.
No. 1932. In re Highland Avenue. Attys., Bell—Heideman.
No. 1876. Widening of Reservoir Road. Attys., Bell—Sullivan.
No. 1920. Extension of Good Hope Road. Attys., Bell, Toomey & Toomey.
No. 122. Yates vs. Yates. Attys., Wendell—Bischoff.
No. 47282. American Security & Trust Co. vs. Washington Loan & Trust Co. Attys., McClue—Peter, Toomey & Toomey.

CRIMINAL COURT 1—Chief Justice Walter I. McCoy presiding; William S. Adkins, clerk.
No. 47865. U. S. vs. Lawrence E. Mitchell; grand larceny; plea guilty each two cases; referred.
No. 47869. U. S. vs. Clyde Brannon; housebreaking and larceny; plea not guilty each of two cases. Atty., Saul Lichtenberg.
No. 47871. U. S. vs. Lillie Palovis; grand larceny; plea not guilty. Atty., Denny Hughes.
No. 47875 et al. U. S. vs. Mason J. Hickerson, Robert L. Ludlow and John Cooper; housebreaking; plea not guilty in each of three cases. Attys., George S. Nathan, A. W. Scott, R. A. Hughes.
No. 47881. U. S. vs. Lynn Marshall Cook; Harrison act; plea not guilty. Atty., Frank J. Kelly.
No. 41525. U. S. vs. Enos B. Smith; vil. 47, penal code; plea not guilty. Atty., W. L. Houston.
No. 47791 et al. U. S. vs. William A. Wright; housebreaking and larceny; plea not guilty each case.
No. 47517. U. S. vs. Hattie Brooks; grand larceny; plea guilty withdrawn and plea not guilty entered.
No. 47493. U. S. vs. Ollie Walter Smalley; nonsupport; plea guilty; referred.
No. 47693. U. S. vs. John Jackson; joy riding; sentenced to jail for one year. Atty., David L. Riordan.
No. 47685. U. S. vs. Raymond Brown; housebreaking and larceny; placed on probation for two years.
No. 47687. U. S. vs. William P. Carnegy; grand larceny; sentenced to jail for one year.
No. 46953. U. S. vs. Edith M. Smith; grand larceny; placed on probation for two years. Atty., J. H. Burnett.
No. 47689. U. S. vs. Walter Davis and Monroe Warner; joy riding; each sentenced to jail for one year.
No. 47699. U. S. vs. John E. Lohr; joy riding; placed on probation for two years.
No. 47183. U. S. vs. John A. Mahoney et al; vio. 865 code; petition for admission to bail denied. Attys., James B. Archer, Harley Given.
No. 46515. U. S. vs. Loraine Horner and Vivian Tillman; forgery and uttering; sentence granted. Attys., Ring and Cobb for Tillman.
No. 76398. U. S. et rel William S. Ward vs. Civil Service Commission; continued to March 9. Atty., Marcus Borchardt.
No. 5638 (G. J.). U. S. vs. Donald E. Yonkers; joy riding; personal bond taken.
No. 47814. U. S. vs. Homer P. Sleigle; grand larceny, &c; personal bond taken.
No. 47778. U. S. vs. James S. Fowler; forgery and uttering; personal bond taken.
No. 47663. U. S. vs. Jane Venney; motion for new trial filed. Atty., Robert I. Miller. Assignment for Tuesday, March 5: Empanelling of petit jurors.

CRIMINAL COURT 2—Mr. Justice Frederick L. Siddons presiding; M. Lee Ashford, clerk.
No. 47862. U. S. vs. Charles Mason, &c.; joy riding; plea guilty; same in two other cases.
No. 47848. U. S. vs. Ezekiel Beverly; assault dangerous weapon; plea not guilty. Atty., H. F. Hawken.
No. 47872 et al. U. S. vs. Joseph A. Chase; assault dangerous weapon; plea not guilty each case. Atty., C. S. Williams.
No. 47874. U. S. vs. John R. Rutley and Eldridge Harry; housebreaking and larceny; plea not guilty. Attys., M. Grudd, H. F. Hawken.
No. 47878. U. S. vs. Frank Spears; grand larceny; plea guilty; referred.
No. 47880. U. S. vs. Henry Johnson, &c.; Harrison act; plea not guilty. Atty., James D. Cunningham.
No. 47838. U. S. vs. James Jolly; assault dangerous weapon; plea guilty.
No. 47840. U. S. vs. Harry Bush; assault dangerous weapon; plea not guilty. Atty., John H. Wilson.
No. 47808. U. S. vs. John Stevenson; joy riding; plea not guilty.
No. 47817. U. S. vs. Luther D. White; assault dangerous weapon; sentenced to penitentiary for one year and a day. Atty., G. B. Kinslow.
No. 47790. U. S. vs. Samuel Smith; housebreaking and larceny; sentenced to penitentiary for five years. Atty., J. C. Hayes.
No. 47804. U. S. vs. Joseph W. Craven; penitentiary for eight years. Attys., Pozzier housebreaking and larceny; sentenced to McNagara.
No. 47834. U. S. vs. Louis Brown; assault intent to rob, &c.; sentenced to penitentiary for seven years. Atty., James D. Cunningham.
No. 47832. U. S. vs. Edward Gravette; grand larceny &c.; continued for report from probation office. Atty., Franklin Yasinow.
No. 46426. U. S. vs. Arthur O. Hannon; grand larceny; placed on probation for three years. Atty., George E. Morell.
No. 47862. U. S. vs. Stephen G. Hoffman; sentenced to penitentiary for six years.
No. 47869. U. S. vs. Roscoe A. James; joy riding; placed on probation for two years. Atty., Louis B. Arnold.
No. 47836. U. S. vs. Louis Parker; assault dangerous weapon; sentenced to penitentiary for one year and a day. Atty., James D. Cunningham.
No. 47830. U. S. vs. Clara T. Payton, Alice Lewis and Lucinda L. Brown; grand larceny; placed on probation each for three years. Attys., O. E. C. Hayes, E. L. Marthill, Karl Kindelberger.
No. 47856. U. S. vs. George C. Rawlings; housebreaking and larceny; sentenced to penitentiary for eight years.
No. 47858. U. S. vs. Lee Yen, &c.; opium act; plea not guilty. Atty., John F. Leahy.
No. 45298. U. S. vs. Samuel M. Hamlett; larceny from United States.
No. 47742. U. S. vs. Merkle E. Becroft; nonsupport.
No. (C. J.) 5751. U. S. vs. John R. Chamberg; robbery.
Counts each above case nolle prossed.
Assignment for Tuesday, March 5.
U. S. vs. Walter Phillips. U. S. vs. Jesse Davis. U. S. vs. Charles Ramsdell. U. S. vs. James Summerville and James W. Chase. U. S. vs. Charles Chase. U. S. vs. Alpheo Goodwin. U. S. vs. Lafayette Martin. U. S. vs. William Clarke, Henry E. Hasty and Sylvester Pearson. U. S. vs. Robert Coleman. U. S. vs. Walter M. Collins. U. S. vs. Reginald M. Mann and Howard T. Ferguson.

LAWSUITS.

No. 76417. Andrea N. Assosi vs. D. C. Marble & Tile Co.; account, $4,149.25. Atty., N. H. Blueck.
No. 76418. Vito Cardinale vs. D. C. Marble & Tile Co.; account, $4,149.25. Atty., N. H. Blueck.
No. 76419. Mrs. Jane Kreh vs. Yellow Cab Co.; damages, $15,000. Attys., Welch, Daily & Welch.
No. 76420. Kate Ludwig vs. Yellow Cab Co.; damages, $15,000. Attys., Welch, Daily & Welch.
No. 76421. District of Columbia vs. Louis M. Johnston and Eagle Indemnity Co.; account bond, $1,276.75. Attys., Leckie, Cox & Sherier.
No. 76422. George P. Perram vs. The Moline Pressed Steel Co. et al.; damages, $25,000. Atty., A. G. Lambert.
No. 76423. The Shur Rel Manufacturing Co. vs. The Moline Pressed Steel Co.; breach of contract, $30,000. Attys., A. G. Lambert.

MECHANIC'S LIEN.

No. 12184. Carl W. Marpham vs. Junior Owens; 3010 Cleveland ave. nw.; $710.98.

EQUITY SUIT.

No. 49500. Aubrey Elaine Cope vs. Frank T. Cope et al.; absolute divorce. Atty., Raymond Neudecker.

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STATEMENT OF THE CONDITION OF
The Massachusetts Protective Association, Inc., of Worcester, Mass.
On the 31st day of December, 1928, as required under the District of Columbia Code, amended June 30, 1902, and August 18, 1911.
Capital stock paid up in cash... $500,000.00

ASSETS.

Cash in office	$19,378 78
Cash in bank	1,008,133.66
Real estate	397,871.24
Real estate mortgages (first lien)	237,487.50
Stocks and bonds (market value)	6,136,972.00
Premiums uncollected and in hands of agents	17,812.88
Interest due and accrued	102,047.50
All other assets	7,449.23
Total assets	$7,917,172.79

LIABILITIES.

Net unpaid claims	$2,308,521.90
Reserve as required by law	1,858,921.13
Salaries, rents, expenses, taxes, &c.	249,465 75
Commissions, brokerage, &c.	2,578.72
Capital stock	500,000.00
All other liabilities	1,392,854.09
Surplus over all liabilities	1,834,831.26
Total liabilities	$7,917,172 79

Character of business transacted during the year 1928: Health and accident insurance.
Losses sustained during the year 1928 ..... $5,266,678.81
Money received during the year 1928 ..... 8,437,812.02
Expended during the year 1928 ..... 7,760,467.65
CHARLES A. HARRINGTON, President.
LEMUEL G. HODGKINS, Secretary.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 8th day of February, 1929.
VIVIAN W. HEATH,
(Seal.) Notary Public.
(My commission expires April 9, 1931.)

Thralls & Thralls
General Agents
659-60 Earle Bldg.

STATEMENT OF THE CONDITION OF
The Massachusetts Protective Life Assurance Co. of Worcester, Mass.
On the 31st day of December, 1928, as required under the District of Columbia Code, amended June 30, 1902, and August 18, 1911.
Capital stock $300,000.00
Capital stock, paid up, in cash 300,000.00

ASSETS.

Cash in office	$1,284.44
Cash in bank	53,522.97
Real estate	42,249.21
Real estate mortgages (1st lien)	262,675.60
Stocks and bonds (book value)	1,117,309.79
Premiums uncollected and in hands of agents	169,703.27
Interest due and accrued	22,737.51
All other assets: Agents' balances	2,899.35
Policy loans	15,520.25
Total assets	$1,683,903.09

LIABILITIES.

Net unpaid claims	$16,000.00
Reserve as required by law	1,035,010.00
Salaries, rents, expenses, taxes &c.	28,896.92
Capital stock	300,000.00
All other liabilities: Surplus	320,196.17
Total liabilities	$1,683,903.09

Character of business transacted during the year 1928: Life, disability and double indemnity.
Amount of risk assumed during the year 1928 (in force Dec. 31, 1928) $20,765,355.00
Losses sustained during the year 1928 ..... 66,760.00
Money received during the year 1928 ..... 599,142.99
Expended during the year 1928 ..... 218,152.74
CHARLES A. HARRINGTON, President.
LEMUEL G. HODGKINS, Secretary.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 16th day of February, 1929.
VIVIAN W. HEATH,
(Seal.) Notary Public.
(My commission expires April 9, 1931.)

Thralls & Thralls
General Agents
659-60 Earle Bldg.

STATEMENT OF THE CONDITION OF THE
Dubuque Fire and Marine Insurance Co., of Illinois.
On the 31st day of December, 1928, as required under the District of Columbia Code, amended June 30, 1902, and August 18, 1911.
Capital stock $500,000 00
Capital stock, paid up, in cash 500,000.00

ASSETS.

Cash in office	$13,020 29
Cash in bank	189,065 9
Real estate	15,000.00
Real estate mortgages (first lien)	608,147.15
Stocks and bonds (market value)	3,869,159 50
Premiums uncollected and in hands of agents	422,498.58
Interest due and accrued	48,441.0
All other assets	4,747.20
Total assets	$5,368,572 71

LIABILITIES.

Net unpaid claims	$178,046.68
Reinsurance premiums	2,921,790 28
Salaries, rents, expenses, taxes, etc.	75,500.00
Commissions, brokerage, etc.	10,000.00
Capital stock	$900,000.00
All other liabilities	41,947 19
Total liabilities	$3,727,284.11

Character of business transacted during the year 1928: Fire.
Amount of risk assumed during the year 1928 ..... $441,947,412.00
Losses sustained during the year 1928 ..... 997,885 0
Money received during the year 1928 ..... 2,477,811.95
Expended during the year 1928 ..... 2,173,729 34
C. J. SCHRUP, President.
S. P. WEISER, Secretary.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 26th day of February, 1929.
(Seal.) JOS FHERBURGER.
Notary Public of Iowa, in and for Dubuque County.
My commission expires July 4, 1930.

STATEMENT OF THE CONDITION OF THE
Home Security Life Insurance Co. of Durham, N. C.
On the 31st day of December, 1928, as required under the District of Columbia Code amended June 30, 1902, and August 18, 1911.
Capital stock $100,000.00
Capital stock, paid up, in cash 100,000.00

ASSETS.

Cash in office	$17,124.70
Cash in bank	1,074.73
Building and loan	10,000.00
Real estate mortgages (first lien)	478,356.75
Stocks and bonds (market value)	6,400.00
Policy loans	443.83
Interest due and accrued	4,064.86
All other assets—premiums in arrears, less loading	4,762.85
Premium notes	9,250.00
Total assets	$537,877 72

LIABILITIES.

Net unpaid claims	$1,447.00
Reserve as required by law	383,041.00
Accrued taxes	4,150.00
Salaries, rents, expenses, taxes, &c.	750.00
Commissions, brokerage, &c.	7,136.00
Surplus	30,123.13
Capital stock	100,000 00
All other liabilities—special reserve	4,000.00
Premiums paid in advance	26,820.59
Total liabilities	$537,877 72

Character of business transacted during the year 1928: Industrial life and life and health.
A. M. MOIZE, President.
GEO. W. MUNFORD, Secretary.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 28th day of February, 1929.
(Seal.) H. S. SELVIN,
Notary Public
(My commission expires March 26, 1929.)
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MID-CITY JAM HOLDS TRAFFIC TO SNAIL PACE

Thousands of Autoists Try to Inspect Avenue on Eve of Inaugural.

STREET CARS HALTED; POLICE FORCE TAXED

Crowds of Visitors, Afoot, Enjoy Sunshiny Day in Carnival Mood.

With the city bedecked for the inauguration, residents and visitors to the Capital took a day off yesterday to come downtown and view the works.

All day long and far into the evening an endless caravan of automobiles trekked slowly up and down Pennsylvania avenue and adjoining thoroughfares, while throngs of pedestrians milled back and forth along the sidewalks.

A traffic jam that has seldom been equaled resulted, despite a concentration of policemen in the downtown section to facilitate the movement of vehicles. The machines moved with snail-like pace and stopped three and four times within a block.

Frequent reports were made of drivers creeping along at the rate of six blocks in 45 minutes. The automobiles were snarled at intersections and the trolley cars piled up in groups of five and six.

Taxi Drivers Cause Trouble.

The situation was aggravated further by numerous taxi drivers, who persisted in violating the Commissioners' order prohibiting hacks cruising on G and F streets between Ninth and Fifteenth streets without passengers.

These drivers were placed under arrest and booked at the Traffic Bureau and the First Precinct. Nearly all of the traffic arrests at these two places consisted of these offenders.

Many fenders were bumped and the patience of drivers and passengers was worn thin.

Mildred James, 14 years old, of 1447 V street southeast, and Helen Gausha, 17 years old, of 1225 W street southeast, were bruised when an automobile in which they were riding overturned in a collision with another machine on Nichols avenue at Good Hope road southeast. The girls were taken to Casualty Hospital for treatment.

Thomas L. Mayerhoofer, 19 years old, of 1461 Ridge place southeast, is said by police to have tried to avoid a collision with another machine and collided with the car in which the two girls were sitting.

Auto Strikes Boy on Cycle.

Henry Shugart, 18 years old, 1210 Sixth street northwest, was knocked from his bicycle by an automobile said to have been driven by Jesse Bassett, of 1810 East Capitol street, at the intersection of Third and M streets southwest. Shugart was treated at Providence Hospital and Bassett was arrested for driving while intoxicated.

Margaret Maron, 6 years old, 1104 Euclid street northwest, was thrown to the pavement by an automobile while she was crossing the street near her home. She was treated at Garfield Hospital for bruises. Matthew O'Brien, 60 years old, 1229 Euclid street northwest, was reported by police to have been the driver of the machine.

The sun had hardly broken over the horizon when this preinaugural activity on the part of motorists and pedestrians began. Each hour saw the streets becoming more congested, until the Avenue, from the Capitol to the White House, and the streets radiating to the parks all were blocked at frequent intervals.

Many out-of-town automobiles were among the steady flow of cars.

Hesse Utilizes All Police.

Maj. Edwin C. Hesse, superintendent of police, canceled all days off and leaves of absence and concentrated every possible policeman downtown. In some blocks there were as many as four policemen to direct the traffic. That there were no serious accidents and that the traffic got along as fast as it did was due in great part to these men.

Dramatic situations that were fraught with danger developed, though, during the afternoon, when fire engines were called out on small blazes downtown.

With sirens screeching, the fire apparatus zigzagged in and out of traffic, while policemen stood at their posts trying to clear passages. The fires proved to be nothing more than automobiles that had become overheated and burst into flames.

Many of the motorists extricated themselves from the traffic snarls as quickly as possible and headed their machines for Maryland and Virginia to take advantage of the sunshiny day in the hills of the nearby country. Their return later in the afternoon, however, slowed up traffic again.

Pedestrians Have Difficulties.

While the motorists were having their troubles, the pedestrians were having their own. They were jostled between blocks and held up at every intersection to let the automobiles pass.

A carnival atmosphere prevailed throughout the day—flags flapping in the wind and venders of souvenirs, balloons, toys and other gewgaws hawking their wares.

Mingling with the crowds were hundreds of Washington and imported detectives, who will make every effort to make Washington safe from pickpockets.

Finally, when the sun melted over the western rooftops, many turned homeward after a festive day, weary, but resolute to return today.

Man Hurt in Fall From Horse.

William Jenkins, 21 years old, of Silver Hill, Md., received a fracture of the when he was thrown from his horse shoulder blade yesterday afternoon while riding near his home. He was brought to Casualty Hospital and treated by Dr. Louis Jimal. His condition is not serious.

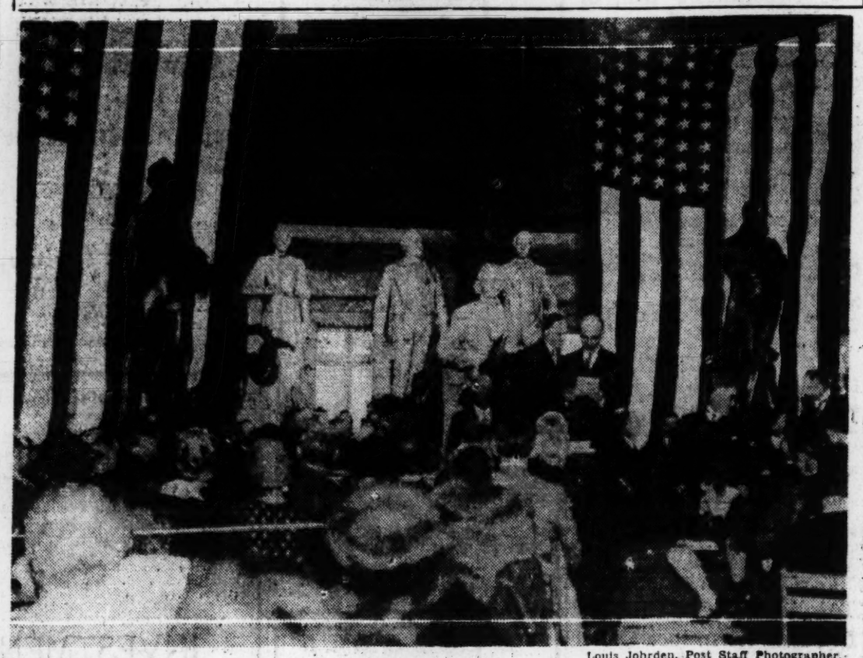
Dr. Niles Carpenter to Speak.

Dr. Niles Carpenter, director of the department of sociology at the University of Buffalo, will give an address on "Newer Movements in Social Welfare" at the monthly meeting March 11 of the Council of Social Agencies in the Y. W. C. A., Seventeenth and K streets northwest.

Workers School Study Class.

The Workers School will hold its weekly economics study class tomorrow night at 8:15 o'clock at 817 Thirteenth street northwest.

STATUES TO KENTUCKIANS UNVEILED AT CAPITOL



Louis Johrden, Post Staff Photographer.

The State of Kentucky honored two of its favorite sons yesterday when statues to Henry Clay and Dr. Ephraim McDowell were unveiled in Statutory Hall at the Capitol. Hon. H. D. Kincheloe is shown presiding at the ceremonies.

SUSPENDED CAPTAIN TO GIVE HIS VERSION

Burlingame, Police Official Accused by Palmist, Will Be Heard Tomorrow.

WOMAN'S KIN MAY TALK

Capt. Guy E. Burlingame, suspended commander of the Second Police Precinct, is expected to take the stand in his own defense tomorrow morning at 10 o'clock, at the resumption of his trial on charges of conduct unbecoming an officer, before a special police trial board in the Sixth Precinct Police Station.

It is also expected that two sisters of Mrs. Helen F. Blalock, Seventh street palmist and accuser of Capt. Burlingame, would be called to testify in Burlingame's defense by his chief counsel, William E. Leahy.

With the resumption of the trial tomorrow, following its postponement from Friday on account of the inauguration, it is expected that another galaxy of character witnesses will be called by Leahy.

One of Mrs. Blalock's sisters, who herself is a palmist, with quarters on Seventh street, has been the recipient of several anonymous messages warning her not to appear at the trial to damage the story told against Burlingame by her sister, it has been ascertained. Regardless of the threat to "cut your tongue out" if she did appear, Leahy, it was learned, intends to summon her for the defense if she can aid Capt. Burlingame in any way, it was learned.

Ministerial Alliance To Meet Here Tonight

The National Interdenominational Ministerial Alliance will hold its third annual convocation here, beginning tonight. The session will continue through Friday.

Forum discussion will feature the sessions. The subjects and dates are: "The Church and Interracial Good Will," Tuesday; "The Church and Education," Wednesday; "The Church and Economics," Thursday, and "The Church and Labor," Friday.

Windows Cracked By Airplane Bombs

Capitol and Other Buildings Suffer as Aerial Photos Are Being Made.

Bombs released from an airplane last night during the taking of an aerial photograph of inauguration preparations cracked windows in the Capitol and windows in buildings and houses in the vicinity of the Hill.

A check late last night showed that a window in the south corridor of the Senate wing of the Capitol was cracked and an indirect lighting glass in the ceiling of the Supreme Court was broken.

Four windows were broken in the Bliss Building, at 35 B street northwest, and transoms were broken in buildings at 102 First street northwest and 103 Pennsylvania avenue northwest.

The bombs were released from a plane operated by John D. Corkville. The photographs were taken by Capt. Albert W. Stevens. The photographs were sent over the country via telephoto.

Concert at Rialto Wins Big Applause

Several Hundred Inaugural Visitors Crowd Theater to Hear Program.

Several hundred inaugural visitors jammed the Rialto Theater last night to attend the special concert arranged by the inaugural committee.

That the audience thoroughly appreciated the entertainment was evidenced by the applause which greeted each act. S. L. Rothafel, widely known to radio audiences as "Roxy" and Miss Eleanor Painter, well-known Washington soprano, were particularly liked. The Republican Glee Club, of Columbus, Ohio, the chorus of the Hamilton Club, of Chicago, and the Medli Oratio Chanters, of Topeka, Kans., were others who shared in the applause. An illustrated lecture by Colfax Long, dealing with Washington scenes, also was appreciated.

For the benefit of those who were not able to attend the concert last night, a repetition of the program will be rendered tonight. Miss Hazel Arth and Miss Sylvia Lent will be additional entertainers on the program.

Don't discard old clothing! Turn it into cash—and quickly—with a Post Classified Advertisement under the heading of "Miscellaneous for Sale."

Whiting Phones German Official

Secretary of Commerce Talks to Labor Chief as Fair Opens at Leipzig.

Speaking over the radio telephone yesterday, Secretary of Commerce Whiting, in his quarters at the Mayflower Hotel, exchanged greetings with Herr Rudolph Wissel, German minister of labor, the occasion being the opening of the Leipzig trade fair at Leipzig, Germany. The two officials of the two nations were introduced by Herr Frederich Wilhelm von Prittwitz, German Ambassador to the United States.

"I am especially pleased that the latest marvel of modern science affords me the opportunity of talking to you today, in view of the ever-strengthening commercial and financial bonds which unite Germany and the United States," said Secretary Whiting. "While, to a certain extent, our two countries are rivals in international trade, this rivalry is of a friendly nature."

"I thank you, Mr. Secretary, for the kind words which you have spoken to me on this occasion, the opening of Leipzig trade fair," Minister Wissel replied. "Like you, I too, welcome the facilitation of the intimate understanding between the United States and Germany, which the development of the telephone has made possible, and I hope that it will help continually to strengthen the relations between these two countries."

Barber Kills Self By Dose of Poison

Dies in Hospital After He Swallows Deadly Fluid; Reason Is Mystrey.

Leonard Vito, 30 years old, of 139 Heckman street southeast, a barber, died yesterday morning at Providence Hospital shortly after he had become violently ill at breakfast with his family at his home, where, police say, he committed suicide by swallowing poison.

According to police, he swallowed the poison on the second floor of his home, went down stairs to breakfast, and returned to his room after starting to cough violently. His mother, Mrs. Ellena Vito, became alarmed and sent him to Providence Hospital with his father, Dominic Vito, police report. No despondency or financial difficulties were apparent, police said.

He is survived by his parents and four brothers, John, Frank, Parker and James Vito, and three sisters, Anna, Lena and Theresa Vito. Coroner J. Ramsay Nevitt yesterday issued a certicate of death by suicide.

Marshals' Association To Convene Tomorrow

The United States Marshals Association will hold its fourth annual convention tomorrow at the Willard Hotel. About 30 marshals, representing 20 States, are expected to attend.

The convention will open at 10 o'clock, with United States Marshal Edgar C. Snyder, president of the association, calling the delegates to order. Then at 2 o'clock tomorrow afternoon the marshals will walk upon the new Attorney General, W. D. Mitchell, and at 7:30 o'clock they will reassemble at the hotel for the annual banquet.

Representative's Auto Is Reported Stolen

A sedan automobile bearing a congressional license tag entitling the automobile to admittance to the restricted Capitol Grounds, was stolen yesterday from its parking place on the Capitol Plaza from Representative Edward M. Beers, of YPennsylvania, he reported yesterday to police.

The theft occurred between 10 o'clock in the morning and 2 o'clock in the afternoon, police said.

PRESIDENT IS SILENT ON RETIREMENT BILL

Federal Employes Worried Measure Will Die if He Fails to Sign Today.

INCREASES ANNUITY SUM

Federal employes were in a fever of suspense last night over the Dale-Lehlbach bill to liberalize the civil service retirement bill. Unless President Coolidge signs the bill today it will be lost.

Last week it was indicated that President Coolidge would sign the bill despite the fact that he had opposed it. What puzzles the Government workers is the President's failure to take action since that time.

The bill, which affects 400,000 employes, increases the maximum retirement annuity from $1,000 to $1,200, permits optional retirement after 30 years' service and permits employes to retire two years earlier than at present.

When the House passed the bill, Representative Woodrum (Democrat), of Virginia, charged that the House leaders had only let the bill come up because they knew that President Coolidge would pocket veto it.

A few days later, however, it was announced at the White House that the President had made up his mind to sign the bill on the ground that he did not want to go against the judgment of Congress.

The bill passed the Senate at the last session and would have passed the House at that time if it had not been blocked by the leaders. When it did finally come up ten days ago, it was passed without a dissenting vote.

Madonna Painting Given Catholic U.

Canvas by De Henwood, Called the "Queen of All Saints," Notable Group.

A recent addition to the collection of Madonnas at the Shrine of the Immaculate Conception, on the Catholic University Campus, is the painting entitled "Queen of All Saints," representing the Mother of Christ surrounded by a galaxy of saints, the most prominent being those who were especially devoted to her in life, Saints Francis of Assisi, Dominic, Bernard, Joan of Arc and Margaret.

As representatives of the poets, sculptors and painters whose works have been inspired by her life and name — Dante, Michaelangelo and Raphael, have been included in the group.

The picture is 20 feet long, 10 feet high and is the work of Frederic De Henwood, formerly of Paris, where he was an exhibitor in the Salon, but now of this city.

Hyattsville Man Held On Charge of Murder

Joseph Young, colored, of Hyattsville, Md., was arrested yesterday by police of the Fourth precinct and charged with the murder of Nathan Garnett, colored, 28 years old, of 948 Lettie street southeast, whom police allege he shot through the breast early yesterday morning at 1109 Delaware avenue southwest.

Garnett was taken to Emergency Hospital, where he died at 4:30 o'clock yesterday morning. Police arrested Young at his home, where he confessed firing the shot and fleeing from the scene, police said. They believe the shooting arose over a dice game, they reported. Coroner J. Ramsey Nevitt will hold an inquest Tuesday.

Blanton Will Retire Today After Burlingame Expose

Fiery Texan, Defeated at Polls, to Quit House and Take Up Law Practice With Sons in Home Town; Says He Will Return in Two Years.

The Texas Flame goes out at the Capitol today, but probably not for long.

Representative Thomas L. Blanton, the famed fiery Democrat from the Lone Star State, makes his exit, along with a score or more of other lame ducks. His return from political exile he has set for two years hence.

He goes back to Abilene to form a law practice with his two sons, an imposing array of official scalps hanging from his belt and a few lacerated ones behind him.

It had been predicted that the Texan would make a "blazing exit," and he has. In bringing to issue the charges of Mrs. Helen Blalock, the palmist, against Capt. Guy E. Burlingame, he has precipitated one of the most sensational police trials in the city's history.

At the last session, his great show was the Staples case, wherein he acted as counsel for an accused policeman, Orville Staples. He lost that one. How he will make out in the Burlingame case remains to be seen.

The most celebrated victory achieved by the Texan was in the case of former Commissioner Frederick A. Fenning, whom he forced out of office after sensational hearings at the Capitol.

One of the most peculiar characteristics of Blanton was that, while he devoted much of his time to lambasting other officials, he himself has been extremely sensitive about criticism. He has been known to write an editor a column or more in protest against a lone paragraph in that editor's paper.

There are some here who hate him, others who admire him, and a great many more who have always regarded him as a good entertainer.

KENTUCKY UNVEILS BRONZE FIGURES OF TWO FAMOUS SONS

Statues of Henry Clay and Dr. McDowell Formally Given to Nation.

IMPRESSIVE SERVICE MARKS PRESENTATION

Granddaughters of the Donor Pull Cords; Hall Jammed by Spectators.

The statues of two famous Kentuckians—Henry Clay and Dr. Ephraim McDowell—took their place beside those of 54 other American immortals at impressive unveiling ceremonies yesterday afternoon at the Capitol in Statuary Hall, the Nation's hall of fame.

The small chamber in the Capitol where the House of Representatives met many years ago was jammed to capacity with Kentucky notables as the flag-draped statues in bronze were unveiled by the Misses Anne and Nancy Burnham, granddaughters of Isaac W. Bernheim, retired capitalist, of Louisville, who gave the statue to the State.

Hundreds of inaugural visitors who attempted to jam their way into Statuary Hall during the ceremonies were turned away by Capitol guards.

McVey Makes Address.

In the absence of Gov. Flem D. Sampson of Kentucky, who was unable to come to Washington, the principal dedicatory address was made by Dr. Frank L. McVey, president of the University of Kentucky.

Senators Frederic M. Sackett and Alben W. Barkley, and Representatives Virgil Chapman and Ralph Gilbert, of Kentucky, dedicators of the statues, extolled the greatness of Clay and Dr. McDowell in addresses which reviewed the lives of the two men.

Both Clay, a leader and statesman and Dr. McDowell, characterized by modern men of medicine and surgery as "the father of the beneficient science in surgery," were born in Virginia, but both later became pioneers of the new State of Kentucky.

Following the invocation by the Rev. James Shera Montgomery, chaplain of the House of Representatives, Mrs. D. H. Kincheloe, wife of Representative Kincheloe, of Kentucky, who presided, sang a solo, accompanied by the United States Army Band. The Rev. Harvey Baker Smith, pastor of the Columbia Heights Christian Church, a Kentuckian, rendered the benediction.

Daughters Sponsor Event.

The program was sponsored by the Misses Laura Louise Barkley, daughter of Senator Barkley; Miss Gene Kincheloe, daughter of Representative Kincheloe; Miss Nancy Helm Moore, daughter of Representative Moore; Miss Susannah Madison Langley, daughter of Representative Katherine W. Langley; Miss Louise Ware, daughter of Representative Orie S. Ware; Miss Gail Richardson, of Louisville, and Miss Agnes Fitzhugh Shapter, of Danville, Ky.

The statues were executed by Charles H. Nelhaus, noted sculptor, who has executed six other statues now in the Nation's hall of fame. The statues of Clay and Dr. McDowell were chosen as Kentucky's contribution to the already crowded Statuary Hall by a commission of which Dr. McVey was chairman.

John Coolidge Spends Night at Mayflower

John Coolidge, son of the retiring President, passed up the opportunity to sleep at the White House last night, the last of his parents' tenure. Instead he remained at the Mayflower Hotel, where the staff of Gov. John H. Trumbull of Connecticut occupies quarters.

Young Coolidge, in addition to being engaged to the governor's daughter, Miss Florence Trumbull, is also a major on the governor's staff and will take part in the inauguration in that capacity.

Missing Brooklyn Girl Is Found Here

Society Student at Seminary, Object of Search, Came to Capital on Visit.

Miss Geraldine Jessica Horn, 16-year-old society girl, of Brooklyn, N. Y., who has been missing since her disappearance February 18 from the fashionable Linden Hall Seminary at Lititz, Pa., was located here yesterday and immediately returned to her home in company with her mother, Mrs. Fred Horn, Brooklyn social leader, and an uncle, whose name was not divulged, according to the Woman's Bureau of the District police.

The schoolgirl, who is believed to have left school because of her parents' refusal to permit her to come home, was found visiting with a young girl friend in the home of Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Fielding H. Garrison, at 1533 Ogden street northwest, according to police.

Col. Garrison refused to discuss the affair last night, telling newspaper men, "I have not the time to discuss the visit of a little girl in my home."

Miss Horn's disappearance was not generally known until Saturday, when her parents appealed to the police at Lancaster, Pa., to institute a Nation-wide search for her. Miss Horn disappeared from the school during a basket ball game, which was attended by students and faculty, and her disappearance was not noted for several hours.

Capital Man Arrested As Intoxicated Driver

Joseph McDonald, of Washington, was arrested on Baltimore pike late yesterday afternoon by Maryland State Policeman C. R. Blizzard, charged with driving while intoxicated. Taken before Justice of the Peace E. E. Hatch at Rockville, he was ordered to appear for trial this morning in police court. His bond was fixed at $1,000.

McDonald, according to Blizzard, was driving in such a manner that hundreds of automobiles, moving along the pike toward Washington, were tied up for almost an hour.

Woman, 61, Injured in Fall.

Mrs. Nasha Dasout, 61 years old, of 2 G street northwest, was seriously injured last night when she fell down a flight of stairs in the home of Elias Souri, at 1125 East Capitol street. The injured woman was taken to Casualty Hospital, where she was treated by Dr. Louis Jimal for a fracture of the skull and lacerations to the head and body.

THE NEW WEEK'S BILLS

PALACE

"DESERT NIGHTS." Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer production, starring John Gilbert, supported by Mary Nolan and Ernest Torrence. Directed by William Nigh. Reviewed Saturday night.

By NELSON B. BELL.

Everybody but John Gilbert gets awfully thirsty in this one. Mr. Gilbert, refreshed possibly by memories of earlier pictures in which Greta Garbo played opposite, proves to be a bit of a camel and by dint of shrewd planning and a wealth of bubbling laughter—maybe that was it—succeeds in trekking a pair of diamond thieves around a wide circle in the burning sands of Africa back to the scene of their crime and the waiting constabulary, there to send the bogus nobleman, impersonated by Ernest Torrence, to the bastile and his equally counterfeit daughter, bitterly delineated by Mary Nolan, to a presumably happy future as his own bride. Added up, it does not make sense, what with practically no motivation, no definitely defined purpose and precious little of anything that could be called acting, but the crowds seem to revel in the spectacle of suffering under a blistering sun and Mr. Gilbert's immunity to drought, so what of it?

The desert scenes are exceedingly well simulated, but I have as yet detected no valid reason for Mr. Gilbert's having fallen in love with Miss Nolan. She did him dirt at every turn. So did Steve, for that matter, but to the best of my recollection Mr. Gilbert did not fall in love with Mr. Torrence, despite the comparable provocation. Perhaps it was the gray stubble that grew on Mr. Terrence's chin, thus establishing him as a brigand, while Miss Nolan remained a white-henna blonde throughout.

Speaking of Miss Nolan, I am rapidly becoming convinced that better casting could not be done than to put her in these parts of hard, cynical, disillusioned, world-weary young women such as she has been playing of late. She does them ample justice, being a personable creature and lending them all the fragile warmth of chiseled granite.

The "Carnival Cocktail" stage revue devised by Charles A. Niggemeyer could not have been better suited to the purposes of the current week had it been written to order. It is wholly in the spirit of boom-boom and whoopee, beginning with a row of cocktail glasses filled with very potent stimulant, progressing through a ballyhoo delivered with appropriate gusto and getting, finally, to the enlivening business of introducing Joe Besser, comedian; Moore and Pal, comedy gymnasts; Charles Marsh, the barker and a singer, too; Ethel Dallon, a charming soprano; Frances Wills, the greatest little acrobatic dancer—or possibly it is contortionistic—of the season, and the nimble Foster girls, not forgetting Wesley Eddy and the Palace Syncopators, who turn in two corking numbers, the second, "If I Had You," sung by Mr. Eddy.

A fashion reel, ranging from bathing suits to evening robes, proves Miss America the best dressed woman in the world and Fox Movietone and M-G-M newsreels help you catch up on your current events. Orchestra prelude and organ recessional keep the temperature up.

METROPOLITAN

"WEARY RIVER." First National picture, with sound, songs and dialogue, starring Richard Barthelmess, supported by Betty Compson, under Frank Lloyd's direction. Reviewed Saturday night by Mary Porter Russell.

There is a certain amount of nervous strain incident to hearing a movie star speak for the first time, particularly if he belongs to one's choicest group of favorites. The preliminary silent sequences of his voice debut vehicle comprise a period to be sat through with tense impatience; then, when the arrival of speech is sensed, one holds one's breath, in readiness to release it a moment later in a sigh of relief, or of disappointment, as the case may be. No signs of the latter variety should be forthcoming at the Metropolitan Theater this week. Richard Barthelmess can talk (and he can also sing—maybe) with ease and effectiveness.

Four times does the boy convict and ex-convict, Jerry Larrabee, sing the theme song, "Weary River," during each showing of the film which bears its name, and four times does Mr. Barthelmess, who enacts the role, appear to be the owner of the voice. If there be truth in the current rumor that this is one of those cases where appearances are deceitful, then the job of synchronization is as nearly perfect as could be found, and there still is due Mr. Barthelmess credit for the depth of feeling displayed in the pictorial aspects of the song's rendition.

The power of music to work miracles with the soul of man is a subject of infinite possibilities. As one watches Jerry singing to the inmates of his abode or directing the prison orchestra for their benefit, then glances back at the rows of hardened faces that are, for the moment, not so hard, the urge is felt to go in for prison reform, on the platform of a violin for every criminal.

But it is with the regeneration of Jerry only that the picture is concerned. Jerry who came into Lannering Prison an embittered, rebellious breaker of the law and went out of it, redeemed through music and the sympathetic understanding of his warden, though too sensitive to stand the taunts of a heartless world until bolstered up by the love of the girl who had shared his darker days and had been redeemed, with him, through listening in at the other end of the radio.

Betty Compson is, of course, the girl. It is the identical role she has played since her return to the screen several months ago, but if you are not too easily bored by repetition, you will once more enjoy her fascinating study of a woman who has sinned but wants to be good, and who loves, for want of a better phrase than her own descriptive term, like "nobody's business."

The gangsters, the detectives and the underworld cabarets are also types that you have seen before, but the warden stands out a new and lovable figure; too idealistic, perhaps, to be true to life, but an inspiring picture of the warden that might be. He is finely interpreted by William Holden, who follows Miss Compton in the supporting cast.

Two Vitaphone short subjects add their frivolity to the newsreel in completion of the bill. They are Jim and Betty Morgan in "Songs as You Like Them" (emphasis being on the quotation marks), and Jack Goldie in a bit of ridiculous clowning, including an imitation of an operatic soprano.

LITTLE THEATER

The Little Theater this week continues the presentation of its reopening bill, which has as its major attraction, "Behind the German Lines," the official record of the Central Powers' activities during the Great War.

The complementary features include "Killing the Killer," a novel fight to the death; "The Great Gulch Mystery" and "The Tragedy of a Morphine Fiend," a serious drama that has become a great comedy.

EARLE

"REDSKIN." Paramount sound and color production, starring Richard Dix, supported by Tully Marshall and Gladys Belmont. Directed by Victor Schertzinger. Reviewed Saturday afternoon.

The degree to which color can be made to dominate both action and sound on the screen is impressively demonstrated in this latest of the Richard Dix vehicles. "Redskin" is a picture evidently made with an eye single to pictorial effect, let plot, characterization and audible commotions fall where they may.

Filmed throughout its length in Technicolor, with the exception of a few comparatively short sequences, this subject does rather more than full justice to the majestic beauties of the Navajo and Pueblo country of the great Southwest. In fact, I should say that, if anything, it attempts to flatter nature by making the picturesque grandeurs of the Enchanted Mesa more gorgeously beautiful than they actually are. In place of the sun-baked and desolate Indian villages that I remember, we have here a spectacle of flashing color, alive with adventure and fragrant with romance. The spectator is conspicuously the gainer in the matter of entertainment.

The narrative unfolded amid all this rioting splendor diffuses itself all over the place. Thematically, the story pursues at least three divergent interests any one of which would have been adequate to give substance to a direct, dramatic and interesting tale. First to be encountered is the clash between the white race and the Indians; next, the racial antipathy between the Navajos and the Pueblos, and finally an old-time, melodramatic scramble for priority in filing a priceless oil claim that brings riches to the Redskin of the title, wins him the daughter of the enemy tribe and brings peace to all who have participated in the ramifications of a three-ply photoplay.

Dix does much better with the title role than Gladys Belmont manages to do with the part of Corn Blossom, the girl who furnishes the only inspiration in his life. Neither fails to lapse occasionally from the rigid demands of complete conviction. Tully Marshall is infinitely best of the supporting cast, although Jane Novak, Lawrence Steers and Noble Johnson are by no means negligible. Many genuine tribesmen take part in numerous scenes and their rug weaving, tribal ceremonies and other activities contribute a fascinating element of novelty to the action.

The synchronized score by J. S. Zamecnik is excellent, save for the thoroughly jarring interpolation of a cultivated soprano voice singing the theme song where the theme song has no business being sung.

Two Vitaphone short subjects are among the auxiliaries—Dave Dreyer, song writer, and Nora Schiller in a group of Dreyer compositions, and Eddie Lambert, a nut comedian-singer-pianist-monologist, in a lot of sheer but clever nonsense. The newsreel and a splendid overture, "Indian Fantasy," during which the "Indian Love Call," from "Rose Marie," recorded by Kreisler, is introduced, complete the program save for a trailer on "Stark Mad," which is an act in itself. N. B. B.

COLUMBIA

"THE DOCTOR'S SECRET." Paramount all-talking picture, from the play, "Half an Hour," by Sir James M. Barrie. Directed by William C. DeMille. Cast headed by Ruth Chatterton, H. B. Warner, Robert Edeson and John Loder. Reviewed Sunday afternoon by C. Ransom.

Feeling their way gingerly upward from mammy songs, flattish comedies and police mysteries, the talkies come at last to Barrie. "Half an Hour," as screened at least, is not typical Barrie, to be sure. It is sardonic rather than whimsical; disheartening, even cruel, instead of genial. But the keen dramatic zest, the insight, the delicate phrasing of the Scottish genius are perceptible enough. The talkies have embraced Barrie triumphantly. It would be interesting to know with what ardor the playwright returns the caress.

This picture may well stir the pride of those who have consistently upheld the artistic possibilities of the vocal shadows. Flaws may be found in the screening, no doubt, but the film can not be said to fall short of genuine drama. With players of the finest caliber, with sound reproduction that makes even emotional whispering clearly audible, and with many of the technical advantages of the silent movies still available, the success of this venture carries a very real threat and foreboding to the future of the fleshly stage.

Most of Barrie's plays are built about some central thought of subtle and widespread meaning. If there is such a significance in "Half an Hour" it seems to have been screened out in "The Doctor's Secret."

Lady Lillian, English aristocrat, has married a man of wealth but of cruder breeding, who rules her with a cruel and jealous humor. At his challenge she decides to go away with the man she loves, and leaves her jewels and a note in the drawer of a desk. Her lover is killed by accident as they are about to leave, and a doctor finds her in his room. Being penniless, she returns to her husband's home, where the doctor appears as a dinner guest. Her courageous carrying through in this situation is what lends a peculiar tensity to the final action.

Ruth Chatterton's performance is fine and finished, as would be expected. H. B. Warner's portrait of the coldly sardonic husband will add to his reputation. Robert Edeson is the doctor, John Loder the lover.

There is time for several supplementary subjects, among which the Fox Movietone News and an Aesop's Fable cartoon are the most enjoyable. Jack Pepper, who lately trod the boards of a local theater in person, now appears as one of those masters of ceremony in a Movietone revue, introducing several entertainers, including the ever-likeable Frances White. Movietone also brings on Jan Garber's jazz band, which is a pity, if the reviewer may merely note his personal grief. Once the Columbia was a haven of refuge from jazz outfits. Sound devices have destroyed that safety.

FOX

"NEW YEAR'S EVE." Fox synchronized production featuring Mary Astor, Earle Foxe and Charles Morton. Directed by Henry Lehrman. Reviewed Sunday afternoon.

This is not quite so jolly as you might suspect from the title. The customary revelry has been left out and in its place we have the somber spectacle of a penniless young woman attempting to devise means of providing a belated Christmas for a small invalid brother who has been given to understand that Santa Claus is on his way, having merely been delayed in finding the correct address. Her early inspirations extend no further than standing on street corners in a snowstorm, where she is accosted by two philandering and obviously solvent young men. One proves to be the owner of an ornate gambling establishment; the other one of his patrons. From the latter, as a reward for returning a lost wallet, she is the recipient of a $100 bill, on which he scribbles the words "good luck." The bill, a moment later, is deftly plucked from the young woman's pocket in a toy shop, and she is threatened with ouster proceedings by her landlady, who has paid C. O. D.'s to the tune of $57 on the telephonic assurance that Mary Astor had come into funds.

It is in such fashion that we all get to the gambling house conducted by Earle Foxe in time to see Miss Astor apply for a job, Charles Morton recognize the century note placed on the gaming table by Arthur Stone, who had stolen it, Mr. Stone plug Mr. Foxe with a revolver of large caliber and Miss Astor rescue Mr. Morton from being "taken for a ride" by Mr. Foxe's bloodthirsty and competent playmates.

Except for the fact that I resent the frequent introduction of the sickroom pathos in the midst of such pleasant murders, I should say that the whole thing is pretty well done, assuming, of course, that you care for that sort of opera. The principals offer intelligent portrayals, even if the situations in which they find themselves do at times slightly wrench the credulity.

The stage portion of the bill is in the nature of a field day for Johnny Marvin, musical comedy, vaudeville and recording artist. Mr. Marvin twangs a guitar, twiddles a tarapatch and plays a saw by way of accompanying himself in a group of excellent songs and eventually calls in brother Frank, who adds no little to the subsequent bursts of melody.

Betsy Rees comes next, I should say, with a none too easy broken rhythm dance, executed on her toes, and is followed by Ruth Hamilton, the blonde clown; the Spedie Boys, three precision tap dancers; Sully and Gomaly, eccentric dancers and gymnasts, and the well-drilled Foxettes.

The stage presentation is unfolded under the genial guidance of Bert Frohman, a laughing and loquacious young master of ceremonies, who has not yet heard about brevity's being the soul of wit.

The Fox Movietone News and overture consisting of a new march composed by Leon Brusiloff, in honor of Herbert Hoover, seemed to complete the performance I attended despite the fact that Miss Muriel La France, Washington's favorite coloratura, was billed. N. B. B.

PRESIDENT

"THE BIRTH OF A RACE." A Reneo Co. production, directed by John W. Noble and filled by Perdinand Phinney Earle. Reviewed Saturday night by W. A. Whitney.

A fragmentary ethnological study of the human race and its eternal struggle for life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness is here portrayed. From the story of Adam (Charter B. Harkness) and Eve (Doris Dorfscher) in that tropical jungle popularly known as the Garden of Eden, this pictorial history progresses to the story of Noah (Charles Graham) and the Ark which is followed by a more or less detailed account of Moses (Harry Semmels) from his infantile escapade in the bullrushes to his leading the Israelites across the Red Sea.

From this point the story takes a broad jump to about the year 25 A. D. when it shows the story of Christ (Philip Van Loon) from the Sermon on the Mount to His trial and Crucifixion. Almost 1,500 years elapse and Columbus (Chester Rice) receives assistance from the King and Queen of Spain leading to the subsequent discovery of America.

Two hundred more years fly by and Paul Revere (Harold Jones), the Battle of Lexington and Concord, and the signing of the Declaration of Independence, with John Hancock (Olaf Skavlin) officiating, are seen. The next step is the proclamation of emancipation and the death of the Great Liberator, Abraham Lincoln (Richard Lee). And to close, there are a few seemingly actual and allegorical shots of the World War.

While possessing all the potentialities of a stupendous production, this photoplay can not be said technically to realize fully this desideratum. At times the action is severely handicapped by the obvious presence of a director, the scenes of semidarkness and night are all too dark and vague for the proper appreciation of the action, the mob scenes—and the whole picture is one mob shot after another—are too stiffly acted, and the individual characters oftentimes portray their roles with too much affectation.

For subsidiaries two travelogues of a Canadian origin are offered, the first, "Skyland by Horse," a tourist trek through the Canadian Rockies; the second, "Around the World."

Girl of 19 Is Treated For Poison at Hospital

Miss Ruth Burnell, 19 years old, of 1916 Seventeenth street northwest, was treated at Emergency Hospital yesterday for poisoning, said by police to have been taken at her home.

After treatment, physicians decided her condition was not serious and permitted her to go home.

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1789 INAUGURAL EDITION 1929

The Washington Post.

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THE WASHINGTON POST INAUGURAL EDITION: MONDAY, MARCH 4, 1929.

1789 The STORY OF OUR PRESIDENTS AS TOLD BY INAUGURATION DAYS FOR 140 YEARS 1929

TRIUMPH MARKS GLORIOUS NATION BORN IN TRAVAIL

Government Endures Without Interruption For Nearly a Century and a Half, Sustaining Constitution Undefiled.

TWENTY-NINE MEN HAVE BEEN CHIEF EXECUTIVES SINCE ESTABLISHMENT

Contested Election of Rutherford B. Hayes in 1877 Threatened Country With Second Civil Conflict, But Sober Thought of Leaders Prevented.

By GEORGE ROTHWELL BROWN.

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One hundred and forty years of political struggle crowned by triumphant success in Government for the people and by the people, is the span which measures today the wondrous story of the United States of America.

Born in 1789 in travail, the present Government has endured without interruption, challenged, but never successfully, for nearly a century and a half, weathering the storms of foreign and domestic wars, and, in the face of innumerable difficulties that "tried men's souls," sustaining the Constitution unbroken and undefiled.

Each four years, as under the Constitution a President has taken the oath of office as Chief Magistrate of the Nation, the people have paused in their daily affairs of life to look back upon a record of accomplishment steadily enhanced as fresh strength and new inspirations developed in them from the trials and tribulations with which they were called upon to cope. Today an unusually significant milestone is reached—the 140th anniversary.

Twenty-nine Men Have Held Post.

Twenty-nine men have held the Presidency since George Washington took the oath of office on April 30, 1789, of whom six, John Tyler, in 1841; Millard Fillmore, in 1850; Andrew Johnson, in 1865; Chester A. Arthur, in 1881; Theodore Roosevelt, in 1901, and Calvin Coolidge, in 1923, succeeded to the office through the death of their predecessors, without the slightest disturbance or political controversy of any kind, and this when similar events in other lands had precipitated political rebellions and bloody revolutions. Of these Presidents only two, Roosevelt and Coolidge, were reelected to the high office to which they were first called by an act of Providence.

Three American Presidents, Abraham Lincoln, in 1865; James A. Garfield, in 1881, and William McKinley, in 1901, were assassinated, all by shooting; but these stupendous tragedies, however heartbreaking they were, did not serve to shake for a moment the strong foundations of the Republic.

Once, in 1877, the contested election between Rutherford B. Hayes and Samuel J. Tilden, threatened the Nation with a second civil war, but the sober thought of the leaders of both the major political parties prevailed, and in the face of great provocation the party which believed it had been wrongfully deprived of the victory it had won at the polls accepted the result determined upon by an extraconstitutional body, and patriotically supported the candidate of the opposition who was seated in the Presidential chair by the narrow margin of but one vote in the electoral college. No finer tribute has ever been paid to the Government founded by Washington, Hamilton, Madison, Jefferson, Adams and the other patriots of the Revolution. Their work was well done, and endures.

Hoover's Is 42d Administration.

Herbert Hoover thus comes to the Presidency today the Chief Magistrate of a united people who have been tried in the fire and not found wanting, to take into his experienced and well-trained hands a Government firm and stabilized. He will be the thirtieth man to serve as President, but since Grover Cleveland, in 1893, became President for a second time after an intervening administration of four years, Mr. Hoover is by correct calculation the thirty-first President of the United States. There have been in all 41 administrations; his will add one more to the number that began with Washington's first administration in 1789, and ends today with Coolidge's second.

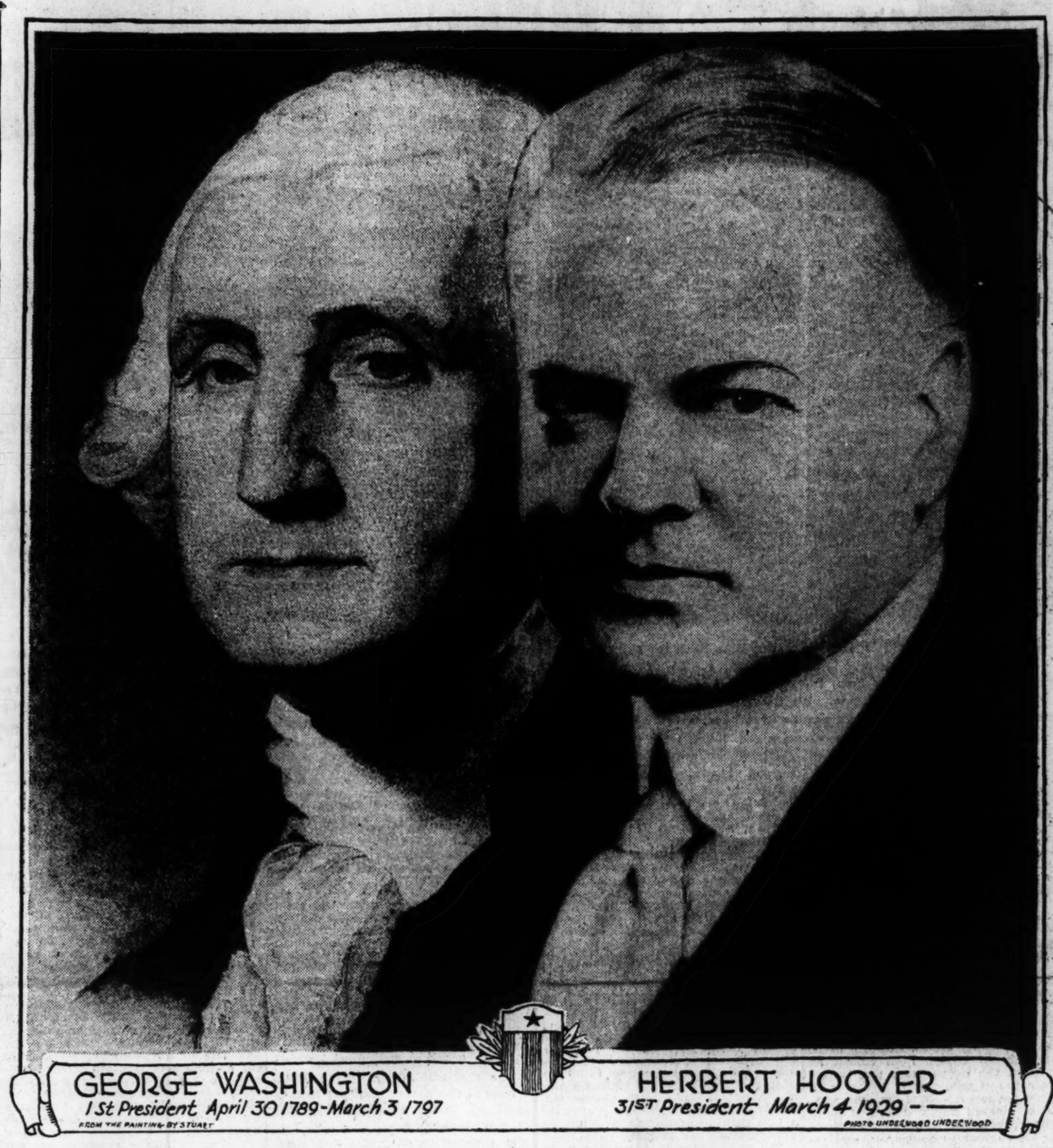
The convention which met at Philadelphia, and over which George Washington presided, for the purpose of forming a more perfect union, that the fruits of the victory of the War of 1776 might be preserved, on September 17, 1787, reported to the old Continental Congress, then sitting in New York, the present Constitution of the United States, since repeatedly amended, but still the fundamental law of the land, under which Herbert Hoover takes office today.

The Continental Congress, on September 28 of the same year, submitted the new Constitution to the legislatures of the several States, and then began a bitter struggle for and against its adoption, with its fate for months hanging in the balance. The approval of nine States was necessary for its ratification, and July 2, 1788, the Congress was notified that a sufficient number of States had ratified it, and that the machinery of the new Government was at last in motion.

Argued Over Spoils of Victory.

Two months dragged by while the Continental Congress, in the last session of that body ever held, argued over the spoils of victory. Various cities desired to become the Capital of the new United States, and New York, where the Congress was then sitting, was finally agreed upon as a temporary compromise. The various States, meanwhile, were making preparations for the election of electors of President and Vice President, and of Senators and Representatives in Congress, under the proposed Government.

Finally, on September 13, 1788, after a long delay, Congress adopted the following order: "Resolved, That the first Wednesday in January next be the day for appointing electors in the several States, which, before the said day, shall have ratified the said Constitution; that the first Wednesday in February next be the day for the electors to assemble in their respective States, and vote for a President; and that the first Wednesday in March next be the time, and the present seat of Congress the place for commencing the proceedings under the said Constitution."



GEORGE WASHINGTON
1 St President April 30 1789-March 3 1797
FROM THE PAINTING BY STUART

HERBERT HOOVER
31ST President March 4 1929 - ——
PHOTO UNDERWOOD UNDERWOOD

Date Is Without Significance.

It so happened that the first Wednesday in March, 1789, fell upon the fourth day of that month, and thus arbitrarily, and without any significance, historical or otherwise, the Fourth of March became Inauguration Day, and has continued so ever since, although numerous unsuccessful efforts have been made at various times to change it.

However, it so happened, that the first President himself was not inaugurated on the Fourth of March. The new Congress—under the present Constitution—could not shake off the curse of procrastination which had plagued and bedeviled the old Continental Congress. On Wednesday, March 4, neither the Senate nor the House of Representatives could muster a quorum, and so could not organize. Only thirteen members of the House answered to their names.

Letters were sent to absentee Senators and Members urging them to appear to attend to their official duties, and this appeal not fetching them in sufficient numbers, another letter was sent out, the two Houses meanwhile meeting and adjourning from day to day, unable to transact any business.

It was not until April 1 that the House finally managed to count a quorum and organize, electing Frederick A. Muhlenberg, of Pennsylvania, Speaker, and John Beckley, of Virginia, Clerk.

More Than Month Needed for Quorum.

The Senate managed to obtain a quorum on the sixth of April, more than a month after the appointed day, and thereupon elected John Langdon, of New Hampshire, President Pro Tempore, and Samuel A. Otis, of Massachusetts, Secretary. On the same day a joint session of the two Houses was held in the Senate chamber, when the electoral votes were opened and counted, and it was ascertained that the choice for President and Vice President had fallen upon George Washington, of Virginia, and John Adams, of Massachusetts, Washington receiving all the electoral votes, 69; and John Adams, 34, with 35 scattered. The States which voted were New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Connecticut, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, South Carolina and Georgia.

At this time Massachusetts, Pennsylvania and Virginia were the most populous States, each having 10 electoral votes; and New York, now the most powerful State politically in the Union, then ranked fourth, but did not vote in this election, and neither did Rhode Island nor North Carolina.

Washington and Adams being formally notified journeyed to New York, and, on the balcony of Federal Hall, the former took the oath as first President of the United States, on April 30, 1789, and not on March 4.

Not all of our other Presidents, however—exclusive even of those succeeding to the office through death—have taken the oath upon the day originally selected, as will be disclosed in the narrative that follows. In some years the 4th of March has fallen upon Sunday, and the inauguration has been postponed until the following day. In one instance, at a time of unparalleled crisis, a President was sworn into office secretly on the 3d of March, and the anomaly was presented of there being in effect two Presidents actually in office at the same time.

Our Presidents have been inaugurated in peace and in war; some have taken the oath of office at a time when Washington was an armed camp, and some have been obliged to steal secretly into the Capital under cover of darkness, to thwart the designs of plotters against their lives.

Of the men who have held the high office of President all save Washington and Adams have been inaugurated in Washington, and from Jefferson to Hoover, all have taken the oath of office at the Capitol, save only those who succeeded to the office through death; and James Monroe, who took the oath at the building at the southeast corner of First and A streets northeast, in which Congress was temporarily sitting in 1817, after the burning of the Capitol by the British in 1814.

George Washington was inaugurated the first time in New York, and the second time in Philadelphia, in which city John Adams was also inaugurated as the second President of the United States. Thomas Jefferson was the first President to be inaugurated in the new Capital on the shores of the Potomac, but Washington did not live to see that culmination of his dreams. One Vice President took the oath before a United States Consul, while in a foreign land.

Six Presidents Died in Office.

Six Presidents, William Henry Harrison, in 1841; Zachary Taylor, in 1850; Abraham Lincoln, in 1865; James A. Garfield, in 1881; William McKinley, in 1901, and Warren G. Harding, in 1923, died in office. Of all the Presidents only one, Woodrow Wilson, is buried at the Capital City of the Republic. With the inauguration today of Mr. Hoover there will be but two living former Presidents, Chief Justice William H. Taft and Calvin Coolidge.

At the time of Washington's first inauguration the Supreme Court, created by the Constitution, had not been appointed, and the oath of office was administered to him by Chancellor Livingston, of New York, while on the occasion of his second inauguration, which took place in the hall of the Senate chamber in Philadelphia, the oath was administered by Associate Justice William Cushing, of the United States Supreme Court, in the absence of Chief Justice John Jay, who was on his mission to England.

The oath was administered to John Adams, in the hall of the House of Representatives, Philadelphia, by Chief Justice Oliver Ellsworth. The oath has been administered to all other Presidents, save those succeeding to the office by the death of their predecessors, by the Chief Justice of the United States.

The reason why so few Chief Justices have participated in the various inaugural ceremonies is to be found in the extraordinary length of service on the Supreme Court bench of John Marshall and Roger B. Taney.

Marshall Administered Many Oaths.

John Marshall administered the oath twice to Thomas Jefferson, twice to James Madison, twice to James Monroe, to John Quincy Adams, and twice to Andrew Jackson, officiating from March 4, 1801, to March 4, 1833, over a period of 32 years. The oath was administered by Chief Justice Taney to Martin Van Buren, William Henry Harrison, James K. Polk, Zachary Taylor, Franklin Pierce, James Buchanan and Abraham Lincoln, in 1861. His participation in inaugural ceremonies covered a period of 24 years.

Salmon P. Chase, who succeeded Taney as Chief Justice, administered the oath to Lincoln in 1865; to Andrew Johnson, at the old Kirkwood House, in Washington, and twice to Ulysses S. Grant, in 1869 and in 1873. He was succeeded as Chief Justice by Morrison R. Waite, who administered the oath at the Capitol to Presidents Hayes, Garfield and Grover Cleveland, in 1885.

Then came another Chief Justice, the venerable Melville W. Fuller, who officiated at the inaugurations of Benjamin Harrison, Grover Cleveland in 1893, William McKinley in 1897 and 1901; Theodore Roosevelt and William Howard Taft, Chief Justice Edward D. White administered the oath to Presidents Wilson and Harding, and Chief Justice Taft, the only President to attain that high office after retiring from the Presidency, to President Coolidge. While we have had 31 Presidents, we have had but nine Chief Justices of the Supreme Court, whose members are appointed for life.

HERBERT HOOVER BECOMES LEADER OF UNITED PEOPLE

Chief Justice Taft, One of Two Living Former Presidents, to Administer the Oath to Latest Incumbent in Office.

ADMINISTRATION FORTY-SECOND SINCE ONE BEGUN BY WASHINGTON IN 1789

Unusually Significant Milestone—The 140th Anniversary—Is Reached in Experiment in Government for the People and by the People.

The weather on inauguration day has been fair more often than otherwise. This was the case with both the inaugurations of Washington and that of John Adams. The Washington sun smiled twice on Jefferson, and on both occasions on Madison also. Monroe was the first President to be inaugurated out of doors in Washington, at the old brick Capitol, at First and A streets northeast, in 1817, the weather being fine, but the meteorological conditions were unfavorable on March 4, 1821, and he took the oath then in the old hall of the House of Representatives of the present Capitol, now Statuary Hall. The following inauguration day, March 4, 1825, the weather again was disagreeable, and John Q. Adams took the oath in the hall of the House.

The weather was fair on the 4th of March, 1829, in which year Andrew Jackson established the custom, since followed invariably, weather conditions permitting, of our Presidents being inaugurated on a platform erected for the occasion on the east central portico of the Capitol, in order that the masses of the people might witness the ceremonies. At his second inauguration, the weather being very bad, with a deep snow on the ground, Jackson was inaugurated in the House of Representatives. Van Buren resumed the custom of an out-of-door inauguration on March 4, 1837, and William Henry Harrison followed it, and was inaugurated on the east portico of the Capitol, although the day was raw and cold, and he wore no overcoat.

Grant's Days Marked by Cold and Rain.

President Polk was inaugurated at the east portico, out of doors, in a pouring rain, March 4, 1845, and Zachary Taylor swore his fealty to the Constitution at the same place, although it was a cloudy, disagreeable day, while Franklin Pierce, in 1853, adhered to the custom and delivered his inaugural address from the eastern portico of the Capitol in a snowstorm. There also James Buchanan was inaugurated, March 4, 1857, the weather being fine.

Lincoln's first inauguration day, March 4, 1861, was cloudy in the morning, the sun coming out, however, by noon, and he was inaugurated at the east portico, and also the second time, in 1865, although it had rained all that morning, and the people stood ankle deep in the mud that then covered the Capitol plaza, to hear the immortal words of the second inaugural. Well worth it!

Grant was inaugurated the first time, in 1869, in a downpour of rain, at the east portico, and fared little better in 1873, when he took the oath in the face of a piercing wind which seemed to make the temperature of 11 degrees above zero even more devastating than it was. The weather was fair when Hayes was formally inaugurated, Monday, March 5, 1877, after he had secretly taken the oath two days earlier, on the third, while snow lay deep on the ground on the morning of March 4, 1881, when James A. Garfield looked out of his hotel window. However, the sun came smiling out by 11 o'clock. The worst Inauguration Day in some respects was that of William Howard Taft, in 1909, who took the oath in the Senate chamber. It was characterized by a blizzard of such severity that Washington was cut off from the outside world, with railroad trains stalled and telegraph wires down, so that the afternoon newspapers of the country of March 4 could not print the news of the inauguration because they could not get it, but the cold was even more severe and the blizzard more disagreeable when Cleveland was inaugurated for the second time in 1893.

Wanted to Avoid Sundays.

One reason why Inauguration Day in 1789 was fixed for the first Wednesday in March was that that date was the fourth, and it was calculated that Sunday would fall infrequently on the 4th of March.

The 4th of March occurred on a Sunday for the first time in 1821, and Monroe was inaugurated, in the old hall of the House of Representatives, on Monday, March 5. It fell again on Sunday in 1849, and Zachary Taylor was inaugurated on the following day. Once again, in 1877, it fell on a Sunday, and the period being so critical, Rutherford B. Hayes was sworn in twice, once secretly at the White House, on March 3, and again publicly at the Capitol on Monday, the 5th. For the fourth and last time it fell on a Sunday in 1917, Woodrow Wilson being publicly inaugurated on Monday, after taking the oath in private at the Capitol on Sunday. Only once has the fact of the inauguration falling upon a Sunday caused widespread national uneasiness.

In all there have been 35 Inauguration Days—not counting the Presidents who succeeded to the Presidency through death. The date has fallen seven times on Saturday, six times on Monday and Thursday, five times on Wednesday, four times on Sunday and Friday and only three times on Tuesday. Mr. Hoover's inauguration today will enable Monday to tie Saturday's record. All those who were inaugurated on Friday were unlucky in that they had but one term—John Quincy Adams, Franklin Pierce, James A. Garfield and Warren G. Harding, Garfield being assassinated a few months after his term began, and Harding dying in office.

NATION'S LOVE SHOWN WASHINGTON ON TRIP TO FIRST INAUGURAL

GENERAL CHEERED BY CROWDS ALONG NEW YORK ROUTE

First President Left Mount Vernon Two Days After Being Told of Election.

ALEXANDRIA MAYOR HAILED OLD NEIGHBOR

Receptions Given Him at Georgetown, Baltimore and Philadelphia.

The inauguration of George Washington as the first President of the United States in itself constitutes an historical event of transcendent importance. For the first time the dream of the founders of a free and independent Nation had come true. The perils that had beset the sister States in the stormy days when the Constitution was being debated from one end of the land to the other had been overcome, and the Union was an accomplished fact.

Nothing now remained but to install the Federal officers in the positions of public trust to which a grateful people had elevated them. That Washington was the choice of all for the Chief Magistracy there was no doubt. The newly elected members of the new Senate and House of Representatives, by stagecoach and on horseback, by barge and ferry laboriously took their way to New York, where the first Congress of the United States was to assemble. Painfully and slowly they traversed the weary miles which many of them had traveled before as officers or soldiers in the Revolution. Their first duty was to determine the outcome of the first election by counting the electoral vote. Let us see, from a contemporary witness, how this was accomplished. The following is the account in the New York Daily Gazette, of April 7, 1789, from whose time-stained pages, in the rare-book division of the Library of Congress, it is taken:

NEW YORK, APRIL 7.

Yesterday the two houses met in the Senate Room, and opened the ballots for President and Vice President, Mr. Langdon being chosen president of the Senate on this occasion; when Gen. Washington was found to have been unanimously chosen President, and John Adams, Esq., Vice President, by a plurality amounting to 34. Charles Thomson, Esq., was appointed to inform the President, of this event; and Mr. Bowen, the Vice President. Those gentlemen will accordingly set off this day for these purposes.

Whereupon off posts the venerable Charles Thomson, secretary of Congress, then in his sixtieth year, for Mount Vernon, to notify the Father of His Country that an appreciative and devoted people had called him from the retirement in private life which he had sought when he had laid down his sword. It was a journey that might appall a younger man today, for the way was long, the roads wretched beyond description, and the accommodations of a character to tax the strongest.

An Appropriate Messenger.

Thomson, a native of Ireland, had been called "the Sam Adams of Philadelphia, the life of the cause of liberty." Born in Ireland, November 29, 1729, he had come to America at the age of 11, and devoted his life to the cause of American independence. He was secretary of the Continental Congress throughout its existence, from 1774 to 1788, and was the friend of Franklin, Adams, Washington, and all the patriots of the Revolution. No more appropriate messenger could have been chosen.

Arriving at Mount Vernon after a journey of a week, he was warmly welcomed, and Washington presented to him, as the secretary of Congress, his acceptance of the Presidency in writing, and addressed to John Langdon, of New Hampshire, President Pro Tempore of the Senate:

Mount Vernon, April 14, 1789.

Sir:

I had the honor to receive your official communication by the hand of Mr. Secretary Thomson about 1 o'clock this day.

Having concluded to obey the important and flattering call of my Country, and having been impressed with an idea of the expediency of my being with Congress at as early a period as possible, I propose to commence my journey on Thursday morning, which will be the day after tomorrow.

I have the honor to be,
With sentiments of esteem,
Sir,
Your most obed't serv't,
G. WASHINGTON.

The Hon'ble,
John Langdon, Esq.

Upon the appointed day, Thursday, April 16, 1789, at the age of 57, Washington set out upon the long and tiresome journey to New York, riding in his private coach. He was accompanied by Secretary Thomson, but Mrs. Washington did not go with them to see her husband take the oath of office.

Welcomed in Alexandria.

At Alexandria he met with the first of what became a notable series of welcomes extended by the officials and citizens of every considerable place through which he passed. These were his own friends and neighbors. The following address was delivered by Dennis Ramsay, Mayor of Alexandria, on behalf of the citizens of the town:

To George Washington, Esquire, President of the United States, &c., &c.

Again your country demands your care. Obedient to its wishes, unmindful of your own ease, we see you again relinquishing the bliss of retirement; and this too, at a period of life, when nature itself seems to authorize a preference of repose!

Not to extol your glory as a soldier. Not to pour forth our gratitude for past services; not to acknowledge the justice of the unexampled honor which has been conferred upon you, by the spontaneous and unanimous suffrage of three millions of Freemen, in your election to the Supreme Magistracy—Not to admire the patriotism which directs your conduct, do your Neighbors and Friends now address you—Themes less splendid, but more endearing, impress our minds.—The first and best of citizens must leave us! Our Aged must lose their Ornament! Our Youth their Model! Our agriculture its Improver! Our Commerce its Friend! Our infant Academy its Patron! Our Poor their Benefactor! and the interior Navigation of the Potomack, an event replete with the most extensive utility, already, by your unremitted exertions, brought into partial use—its Institutor and Promoter!

Farewell!—Go; and make a grateful people happy; a people who will be doubly grateful, when they contemplate this recent sacrifice for their interest.

To that Being, who maketh and unmaketh at his will we commend you; and, after the accomplishment of the arduous business to which you are called, may He restore to us again the best of Men, and the most beloved Fellow Citizen.

In behalf of the People of Alexandria, DENNIS RAMSAY, Mayor.
April 16, 1789.

Washington's Response.

Washington, deeply affected by the parting, made the following reply, the account being taken from The Daily Advertiser, of New York, of Thursday, April 30, 1789:

To the Mayor, Corporation, and Citizens of Alexandria.

Gentlemen:

Although I ought not conceal, yet I can not describe the painful emotions which I felt in being called upon to determine whether I would accept, or refuse, the Presidency of the United States.

The unanimity in the choice—the opinion of my Friends communicated from different parts of Europe, as well as of America—the apparent wish of those who were not entirely satisfied with the Constitution in its present form, and an ardent desire, on my own part, to be instrumental in conciliating the good will of my Countrymen towards each other, have induced an acceptance. Those who know me best (and you, my Fellow-Citizens, are, from your situation, in that number) know better than any others, my love of retirement is so great, that no earthly consideration, short of a conviction of duty, could have prevailed upon me to depart from my resolution "never more to take any share in transactions of a public nature."

For, at my age, and in my circumstances, what possible advantage could I propose to myself, from embarking again on the tempestuous and uncertain ocean of public life?

I do not feel myself under the necessity of making public declarations, in order to convince you, Gentlemen, of my attachment to yourselves, and regard for your interests. The whole tenor of my life has been open to your inspection; and my past actions, rather than my present declarations, must be the pledge of my future conduct.

"From an Aching Heart."

In the mean time, I thank you most sincerely for the expressions of kindness contained in your valedictory address. It is true, just after having bade adieu to my domestic connexions, this tender proof of your friendship is but too well calculated still further to awaken my sensibility, and increase my regret, at parting from the enjoyments of private life.

All that now remains for me, is to commit myself and you to the protection of that Beneficent Being, who on a former occasion, hath happily brought us together, after a long and distressing separation. Perhaps the same gracious Providence will again indulge us with the same heart-felt felicity. But words, my Fellow-Citizens, fail me. Unutterable sensations must then be left to more expressive silence, while, from an aching heart, I bid you, all my affectionate Friends, and kind Neighbors farewell!

G. WASHINGTON.

Washington, now fully launched upon his triumphal procession, then proceeded to Georgetown, crossing the river by ferry, and Rock Creek by the ford beneath what is now the P Street Bridge, and thence proceeding by post road along the route of what is now Florida avenue to the Eastern Branch at Bladensburg, and so on to Baltimore. But let us examine the contemporary account. The pages of history are turned backward, and we read the report as it was written, and published on Tuesday, April 21, 1789, in the Maryland Journal and Baltimore Advertiser:

Baltimore, April 21.—Extract of a letter from George-Town, dated April 17, 1789.

"Yesterday passed through this Town, on his Way to New-York, his Excellency GENERAL WASHINGTON, accompanied by the Honourable Charles Thomson, Esq: Secretary to Congress....The former of these Personages, goes to fill the Seat of President to the United States of America...the last Distinction, which a grateful People can bestow, or a Life spent with unexampled Honour and Applause, can deserve.

"To this illustrous Appointment, he was unanimously called by the Voice of his Country....The Annals of History, furnish nothing so singular in its Nature, or so eminently glorious. Heroes and Legislators may have enjoyed the Confidence of a Majority of their Countrymen: but none but WASHINGTON ever unanimously pleased as the former, or was unanimously chosen for the latter.——Whilst this very singular Event displays to the astonished World, an Empire of dissimilar Climes, Products, and Interests, listening to the simple and enlightened Voice of Reason; it on the other Hand exhibits to Mankind, a Character in its Nature so very perfect, that for its Improvements, nothing can be added.——

"From Alexandria to George-Town, he was attended by a voluntary Company of private Gentlemen...Neighbours, Friends and Children of the Man, who had saved their Country and them. ...Impelled by Gratitude alone, and not moving, servile, at the Injunction of Command, they chose this Method to manifest their Affection for him, without whom, Freedom had been nothing but a Name. An attendant Corps, collected together by such Motives, does more Honour to a Man, than all the Triumphs which Rome ever beheld: and the Person so honoured, is more illustrious, than any Monarch on the Globe.

"The Gentlemen of George Town, emulous to display their Patriotism, and to evince their Attachment for the first Character in America, respectfully received him at the Banks of the Potowmack, and set out to escort him, until they should meet the Gentlemen from Baltimore.

"May this virtuous and truly great Man, thus in Safety be conducted to the Place of his Destination; and may Heaven, Auspicious to his declining Years, kindly smooth over the Thorns of Legislation...avert from his Administration the Tumults of popular Discord...and cause the same Sun which hath diffused around the Meridian of his Life so much Splendour, finally to go down on his latter End in Peace."

Crowd at Baltimore.

The President of the United States arrived in this place on his way to Congress, on Friday afternoon, the 17th instant, with Charles Thomson, Esq: and Colonel Humphries. This great Man was met some Miles from Town, by a large Body of respectable Citizens on Horseback, and conducted, under a Discharge of Cannon, to Mr. Grant's Tavern, through Crowds of admiring Spectators. At Six o'Clock, a Committee chosen in consequence of a late notification to adjust the Preliminaries for his Reception, waited upon him with an Address, which, with his Answer, we are happy to be able to give to the Public. A great number of the Citizens were presented to him, and very graciously received. Having arrived too late for a Public Dinner, he accepted an Invitation to Supper, from which he retired a little after Ten o'Clock. The next morning he was in his carriage at Half past Five o'Clock, when he left Town, under a Discharge of Cannon, and attended as on his Entrance, by a Body of the Citizens on Horseback. These Gentlemen accompanied him Seven Miles, when alighting from his Carriage, he would not permit them to proceed any further; but took leave of them, after thanking them in an affectionate and obliging Manner for their Politeness. We shall only add on this Occasion, that those who had often seen him before, and those who never had, were equally anxious to see him. Such is the rare Impression excited by his uncommon Character and Virtues.

Confidence Is Expressed.

From the same paper we obtain the following welcome, and the response of the President-elect:

ADDRESS TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

Sir: We feel the honor you have this day conferred on the town of Baltimore, favoring it with your presence, infinitely heightened and enhanced by the desirable event which has produced it. Happy to behold your elevation, permit us to reassure you of our purest love and affection.

In considering the occasion that has once more drawn you from scenes of domestic ease and private tranquility, our thoughts naturally turn on the situation of our country, previous to the expedient of the late general convention. When you became a member of that body which framed our new and excellent Constitution, you dissipated the fears of good men, who dreaded the disunion of the States, and the loss of our liberties in the death of our enfeebled and expiring confederation: And now, sir, by accepting the high authorities of President of the United States of America you teach us to expect every blessing that can result from the wisest recommendations to Congress, and the most prudent and judicious exercise of those authorities; thus relieving us in the one instance, from the most gloomy apprehensions, as when, in a different capacity, you recrossed the Delaware; and in the other, opening to our view the most animating prospects, as when you captured Cornwallis.

But is is from the tenor of your whole life, and your uniform and upwright political principles and conduct that we receive the fullest assurance that our hopes will be realized. Believing that a faithful performance of public engagements is essential to the prosperity of a people, and their implicit reliance on the promises of government, to its stability, we recollect with pleasure your well known sentiments on this subject, and have no doubt but the other branches of Congress will concur with you in placing public credit on the most solid foundation. We have also every reason to conclude, that under the administration of a Washington, the useful and ingenious arts of peace, the agriculture, commerce, and manufactures of the United States, will be duly favored and improved, as being far more certain sources of national wealth than the richest mines, and surer means to promote the felicity of a people, than the most successful wars. Thus, sir, we behold a new era springing out of our independence, and a field displayed where your talents for governing will not be obscured by the splendors of the greatest military exploits. We behold, too, an extraordinary thing in the annals of mankind; a free and enlightened people, choosing, by a free election, without one dissenting voice, the late commander in chief of their armies, to watch over and guard their civil rights and privileges.

We sincerely pray that you may long enjoy your present health, and the citizens of the United States have frequent opportunities to testify their veneration of your virtues, by continuing you through many successive elections to the first station of human honor and dignity. In these expressions of our affection and attachment, we are sensible we do not speak the wishes of a town only, but the united feeling of a whole people.

In behalf of the citizens of Baltimore, we have the honor to be, sir, &c., &c.

James M'Henry,
Nicholas Rogers,
Joshua Barney,
Paul Bentalou,
John Bankson,
Isaac Griest
R. Smith,
O. H. Williams,
Thoramgood Smith,
William Clemm,
J. Swann.

Foresees Happy Nation.

The answer by the President of the United States of America.

Gentlemen,

The tokens of regard and affection which I have often received from the citizens of this town, were always acceptable, because, I believe them always sincere.—Be pleased to receive my best acknowledgments for the renewal of them on the present occasion.

If the affectionate partiality of my fellow-citizens has prompted them to ascribe greater effects to my conduct and character, than were justly due, I trust the indulgent sentiment on their part, will not produce any presumption on mine.

I can not now, gentlemen, resist my feelings so much as to withhold the communication of my ideas, respecting the actual situation and prospect of our national affairs. It appears to me that little more than common sense and common honesty in the transactions of the community at large, would be necessary to make us a great and a happy nation. For if the general government, lately adopted, shall be arranged and administered in such a manner as to acquire the full confidence of the American people, I sincerely believe they will have greater advantages from their natural, moral and political circumstances, for public felicity, than any other people ever possessed.

In the contemplation of those advantages, now soon to be realized, I have reconciled myself to the sacrifice of my fondest wishes, so far as to enter again upon the stage of public life.—I know the delicate nature of the duties incident to the part which I am called to perform, and I feel my incompetence, without the singular assistance of Providence, to discharge them in a satisfactory manner.—But having undertaken the task, from a sense of duty, no fear of encountering difficulties, and no dread of losing popularity shall ever deter me from pursuing what I conceive to be the true interests of my country.

Arrival at Philadelphia.

All along the way to Philadelphia and Trenton the roadsides were lined with people paying homage to their great commander and chief. Upon his arrival in Philadelphia "his Excellency rode in front of the procession on horseback, politely bowing to the spectators, who filled the doors, windows and streets which he passed." This was on April 20, so that he had been upon the road five days. Happily, there is a contemporary account of his reception there, written in the form of a letter by one of the gentlemen present, and published, as follows, in The Freeman's Journal or North American Intelligencer, of Philadelphia, in its issue of Wednesday, April 29, 1789:

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in this city to his friend in the country dated the 23d inst.

"My Dear Nephew:

"I know you are anxious to hear the particulars of our late procession on the arrival of the President General. Being myself one of the dramatis personae, I shall give you a short detail of it, as well as my memory will serve.

"On the 19th instant, his excellency Thomas Mifflin, Esq., president of the State, the Hon. Richard Peters, Esq., speaker of our legislature, and the old city troop of horse, commanded by Capt. Miles, proceeded as far as the line between this State and that of Delaware, under the pleasing expectation of meeting our beloved Washington. President General of the United States; we were, however, disappointed, as he did not arrive at the line till early the next morning, when we were joined by another troop from the city, commanded by Capt. Bingham. After paying him the tribute of military honor due to his rank and exalted character by proper salutes and otherwise, we escorted him into Chester, where we breakfasted, and rested perhaps a couple of hours.

Takes to Horseback.

"This great and worthy man finding he could not possibly elude the parade which necessarily must attend manifestations of joy and affection, when displayed by a grateful people to their patriot benefactor, ordered his carriage in the rear of the whole line, and mounted an elegant horse, accompanied by the venerable patriot Charles Thompson, Esq., and his former aid de camp, the celebrated Col. Humphries: both of whom were also on horseback.

"On our way to the city, we were joined by detachments from the Chester and Philadelphia troops of horse, commanded by Capts McDowill and Thompson, and also by a number of respectable citizens, at whose head was the worthy citizen and soldier, his excellency Arthur St Clair, Esq., governor of the western territory. Thus we proceeded to Mr. Gray's bridge, on Schuylkill; observing the strictest order and regularity during the march. But here, my nephew, such a scene presented itself, that even the pencil of Raphael could not delineate.

"The bridge was highly decorated with laurel and other evergreens by Mr Gray himself, the ingenious Mr. Peale and others and in such a style as to display uncommon taste in these gentlemen. At each end there were erected magnificent arches, composed of laurel, emblematical of the ancient triumphal arches used by the Romans, and on each side of the bridge a laurel shrubbery, which seemed to challenge even nature herself for simplicity, ease and elegance. And as our beloved Washington passed the bridge, a lad, beautifully ornamented with sprigs of laurel, assisted by a certain machinery, let drop, above the hero's head, unperceived by him, a civic crown of laurel. There was also a very elegant display of variegated flags on each side the bridge, as well as other places, which alternately caught the eye and filled the spectator's soul with admiration and delight.

Acclaimed by All.

"But who can describe the heartfelt gratulations of more than 20,000 free citizens, who lined every fence, field and avenue between the bridge and the city. The aged sire, the venerable matron, the blooming virgin and the ruddy youth were all emulous in their plaudits—nay, the lisping infant did not withhold its innocent smile of praise and approbation.

"In short, all classes and descriptions of citizens discovered (and they felt what they discovered) the most undisguised attachment and unbounded zeal for their dear chief, and I may add, under God, the saviour of their country. Not all the pomp of majesty, nor even imperial dignity itself, surrounded with its usual splendor and magnificence, could equal this interesting scene.

"On approaching near the city our illustrious chief was highly gratified with a further military display of infantry, commanded by Capt. James Rees, and artillery, commanded by Capt. Jeremiah Fisher, two active and able officers, and ere I must not omit to give due praise to that worthy veteran, Maj. Fullerton, for his zeal, activity and good conduct on this occasion.

"These corps joined in the procession, and thousands of freemen, whose hearts burned with patriotic fire, also fell into the ranks almost every square we marched, until the column swelled beyond credibility itself; and having conducted the man of our hearts to the City Tavern, he was introduced to a very grand and plentiful banquet, which was prepared for him by the citizens. The pleasures and festivity of the day being over, they were succeeded by a handsome display of fireworks in the evening. Thus I have given you a faint idea of this glorious procession,

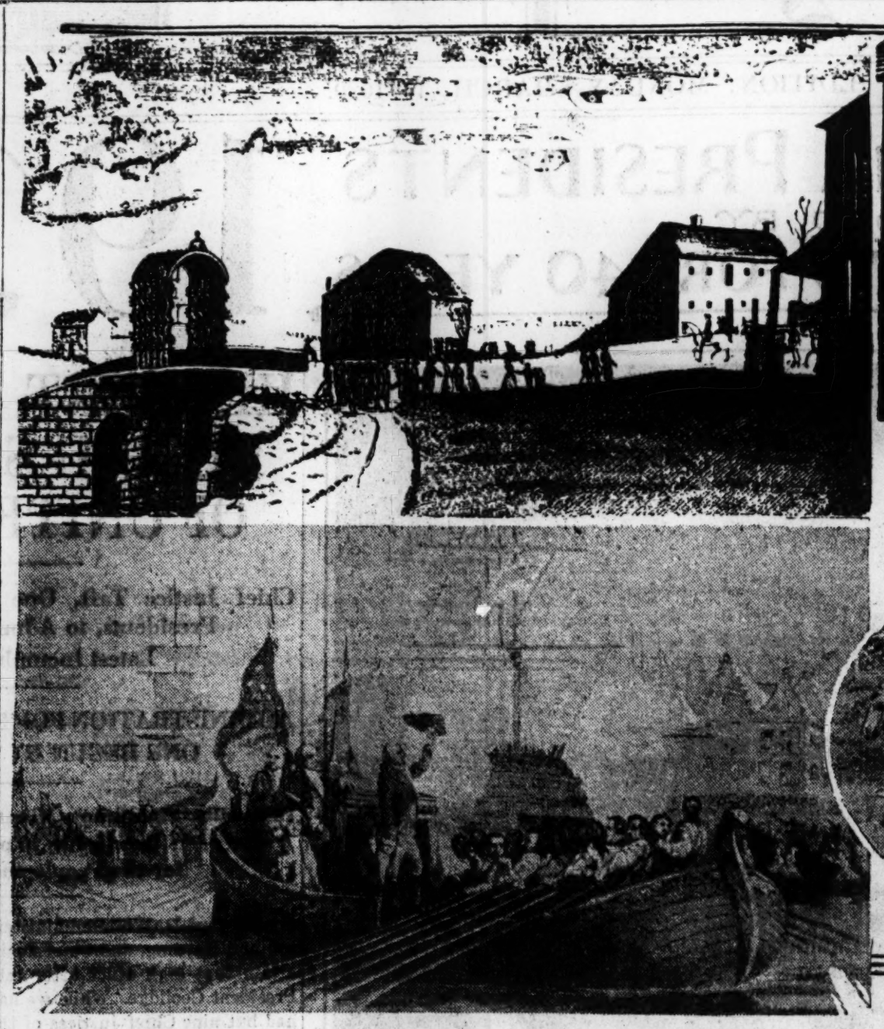
CONTINUED ON PAGE 3, COLUMN 1.

LAUREL FESTOONED SCHUYKILL BRIDGE AS PARADE PASSED

General Mounted Horse When He Found He Could Not Escape Crowd.

PENNSYLVANIANS MET HIM AT STATE BORDER

Cavalry Troops and Governor Were Part of Escorting Company.





Scenes of the historic journey of George Washington from Mount Vernon to New York for the first inauguration. Upper left—View of the Triumphal Arch, and the manner of receiving Gen. Washington at Trenton on his route to New York, April 21, 1789. (From the Columbian Magazine, May, 1789.) Upper right—Triumphal Arch at Gray's Ferry on the Schuylkill, for the reception of Gen. Washington, April 20, 1789, on his way to New York. (From the Columbian Magazine, for May, 1789. Printed at Philadelphia for James Trenchard.) Lower left—Arrival of George Washington at New York, April 23, 1789. Lower right—A typical roadside welcome. Washington met by his neighbors on his way to the inauguration. (From Harper's Magazine for April, 1889.)

La Guillotine.

While George Washington was taking the oath of office for his second term, he and his fellow countrymen were eagerly watching the course of events in Europe, and especially in revolutionary France, where chaos reigned as America settled firmly into the ways of peace. Louis Capet—King Louis XVI, was executed on the guillotine in La Place de la Revolution, on Monday, January 21, 1793, but the second inaugural of Washington had taken place, and April had come, before the American newspapers had been able to supply the full details. The Daily Advertiser, of New York, in its edition of Monday, April 8, 1793, devotes nearly a page to this stupendous incident in history, perhaps the most significant blow ever struck by mankind against tyranny. It had the particulars, it announced, by the "British Packet Roebuck, in 48 days from Falmouth."

The published account included an "extract from the Registers of the Professional Executive Council, January 20, second year of the republic. It concludes with the following description of the instrument of execution:

Guillotine.

The following is a description of the fatal machine by which the late King of France suffered, and which takes its name from the person who brought it into use.

It is in form of a painter's easel, and about ten feet high; at four feet from the bottom is a cross bar, on which the sufferer lays his head, which is kept down by another bar placed above. In the inner edges of the frame are grooves, in which is placed a sharp axe, with a vast weight of lead, supported at the summit by a peg, to which is fastened a cord, which the executioner ting, the axe falls, and beheads the prisoner. The sufferer is first tied to a plank, of about 18 inches broad, and an inch thick, standing upright, fastened with cords about the arms, belly, and legs; this plank is about 4 feet long, and comes almost up to the chin; the executioner then lays him on his belly on the bench, lifts up the upper part of the board, which receives his neck, adjusts his head, then shuts the board, and pulls the string fastened to the peg at the top of the machine, which lifts up a catch. The axe falls down, and the head, which is off in a moment, is received in a basket ready for the purpose, as is the body in another basket.



The first inauguration of George Washington, April 30, 1789. In the front at the left of the table are Alexander Hamilton and Chancellor R. R. Livingston; behind the table are Roger Sherman and Mr. Otis, secretary of the Senate. George Washington has his hand on the Bible, while at the right is John Adams. (From a lithograph by Currier & Ives.)

WASHINGTON'S INAUGURAL DRESS

The first President of the United States was a patron of the domestic manufactures of his country, which he sought to encourage.

The United States Chronicle, a weekly, of Providence, R. I., in its issue of May 21, 1789, gives the following description of Gen. Washington's dress on the occasion of his first inaugural:

"The President of the United States, on the day of his inauguration, appeared dressed in a complete suit of Homespun Cloaths; the cloth was of as fine a fabric, and as handsomely finished, as any European superfine cloth. A circumstance, which must be considered as not only highly flattering to our manufacturers in particular, but interesting to our countrymen in general.

"His Excellency, the Vice President, appeared also in a suit of American Manufacture, and several members of both Houses are distinguished by the same token of attention to the manufacturing interests of their country."

PATRIOTIC SUPPORT OF ALL PEOPLE ASKED BY WASHINGTON

CHURCH SERVICES FOLLOWED TAKING OF INDUCTION OATH

General Reached Federal Hall at 12:30 Setting Precedent for Noon Ceremony.

SCENE WAS DECLARED EXTREMELY SOLEMN

Fireworks at Evening and Decorated Buildings Helped Celebrate Event.

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 2.

and of the universal joy which inspired every heart upon this interesting, this important occasion.

"I am, dear nephew, etc"

Bells Rung, Cannons Fired.

The New York Daily Gazette of Monday, April 27, 1789, contains the following account of Washington's arrival in Philadelphia one week earlier, on Monday, April 20.

PHILADELPHIA, APRIL 22.

"On Monday last his excellency, the President of the United States, arrived in this city, about 1 o'clock, accompanied by the president of the State, the Chief Justice, the Speaker of the Assembly, the Attorney General, the Hon. Mr. Reed, or Secretary Thompson, two city troops of horse, the county troop, a detachment of artillery, a body of light infantry, in uniform and a numerous concourse of citizens on horseback and foot.

"On his entrance into Market street, where the battalion of artillery was paraded, he was saluted by the officers thereof and as soon as the whole escort had passed, there were three regular discharges of thirteen rounds each, from the artillery. The ship Alliance and a Spanish merchant frigate, were previously moored in the stream, and beautifully decorated with a great variety of colors of the different nations and salutes of the United States were also fired on board their vessels.

"His excellency rode in front of the procession, on horse back, politely bowing to the spectators who filled the doors, windows and streets, which he passed. The bells were rung, and a feu de joy was fired as he moved down Market and Second streets to the city tavern.

"The joy of our whole city upon this august spectacle, can not easily be described. Every countenance seemed ot say, Long live George Washington, the father of the people! At 3 o'clock his excellency sat down to an elegent entertainment at the city tavern, prepared for him by the citizens of Philadelphia.

"The bells of Christ Church were rung, and brilliant fireworks were exhibited in the evening, at the upper end of Market street, by the very ingenious and indefatigable artist, Mr. Anthony Wright., Sergt. Maj. of the battalion of artillery.

"His excellency, having traveled with great expedition from Mount Vernon, yesterday morning got off for New York (that is to say, Tuesday, April 21) where he will receive that power, which is infinitely preferable to an hereditary crown, inasmuch as it is conferred upon merit, by the unanimous and free suffrages of the representations of near three millions of affectionable and grateful people."

Toasts Are Given.

The following toasts were drunk at the entertainment given at the city tavern to his excellency, George Washington, Esq.

1. "The United States."
2. "The Federal Constitution."
3. "The Senate and Representatives of the United States."
4. "His most Christian majesty, our great and good ally."
5. "His Catholic majesty."
6. "The United Netherlands."
7. "The State of Virginia."
8. "The Vice President of the United States."
9. "The State of Pennsylvania."
10. "The immortal memory of those heroes who fell in defense of the liberties of America."
11. "The members of the late general convention."
12. "The agriculture, commerce and manufactures of the United States."
13. "May those who have opposed the new Constitution be Converts, by the experience of its happy effects."
14. "Government without oppression, and liberty without licentiousness.

Previous to Gen. Washington"s departure an address was delivered "from the President and Supreme Executive Council of Pennsylvania, to which the General replied as follows:

"Gentlemen:

"I received, with great satisfaction, the affectionate congratulation of the President and Supreme Executive Council of Pennsylvania on my appointment to the Presidency of the United States.

"If under favor of the Divine Providence, and with the assistance of my fellow citizens, it was my fortune to have been in any degree instrumental in vindicating the liberty and confirming the Independence of my Country, I now find a full compensation for my services, in a belief that those blessings will be permanently secured by the establishment of a free and efficient government. And you will permit me to say on this occasion, that as nothing could add to the evidence I have formerly received of the invariable attachment of your commonwealth, to the interest and honor of the Union. So nothing could have been more agreeable to me at this time than the assurances you have given me of the zealous cooperation of its executive authority, in facilitating the accomplishment of the great objects which are committed to my charge.

Asks for Confidence.

"While I feel my sensibility strongly excited by the expressions of affection and promises of support, which I everywhere meet with from my countrymen, I entertain a consolatory hope, that the purity of my intentions and the perseverance of my endeavors to promote the happiness of my country, will attone for any of the slighter defects which may be discovered in my administration. For whatever may be the issue of our public measures, or however I may err in opinion, I trust it will be believed, that I could not have been actuated by any interests separate from those of my Country.

"Suffer me, gentlemen, to conclude, by assuring you that I am well pleased with the justice you have done to the motives from which I have acted; and by thanking you for the tender concern you have been pleased to manifest for my personal felicity."

On the same day, that is to say, April 22, an address of welcome was extended to Gen. Washington, through Alex. Wilcocks, recorder, on behalf of the mayor, recorder, aldermen and common council of the City of Philadelphia in common council assembled, to which Washington replied:

"I consider myself particularly obliged to you, gentlemen, for your Congratulatory Address on my appointment to the station of President of the United States.

"Accustomed as I have been to pay a respectful regard to the opinion of my countrymen, I did not think myself at liberty to decline the acceptance of the high office, to which I had been called by their united suffrage.

"When I contemplate the interposition of Providence, as it was visibly manifested, in guiding us through the Revolution, in preparing us for the reception of a general government, and in conciliating the good will of the people of America toward one another after its adoption, I feel myself oppressed, and almost overwhelmed, with a sense of the Divine munificence. I feel that nothing is due to my personal agency in all these complicated and wonderful events, except what can simply be attributed to the exertions of an honest zeal for the good of my country.

"If I have distressing apprehensions, that I shall be able to justify the too exalted expectations of my countrymen, I am supported under the pressure of such uneasy reflections by a confidence that the most graciuos Being, who both hitherto watched over the interests and averted the perils of the United States, will never suffer so fair an inheritance to become a prey to anarchy, despotism or any other species of oppression.

"I thank you sincerely for your kind wishes that my administration may be honorable and happy to myself and country.

"I pray you, gentlemen, will accept, on your own behalf, as well as on that of the citizens you represent, my heartfelt acknowledgements for the polite welcome I have received upon my arrival in your city. In rendering these acknowledgments. I must also desire it may be fully understood that I entertain the same reciprocal sensations of attachment for the good people of Philadelphia, which they on all occasions evinced in my favor."

Hoped for Prosperity.

It is in his reply to the address delivered on April 20, by the judges of the Supreme Court of Pensylvania (Chief Justice Thomas McKean, William A. Atlee, Jacob Rush and George Bryan), that Gen. Washington reveals the reluctance he felt in returning to public life. In the concluding paragraph of his reply he said:

"I entreat you to be persuaded, gentlemen, that although it was with the utmost difficulty I could prevail upon myself to enter again on the stage of public life, yet, since I have done it, the equivocal encouragement of support given by the most respectable citizens and magistrates will tend very much to remove my embarrassments, and, I hope, to open the way for a prosperous administration."

Gen. Washington also delivered an address to the trustees and faculty of the University of Pensylvania, in reply to its greeting of welcome and congratulation, in which he again emphasizes the fact that until called to the Presidency he had "most seriously determined never more to take any part in transactions of a public nature." Moreover he again used the expression "appointment" in speaking of his elevation to the Chief Magistracy.

"I am not a little flattered," he said, "by being considered by the patrons of literature as one of their number Fully apprised of the influence which sound learning has on manners, on government, liberty and laws, I shall only lament my want of abilities to make it still more extensive. I conceive hopes, however, that we are on the eve of a very enlightened era. The same unremitting exertions, which, under all the blasting storms of war, caused the arts and sciences to flourish in America will doubtless bring them nearer to maturity, when they shall have been sufficiently invigorated by the milder rays of peace."

These few passages plainly indicate that George Washington, as he was about to assume the burdens of government, clearly perceived and recognized the fact that a new era of enlightenment was dawning. He foretold the Renaissance that was at hand.

"The standing committee of the Pennsylvania State Society of the Cincinnati," said an address by that body, dated Philadelphia, April 20, 1789, and signed by Thomas McKean, vice president, "embrace this early opportunity of waiting on your excellency with their congratulations on your unanimous appointment by the people to the office of First Magistrate of this great empire, it being the strongest evidence of your unrivaled merit and their exalted wisdom."

Says Support Essential.

Here again is the use of the word "appointment." It throws a flood of illumination upon the great change which has taken place in the conception of the Presidency since the substitution of direct action by the people for the Constitutional Electoral College. In reply to this address Gen. Washington, with the humility of greatness, said:

"Heaven alone can foretell whether any, or what, advantages are to be derived by my countrymen from my holding the office, which they have done me the honor of conferring upon me, not only without my solicitations, but even contrary to my inclinations.

"I promise nothing but an unremitted attention to the duties of the office. If by that attention I may be so fortunate as to still to continue to possess the affectionate regard of my fellow citizens, and particularly of that body of which you are the representatives, it will be no small addition to my happiness The support which they and you have promised can not fail, under the smiles of Providence, to contribute largely to the accomplishment of my wishes, by promoting the prosperity of our common country. In the meantime I thank you, gentlemen, for the interest you so kindly take in my personal comfort and honor, as well as in the prosperity and glory of the general government."

After the exchange of courtesies at Philadelphia, Gen. Washington left that city on Tuesday, April 21, for New York. The "city troops of light horse paraded at 10 o'clock, in order to accompany him to Trenton; but his Excellency being obliged, on account of the rain, to ride in his carriage, insisted upon declining the honor they intended him; for he could not, he said think of traveling under cover while they were exposed to the rain on horseback."

Welcomed at Trenton.

At Trenton the ladies of the town "formed a design and carried it into execution solely under their direction, to testify to his Excellency, by the celebration of these actions, the grateful sense they retained of the safety and protection afforded by him to the daughters of New Jersey."

What this design was is described in the New York Daily Gazette, Friday, Ma. 1, 1789, and it is interesting here to set it down:

"A triumphal arch was raised on the bridge, 20 feet wide, supported by 13 pillars. The center of the arch, from the ground, was about 20 feet. Each pillar was entwined with wreaths of evergreen. The arch which extended about 12 feet along the bridge, was covered with laurel, and decorated on the inside with evergreens and flowers. On the front of the arch, or that side to which his Excellency approached, was the following inscription, in large gilt letters:

"THE DEFENDER OF THE MOTHERS, WILL BE THE PROTECTOR OF THE DAUGHTERS."

"The upper and lower sides of this inscription were ornamented with wreaths of evergreens, and artificial flowers, of all kinds, made for the purpose, beautifully interspersed. On the center of the arch, above the inscription, was a Dome or Cupola of flowers and evergreens, encircling the dates of those glorious actions, inscribed in large gilt letters. The summit of the Dome displayed a large sun flower, which, pointing to the sun, was designed to express this sentiment or motto:

"'TO YOU ALONE.'

"As emblematic of the unparalleled unanimity of sentiment, in the millions of the United States.

"A numerous train of ladies, leading their daughters in their hands, assembled at the arch, thus to thank their Defender and Protector.

"As his Excellency passed under the arch, he was addressed in the following Sonata, composed and set to music for the occasion, and sung by a number of young Misses, dressed in white, and crowned with wreaths and chaplets of flowers.

SONATA.

WELCOME, mighty Chief! Once more,
Welcome to this grateful shore:
Now no mercenary foe
Aims again the fatal blow—
Aims at thee the fatal blow.
Virgins fair and Matrons grave,
Those thy conquering arms did save,
Build for the triumphal bowers.
Strew, ye fair, his way with flowers—
Strew your Hero's way with flowers.

"Each of the figures held a basket in their hands, filled with flowers, which, when they sung,

"'*Strew your Hero's way with flowers,*' they scattered before him.

"The ladies of Trenton have displayed a degree of taste, elegance and patriotism on this occasion which does them the highest honor, and I believe stands unexampled; but what particular merits observation, all expense was most carefully avoided: The materials of the structure were the most plain and unpolished, and cost the ladies but the labor of a few evenings in preparing flowers.

"The General being presented with a copy of the sonata, was pleased to address the following card to the ladies:

"'To the ladies of Trenton, who were assembled on the 21st day of April, 1789, at the Triumphal Arch, erected by them on the bridge which extends across the Assanpinck Creek.

CARD.

"Gen. Washington can not leave this place without expressing his acknowledgments to the matrons and young ladies, who received him in so novel and grateful a manner at the Triumphal Arch in Trenton for the exquisite sensations he experienced in that affecting moment—the astonishing contrast between his former and actual situation at the same spot—the elegant taste with which it was adorned for the present occasion—and the innocent appearance of the white-robed choir, who met him with the gratulatory song, have made such an impression on his remembrance, as assures them, will never be effaced."

Arrival at New York.

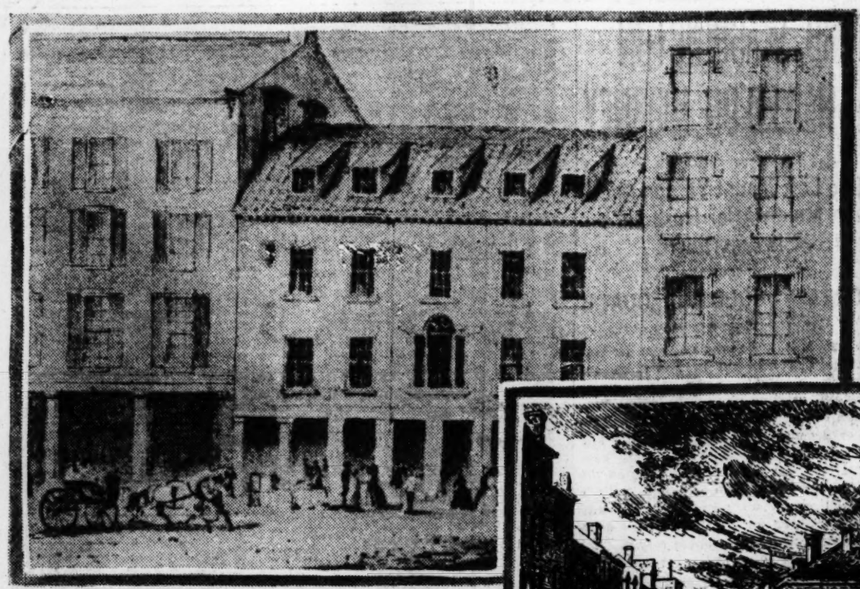
Washington arrived at New York on April 23, having been about eight days upon a journey by horse, carriage and ferry, that now requires only a few hours by swift train or automobile, and that might be made in the twinkling of an eye, as it were, by airplane. So remarkably have the modes of transportation changed in the 140 years that have elapsed since the inauguration of the first President.

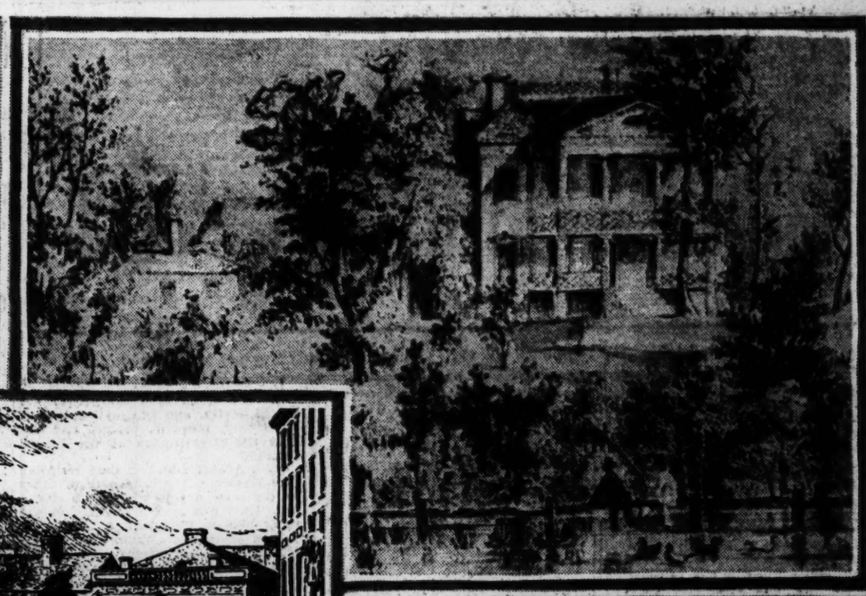
The following description of Washington's arrival in New York is from the New York Daily Gazette, of Saturday, April 25, 1789:

NEW YORK, APRIL 25.

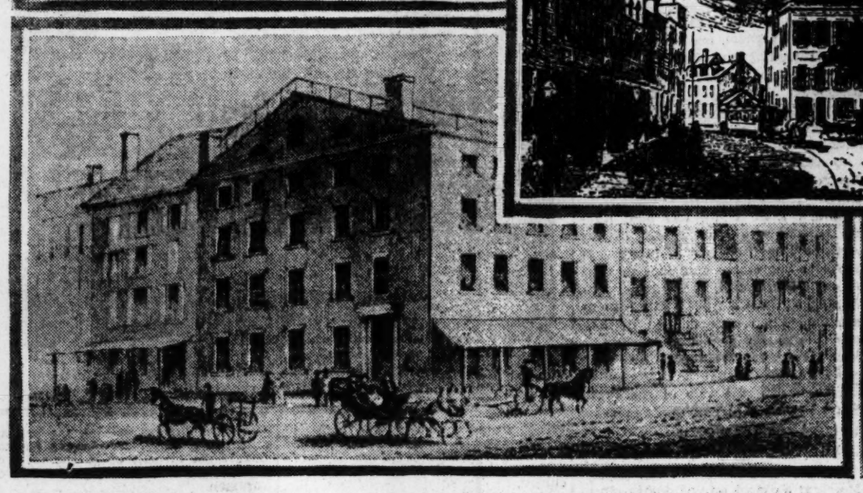
On Thursday, about 2 o'clock, arrived in town the most illustrious George Washington, President of the United States. His excellency slept at Woodbridge on Wednesday night and on Thursday morning arrived at Mr. Boudinot's, where he breakfasted, along with the gentlemen comprising the committee appointed by Congress, &c. About 12 o'clock he was conducted on board the barge prepared for his reception, the beauty of which met with his high approbation. He was rowed across the bay by thirteen skillful pilots, Thomas Randall, Esq., acting as cockswain. His excellency's barge was accompanied by a barge containing the heads of the great departments of the United States, viz.: The Honorable the Board of Treasury, the Minister for Foreign Affairs and the Secretary at (sic) War.

There never, perhaps, was a scene in which the universal pleasure appeared more than on his approaching the battery and Murray's wharf. The Spanish packet, which lay with her colours only displayed to salute him as he passed, on the firing of a gun displayed, in a moment, every flag known in foreign nations. The ship North Carolina, belonging to Arnold H. Dohrman, Esq., was decorated in like manner, and all the vessels in the harbour had their flags flying. On the barge's passing the packet she fired a salute of thirteen guns, which was returned by the same number from the battery, after which she advanced to the stairs erected and decorated at the bottom of Wall street for his Excellency's reception. His



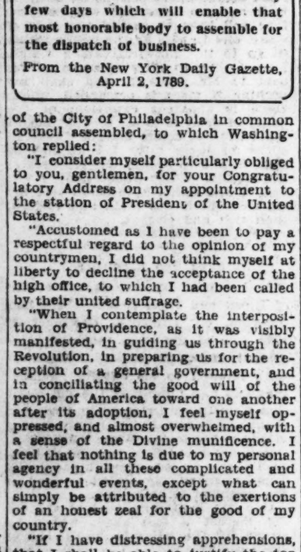








Famous houses which sheltered the first President. Upper left—Residence of Gov. George Clinton in Pearl street, opposite Cedar street, Washington's headquarters on assuming command of the Army in New York. (From Valentine's Manual for 1854.) Upper right—Richmond Hill mansion, corner of Varick and Charlton streets, New York. Washington's headquarters, May-June, 1776. The residence after the Revolution of Aaron Burr, who lived there at the time of his duel with Alexander Hamilton. The residence, in 1789, of Vice President John Adams. (From Valentine's Manual for 1854.) Lower left—Fraunces' Tavern, Broad and Pearl streets, New York. The house in which Washington took leave of his officers after the Revolution. Lower right—Mansion House. Residence of President Washington during the second session of the First Congress. The picture, made in 1831, is from Valentine's Manual for 1855. Center—The first Executive Mansion. President Washington's first New York residence, in Cherry street, Franklin square. (From a photograph made in 1856 and published in the Century Magazine, April, 1889.)



ROBERT MORRIS,
of Philadelphia, chief financier of the Revolution. He passed the later years of his life in a debtor's prison, and to the shame of his Government died in poverty, May 8, 1806.



Copyri ght, 1876, by Currier & Ives, New York.

President Washington and his Cabinet. Left to right—George Washington, Gen. Henry Knox, Secretary of War; Alexander Hamilton, Secretary of the Treasury; Thomas Jefferson, Secretary of State, and Edmund Randolph, Attorney General.

The President's Household

Whereas all Servants and others employed to procure Provisions or Necessaries for the Household of the President of the United States, will be furnished with Monies for those Purposes;

NOTICE IS THEREFORE GIVEN, that no Accounts, for the Payment of which the Public might be considered as responsible, are to be opened with any of them.

SAMUEL FRAUNCES,
Steward of the Household.

May 4, 1789.

From the New York Daily Gazette, May 7, 1789.

SHIPS IN HARBOR GAILY DECORATED TO HONOR GENERAL

Guns Fired Salutes, Throng Cheered as His Barge Neared Battery.

GOVERNOR GREETED PARTY AT LANDING

Big Escort Including Foreign Ambassadors Followed to Queen Street House.

landing, without doubt, was beyond description; universal joy diffused itself through every order of the beholders; there was no contest in rank. The only thing in which they tried to succeed was who could appear the most pleased. It was remarked of a venerable old Gentleman nigh the place of landing, who on the approach of the barge expressed himself nearly as follows:

"I have beheld him when he commanded the American Army; I saw him at the conclusion of the peace, retiring to his primeval habitation, and now I behold him returning to take the Chair of Presidency. I have not now another wish but that he may die as he lived, the beloved of his country."

These are the generous sentiments that filled the admiring throng and diffused themselves in the breast of every lover of the Savior of our Land.

His Excellency on landing was received and congratulated by his Excellency the Governor of this State and the officers of the State and Corporation, and the following procession was formed: First, Col. Lewis, accompanied by two officers and followed by the troop of dragoons commanded by Capt. Stakes. The grenadiers, headed by Capt. Scriba. Music. Infantry of the brigade, under the command of Capts. Swartwout and Steddiford. Grenadiers, under Capt. Harsin. Col. Bauman at the head of the artillery. Music. Gen. Malcom and aid. Officers of the militia. Committee of Congress. The President, supported by Gov. Clinton. The President's suite. Officers of the State. Mayor and Aldermen of New York. The French and Spanish Ambassadors in their carriages. The whole order followed by an amazing concourse of citizens.

The procession advanced through Queen street to the house fitted up for the reception of his Excellency, where it terminated. After which he was conducted, without form, to the house of Gov. Clinton, with whom his Excellency dined. In the evening the houses of the citizens were brilliantly illuminated.

Yesterday the honorable the Senate and House of Representatives waited on his Excellency the President, to congratulate him on his safe arrival at the seat of government.

Business Precedent Set.

In the morning of Saturday, April 25 the Chamber of Commerce met at the Coffee-House, and proceeded "to the house of his Excellency the President of the United States, headed by John Broome, Theophyloct Beach and John Murray, esquires."

Mr. Broome, the president of the chamber, congratulated Gen. Washington upon his safe arrival. Gen. Washington, according to the account in the New York Daily Gazette of April 27, replied in a few words, concluding with the promise, "as far as lay with him, to promote the interest of commerce," and from that day to this the reassurance of the steadily-increasing "big business" of New York City has been the aim of every President of the United States and virtually all of the successful candidates for that office.

Meanwhile, Congress, which was in session in New York, gave its consideration to the coming inauguration. The House on Wednesday, April 29, considered the resolution which the Senate had passed for attending divine worship at St. Paul's immediately after the oath had been administered to the President, and concurred therein. But this was not destined to become a precedent.

On the same day, April 29, the committee of both houses which had been appointed to conduct the inaugural ceremonies, agreed upon a program. Gen. Webb, Col. Smith, Lieut. Col. Fish, Lieut. Col. Fronks, Maj. L'Enfant, Maj. Bleeker and John R. Livingston were invited to serve as assistant, but Maj. L'Enfant declined the appointment.

At last the momentous day arrived, Thursday, April 30, 1789, from which date begins the presidential succession in America.

The First Inaugural.

"Yesterday took place," reports the Daily Advertiser, of New York, of May 1, "according to the resolution of the two Houses of Congress, the ceremony of the induction of his Excellency, George Washington, to the Presidency of the United States.

"The scene was extremely solemn and impressive; we imagine the public cannot be more satisfactorily informed than by an unembellished recital of the events, and a simple picture of the figure which composed it.

"At 9 o'clock a. m. the clergy of the different denominations assembled their congregations in their respective places of worship, and offered up prayers for the safety of the President.

"About 12 o'clock the procession moved from the house of the President in Cherry street, through Dock street, and Broad street, to Federal Hall, in the following order:

Col. Lewis supported by two officers.
Capt. Stakes, with troop of Horse.
Artillery.
Maj. Van Horne.
Grenadiers, under Capt. Harsin.
German grenadiers, under Capt. Scriba.
Maj. Bicker.
The Infantry of the Brigade.
Maj. Chrystie.
Sheriff.
The Committee of the Senate.
The President and Suite.
The Committee of the Representatives.
The Hon. Mr. Jay, Gen. Knox, Chancellor Livingston, and Several Other Gentlemen of Distinction.
Civil Officers on Each Side.

"Then followed a multitude of citizens.

"When they came within a short distance of the hall, the troop formed a line on both sides of the way, and his excellency passing through the ranks, was conducted into the building. And in the Senate chamber introduced to both Houses of Congress—immediately afterward, accompanied by the two houses, he went into the gallery fronting Broad street, where, in the presence of an immense concourse of citizens, he took the oath prescribed by the Constitution which was administered to him by the Hon. R. R. Livingston, esq., Chancellor of the State of New York.

"Immediately after he had taken the oath, the chancellor proclaimed him President of the United States. Was answered by the discharge of 13 guns,

CONTINUED ON PAGE 4, COLUMN 1.

SECOND INAUGURATION FIXED PRECEDENT FOR MARCH 4th

WASHINGTON TOOK PRESIDENT'S OATH AT PHILADELPHIA

Ceremony Far Less Elaborate and Less Solemn Than 4 Years Previous.

FOREIGN MINISTERS SAW PROCEEDINGS

Renunciation of Third Term and Retirement Brought Messages of Regret.

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 3.

and by loud repeated shouts; on this the President bowed to the people, and the air again rang with their acclamations. His excellency, with the two Houses, then retired to the Senate chamber."

Attended Church Service.

Here Washington delivered an address—the first inaugural. The precedent thus established has been observed by every President of the United States since then.

"His excellency," reports the same contemporary chronicle, "accompanied by the Vice President, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, and both Houses of Congress, they went to Paul's Chapel where divine service was performed by the Right Rev. Dr. Provost, Bishop of the Episcopal Church in this State, and chaplain to Congress.

"The religious solemnity being ended, the President was escorted to his house, and the citizens retired to their homes.

"In the evening was exhibited, under the direction of Col. Bauman, a very ingenious and splendid show of fireworks, the various kinds of which want of time will not permit us to particularize. Betwixt the fort and the Bowling Green, stood conspicuous, a superb and brilliant transparent painting, in the center of which was the portrait of the President, represented under the emblems of Fortitude; on his right hand Justice, representing the Senate of the United States, and on his left, Wisdom, representing the House of Representatives. The arms of the United States, and several figures, and decorations were painted with great taste and judgment in the front of the structure. The Count de Monstier's house was elegantly illuminated, and a variety of transparent paintings were exhibited. His excellency, Don Diego de Gardoqui's home also displayed a great assemblage of beautiful figures executed in the most masterly and striking manner, and which attracted considerable attention from the vast multitude of citizens assembled to view the various scenes of the evening.

"In this sketch of the proceedings of the day, we ought not to omit that Mr. Schurman's ship, the North Carolina, was handsomely dressed, and at sunset she discharged thirteen cannon in honor of the day, and in the evening was brilliantly illuminated.

"Nor ought we to be unmindful of the truly beautiful and sumptuous scenery that was displayed in the front of the theater.

"The ceremony of this memorable day completed the organization of the Federal body. Every honest man must feel a singular felicity in contemplating this day. Good government, the best of blessings, now commences under favorable auspices. We beg leave to congratulate our readers on the great event."

According to the New York Daily Gazette, in its account of the first inauguration, in its issue of May 1, Chancellor Livingston, as he completed the administration of the oath, exclaimed: "Long live George Washington, President of the United States." This formula also has been discontinued.

Masonic Bible Used.

It was half-past 12 o'clock, noon, when Washington reached Federal Hall for the inauguration, and the custom of administering the oath of office to Presidents of the United States at this approximate hour has been followed since that day and has become a part of the unwritten law of the land.

The Bible was borne by Mr. Otis, Secretary of the Senate, a small, short man, who carried it open "upon a rich crimson cushion." In the group were Roger Sherman, Gen. Knox, Gen. St. Clair, Baron Steuben and others.

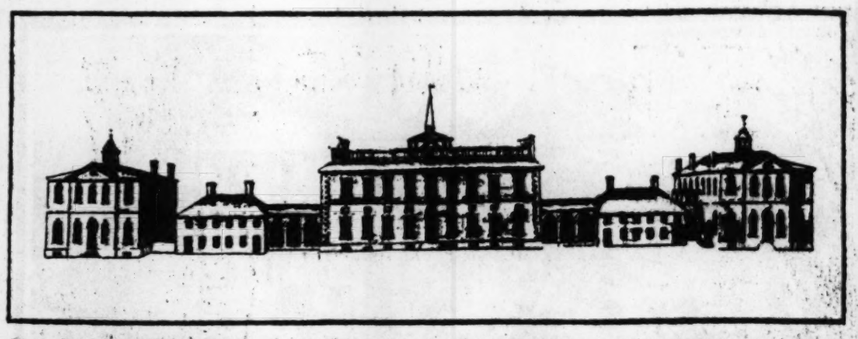
The Bible used was loaned by St. John's Masonic Lodge, of New York, and was opened at the last chapter of the Book of Genesis, and at the conclusion of the ceremony Chancellor Livingston turned the leaf down at that page, and so it has remained ever since. On March 4, 1921, the sacred and historic volume was taken to Washington under guard, and it was used when Warren G. Harding took the oath of office as President, one hundred and thirty-two years later.

Meanwhile John Adams had been notified by the messenger of Congress of his election as Vice President. From the Boston Independent Chronicle of April 16 (as reprinted in the Daily Advertiser, of New York, Monday, May 4, 1789), it is possible to obtain a contemporary account of his journey to New York.

"MR. ADAMS' DEPARTURE."

On Monday last, at 10 o'clock (Monday, April 13, 1789), the Vice President of the United States, John Adams, esq., set out from his seat in Braintree, on his departure from the Commonwealth for the seat of Federal Government. On this happy occasion his excellency, our worthy governor and commander in chief exhibited every possible mark of our attention and respect to the Vice President of the great American republic, by ordering a military escort of horse to attend him through the counties of Suffolk, Middlesex and Worcester, by giving an elegant collation at his house to a numerous collection of gentlemen who assembled there to take leave of the Vice President, and by various honorary notices, both civil and military, which the governor most opportunely displayed, and which our patriotic countryman richly merited.

At 8 o'clock in the morning Col. Tyler, with his troop of horse of the first division, well mounted, completely caparisoned, and in uniform, arrived at the seat of the Vice President in Braintree, where they all breakfasted. At 10 o'clock the Vice President set out



State house at Philadelphia. A contemporary view from Philadelphia Monthly Magazine, June, 1798.

under escort of the troop and was saluted by the Dorchester Artillery as he passed that town, with a Federal discharge. At the entrance of this town he was met by a large body of respectable gentlemen on horseback, who, preceded by Gen. H. Jackson, accompanied his excellency to the house of the governor, where the whole arrived at 12 o'clock. As the Vice President descended from his carriage, a detachment from Capt. Johnson's artillery, under Lieut. Bradlee, saluted with 13 guns and a multitude of respectable citizens, who had assembled on the occasion, testified their sense of his merits, and applause of his great republican virtues, by loud huzzas. He was very respectfully received by the governor, and saluted by his honor the lieutenant governor, by the gentlemen of the council in town, and by various gentlemen of destinction and respectability—and after partaking of the collation with them, he took an affectionate leave of the governor and the gentlemen present. At half past 12, Maj. Fuller arrived with his troop of the third division, in beautiful uniform, and at half after 1 the Vice President again entered his carriage, to continue his journey, while his numerous friends felicitated themselves, in anticipating the many eminent services he shall hereafter continue to do to his country, he departed under a other salute from the detachment of artillery, and the huzzas of his admiring fellow citizens, and was escorted and accompanied as follows: The cavalcade being under the orders of Col. Tyler, viz:

Advanced Corps of Uniform Horse,
Gen. Jackson,
About 150 citizens on horseback in platoons of six.
Middlesex Troop of Horse, in platoons in red uniform.
Maj. Fuller,
The Roxbury Blues, in platoons,
Col. Tyler,
His Excellency the Vice President in his coach,
Accompanied by Mr. Bourne,
About 40 carriages in which were
His Honor the Lieutenant Governor,
The Hon. French and Dutch Consuls,
The President of the University,
Several of the honorable council and representatives of this town,
The Sheriff of Suffolk County,
Messrs. Russell, Jeffery, Sears, Codman, Smith, and other respectable merchants in their carriages,
Private citizens, &c.

Mr. Adams was again saluted by Maj. Calder's artillery in Charlestown, and at Watertown by Maj. Kent's artillery. The Middlesex Horse escorted him to Sudbury, where he lodged that night.

Adams Takes Chair.

Met at Kings Bridge by a military escort and a committee of both houses of Congress, Mr. Adams was escorted to New York, where he arrived on the 20th and stopped at the house of Mr. John Jay. The following morning the mayor and the corporation called upon him, and paid their respects, and there was a brief exchange of felicitations.

That same day, Tuesday, April 21, a committee of the Senate composed of Mr. Strong and Mr. Izard "conducted the Vice President to the Senate chamber, and Mr. Langdon, the President Pro Tempore, left the chair, introduced the Vice President to the Senate, and conducted him to the chair. Mr. Adams took the gavel and delivered a short address in which he paid a tribute to Washington, and took the oath, and thus the United States had a Vice President for more than a week before it had a President.

Thus when Washington arrived at Federal Hall to take the oath of office, the Vice President, fully clothed in official authority, awaited him in the Senate chamber, where the members of the two houses had assembled, and escorted him to the chair.

"Sir," said Mr. Adams, "the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States are ready to attend you to take the oath required by the Constitution, which will be administered by the Chancellor of the State of New York."

"I am ready to proceed," replied Gen. Washington. He then walked to the outside gallery, and took the oath which made him the first President of the United States.

As the President bowed to kiss the Bible he said audibly, "I swear," and added with fervor, "So help me God." Then the chancellor said, "It is done. Long live George Washington, President of the United States." Immediately the air was filled with acclamations and the roar of cannon.

Four years later the scene had changed. The capital had been temporarily established at Philadelphia, pending its permanent removal to the Potomac, and Washington took the oath on this occasion of his second inaugural, on the fourth of March, 1793, in the Hall of Congress. The oath was administered by Associate Justice William Cushing, of the Supreme Court of the United States, whom Washington had appointed to that bench, and who later, in 1796, enjoyed the distinction of decfining the Chief Justiceship of the highest court, after having been confirmed by the Senate.

The Second Inaugural.

The ceremony was far less elaborate, if not less solemn, than had been the case four years earlier. The fourth of March, 1793—the first time on which the inaugural had occurred on that historic date—was a Monday, and the second session of the second Congress had begun its settings at Philadelphia on Monday, November 5, 1792.

Brief and simple is the account of the second inaugural of Washington published three days after the event, on March 7, in the Daily Advertiser, of New York:

PHILADELPHIA, MARCH 5.

Yesterday, fourth of March, 1793, our beloved and venerable George Washington, came to the Senate Chamber of Congress, and took the usual oath of office, which was administered to him by Judge Cushing, in presence of an immense concourse of his fellow citizens, and members of both houses of the United States Legislature, and several foreign ministers, consuls, &c. There was likewise an assemblage of ladies, attending on this solemn occasion, and the day was extremely serene; for, Providence has always sounded on the day of this man, and on the glorious cause which he has ever espoused of Liberty and Equality.

After taking the oath, the President retired, as he had come, without pomp or ceremony; but on his departure from the House, the people could no longer refrain from obeying the genuine dictates of their hearts, and they saluted him with three cheers.

Third Term Precedent.

The National Gazette, of Philadelphia, a bi-weekly, in its edition of Wednesday, March 6, 1793, adds but a detail:

"At 12 o'clock precisely the President of the United States entered the hall. Mr. Langdon, president pro tempore; then rose and said: 'Sir, one of the judges of the Supreme Court is now present and ready to administer to you the oath required by the Constitution to be taken by the President of the United States.' The President on this addressed his fellow citizens in a short but comprehensive speech.

"Judge Cushing then read the oath, which the President repeated after him, sentence by sentence, as follows: "'I, George Washington, do solemnly swear that I will faithfully execute the office of President of the United States; and will, to the best of my ability, preserve, protect and defend the Constitution of the United States.'"

John Adams, who had been reelected Vice President, took the oath of office on the same day in the Senate chamber. Only one more inauguration was to be held in Philadelphia.

Four years later Washington, firmly repelling all suggestions that he accept a third term, relinquished forever the cares of state, and John Adams, having been chosen President, and Thomas Jefferson Vice President, the Father of His Country participated in the ceremonies which elevated these two patriots to the highest office within the gift of the people. He thereby established a precedent which not all, but nearly all, Presidents have since observed.

For Washington as for the people, it was a very solemn event, witnessing, as it did, the severance of those relations which had for so long bound them together. Now another was to take over the reins of government.

John Adams Inducted.

John Adams was inaugurated President of the United States on Saturday, March 4, 1797, at 12 o'clock noon, in the hall of the House of Representatives, in Philadelphia. Washington attended with Adams and the immortal author of the Declaration of Independence, himself destined to be called to the Chief Magistracy of the Republic which he had helped to found.

Adams took the Speaker's chair, the Vice President, Mr. Jefferson, and Washington, and the secretary of the Senate, Mr. Samuel A. Otis, on his right. The Speaker and the Clerk of the House, John Beckley, were on his left. Chief Justice Oliver Ellsworth and the Associate Justices of the Supreme Court sat at a table in the center.

John Adams delivered an inaugural address on this occasion which is chiefly notable today from the circumstance that it contains a single sentence of nearly one newspaper column in length, probably the longest sentence in the English language, not counting Henry James. At the conclusion of the address Mr. Adams decended from the dais and took the oath of office which he "energetically repeated" after the Chief Justice. He then reseated himself, "and after a pause of a few moments, he rose and bowed to all around him and retired." Vice President Jefferson, who had taken the oath a little earlier, "followed in about a minute," according to the same contemporary account, "and George Washington moved on after him amidst reiterated huzzas and a discharge of artillery; thus closed a scene the like of which was never before witnessed in this or any other country—which forms a new epoch in our history, and in the history of republican freedom, to which we must submit the glorious subject."

"After these well-regulated duties of the Constitution had been performed," relates the same account, "the President, Adams, and Gen. Washington, proceeded to their respective homes; on leaving the State House, they were complimented by three cheers from the immense body of their fellow citizens that attended, repeating loud acclamations; the Vice President, Jefferson, with the senatorial body, adjourned to their chamber, where they entered upon the ordinary business of registering the proceedings of the day, in their journals, after which they adjourned sine die; the people had returned to receive Mr. Jefferson, as they had done the former distinguished citizens, and on his leaving the State House, complimented him in the same manner, accompanying him as he walked home; thus terminated the retirement and succession to office of the first magistrates of a Democratic elective government, without an instance of tumult or disorder, without confusion or disquietude, and attended by circumstances of the most transcendent pleasure and delight, to the truly great men who were the principal actors in this sublime scene."

Washington Honored.

Meanwhile due cognizance had been taken everywhere of the impending retirement of Gen Washington to private life. Messages poured in upon him. The States addressed memorials to him. There was a notable celebration of his birthday in Philadelphia on February 22, 1797, on the eve of his retirement, with the firing of cannon, a parade and a reception at the President's mansion, one of the houses of Robert Morris, at 190 Market street.

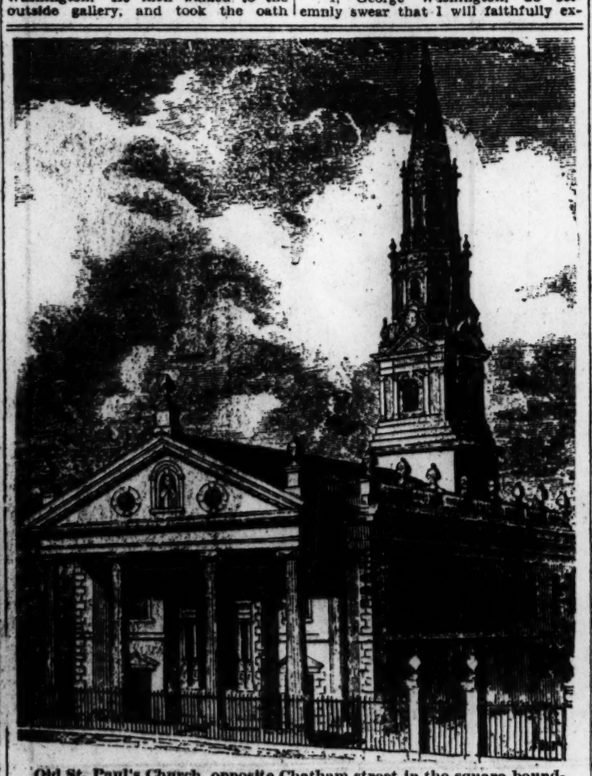
On the evening of March 4 "all was festivity and tranquil joy," as the Minerva and Mercantile Evening Advertiser, of New York, in its issue of March 8, phrases it. A body of the merchants of Philadelphia "provided a splendid banquet, to which were invited along with the General a distinguished company."

The company of about 200 assembled at O'Eller's Hotel at half-past 4 o'clock, "and proceeded through an arched way into the area of the rotunda * * * the south section of the area of the theater, which was covered over, presented a semicircular table." The place where this farewell banquet was tendered to the retiring President was known as Ricket's Circus.

By way of testimonial to the stout heads of our hard-drinking ancestors no more need be said than that no less than eighteen formal toasts were drunk at this feast and seventeen volunteer toasts. It does not appear from the contemporary account that the new President, Mr Adams, was there, but Vice President Jefferson was among the notable men thus to do honor to George Washington.

Gen. Washington and his family left Philadelphia for Mount Vernon at 7 o'clock a. m., Thursday, March 9, 1797. He was escorted on the journey, as the newspaper accounts of the time put it, "by different military corps and by private gentlemen, who everywhere pay him the utmost attention and respect."

On his way back to the green meadows of his beloved Virginia he passed through a region which, in his mind's eye, he might have seen filled with stately buildings and peopled by a vast and growing population. A new Capitol was slowly coming into being in the wilderness on the Potomac.



Old St. Paul's Church, opposite Chatham street in the square bounded by Vesey, Fulton and Church streets. George Washington attended services here immediately after his first inauguration in New York City on April 30, 1789. From an old print.

DOMESTIC TRADE IN 1789.

As illustrating the condition of the internal commerce of the country at the time of the first inauguration of George Washington, an advertisement in the New York Daily Gazette, of April 25, 1789, is illuminating.

George Douglas, of No. 14, Fly Market, advertising a sale of indigo and rice, tobacco, salt, sugar, hops, cotton, wines and Jamaica spirits, says:

"N. B. New Jersey money will be taken in payment, &c.

"New York paper or specie given in exchange for it at the current exchange."

MRS. WASHINGTON HAILED ON JOURNEY

She Left Mount Vernon About a Month After Husband's Inauguration.

CREAM-COLORED COACH

Mrs. Washington did not join her distinguished husband in New York for nearly a month after the inauguration, arriving there from Mount Vernon on Wednesday, May 27, 1789, with her grandchildren, Eleanor Custis and George Washington Parke Custis, having set out from the Potomac on the 19th in her private carriage, with a small escort on horseback. She also was received along the way with demonstrations of affectionate regard.

She traveled via Baltimore and Philadelphia, and was met near Chester by two troops of dragoons, under Capts. Miles and Bingham, and numerous citizens, including the President of the State and the Speaker of the General Assembly.

At Darby, 7 miles southwest of Philadelphia, she was met by a brilliant company of ladies in carriages, who attended her to Grays Ferry, on the Schuylkill, where a collation was served.

Among these ladies was Mrs. Robert Morris, who took a seat in the carriage with the guest of honor. At 2 o'clock the Morris residence in High street was reached, and here Mrs. Washington was a guest until Monday morning, when, accompanied by Mrs. Morris, she resumed her journey to New York. At Trenton, where the party remained that night, and at Elizabethtown, the wife of the President was received with every evidence of affectionate regard.

Bargemen in White.

President Washington and Robert Morris at 5 o'clock on Wednesday morning, went by Federal barge to "Elizabeth Town," to meet their wives. And thus Mrs. Washington arrived in New York, the first "First Lady of the Land."

"She was conducted over the bay," reports the New York Daily Advertiser, of May 28, 1789, "in the Federal barge, rowed by thirteen eminent pilots, in a handsome white dress. On passing the Battery a salute was fired and on her landing she was welcomed by crowds of citizens who had assembled to testify their joy on this happy occasion."

The following day the principal women of the city, then confined to the lower part of Manhattan Island, south of the City Hall, and having a population of 30,000, called to pay their respects to the President's wife. Among them were Mrs. George Clinton, Mrs. Montgomery, Mrs. John Langdon, Mrs. Robert R. Livingston, and the Marchioness de Brehau. That evening the President and Mrs. Washington entertained informally at dinner. There was a simple leg of mutton, and "after the dessert a single glass of wine was offered to each of the guests.

On Friday evening Mrs. Washington held her first levee, and thereafter Friday evening receptions from 8 until 10 o'clock were the established custom of the household.

The first "executive mansion" which had been prepared for the Chief Executive by Congress, was the Franklin House, at No. 3 Cherry street, at the corner of Cherry street and Franklin Square, which was then considered as being pretty far up-town, and was a considerable distance from the fashionable quarter which centered at Wall and Broad streets.

Articles From Home.

It was a large and comfortable house, with spacious rooms ample for entertainment, two of them having been thrown together to provide an adequate drawing room. The furniture had been put in good order, and while plain, it was augmented by numerous articles and pictures which Mrs. Washington had sent on by sea from Mount Vernon, there being several vessels regularly plying between New York and the Potomac.

The President's silver plate was melted and recast in New York at this time, each piece bearing the arms of the Washington family.

The President's cream-colored state coach was the finest in the city, usually drawn by four horses, but always by six when the President proceeded to Federal Hall to transact official business with Congress.

Washington had served in the Revolution without pay, and had prospered doing so as President, but was prevailed upon not to establish a precedent that might prove a hardship to some successor in less comfortable state of private fortune, and compromised by accepting $25,000 a year, for expenses, including the rent of the house he occupied.

Later President Washington moved from the Cherry street house, which had not proved entirely adequate to the increasing social demands made upon it. Thus the first Executive Mansion was not long occupied by the President.

The second official home of the President and Mrs. Washington, in New York, was the Mansion House, on the site of what was in the fifties No. 39 Broadway, on the west side. In 1776 a great fire had swept New York City, a vast number of houses being destroyed, among them all the buildings on that side of Broadway from Morris to Barclay street, including the old Lutheran and Trinity Churches. The "Mansion House" was built ten years after the fire, in 1786, by Alexander Macomb, as his residence. It was a large double house of brick, and, according to tradition, stood on the site of the first structure of any kind that had been built on Manhattan Island by the Dutch.

Later Bunker's Hotel.

Because of its roominess, and its proximity to Federal Hall, this old building, historically known later as Bunker's Hotel, was admirably suited to the needs of the President and his family, and becoming vacant, it was acquired at the opening of the second session of the First Congress, January 4, 1790. The first session of the First Congress had adjourned September 29, 1789, and on October 15 President Washington started on his celebrated tour of some of the New England States, from which he returned on the thirteenth of November.

How pleased Washington was with the Mansion House as a place of residence is revealed in a letter he wrote to his Secretary, Tobias Lear, from Mount Vernon, after the Government had removed to Philadelphia, and the President was concerned with his accommodations in that city. The letter follows:

Mount Vernon, 14 November, 1790.

Dear Sir: I am, I must confess, exceedingly unwilling to go into any house without first knowing on what terms I do it, and wish that this sentiment could be again hinted, in delicate terms, to the parties concerned with me I can not, if there are no latent motives which govern in this case, see any difficulty in the business. Mr. Morris has most assuredly formed an idea of what ought, in equity, to be the rent of the tenement in the condition he left it, and with this aid, the committee ought, I conceive, to be as little at a loss in determining what it should rent for, with the additions and alterations, which are about to be made, and which ought to be done in a plain and neat, not by any means an extravagant style, because the latter is not only contrary to my wish, but would really be detrimental to my interest and convenience, principally because it would be the means of keeping me out of the use and comforts of the house to a late period, and because the furniture, and everything else, would require to be accordant therewith; besides making me pay an extravagant price, perhaps to accommodate the alterations to the taste of another, or, to the exorbitant rates of workmen.

I do not know, nor do I believe, that any thing unfair is intended by Mr. Morris or the Committee, but let us for a moment suppose that the rooms (the new ones I mean), were to be hung with tapestry, or a very rich and costly paper, neither of which would suit my present furniture; that costly ornaments for the bow windows, extravagant chimney pieces, and the like, were to be provided; that workmen, from extravagance of the times, for every twenty shillings worth of work, would charge forty shillings; and that advantage should be taken of the occasion to new paint every part of the house and buildings, would there be any propriety in adding ten or twelve and a half per cent. for all this to the rent of the house in its original state, for the two years that I am to hold it? If the solution of these questions is in the negative, wherein lies the difficulty of determining, that the houses, and lots when finished according to the proposed plan ought to rent for so much? When all is done that can be done, the residence will not be so commodious as the house I left in New York, for there (and the want of it will be found a real inconvenience at Mr. Morris's), my office was in a front room below, where persons on business were at once admitted; whereas now they will have to ascend two pair of stairs, and to pass by the public rooms to go to it. Notwithstanding which, I am willing to allow as much as was paid to Mr. Macomb, and shall say nothing if more is demanded, unless there is apparent extortion, or the policy of delay is to see to what height rents will rise before mine is fixed. In either of these cases I shall not be pleased, and to occupy the premises at the expense of any public body, I will not. I had rather have heard that my repaired coach was plain and elegant, than rich and elegant.

I am, dear Sir, &c.

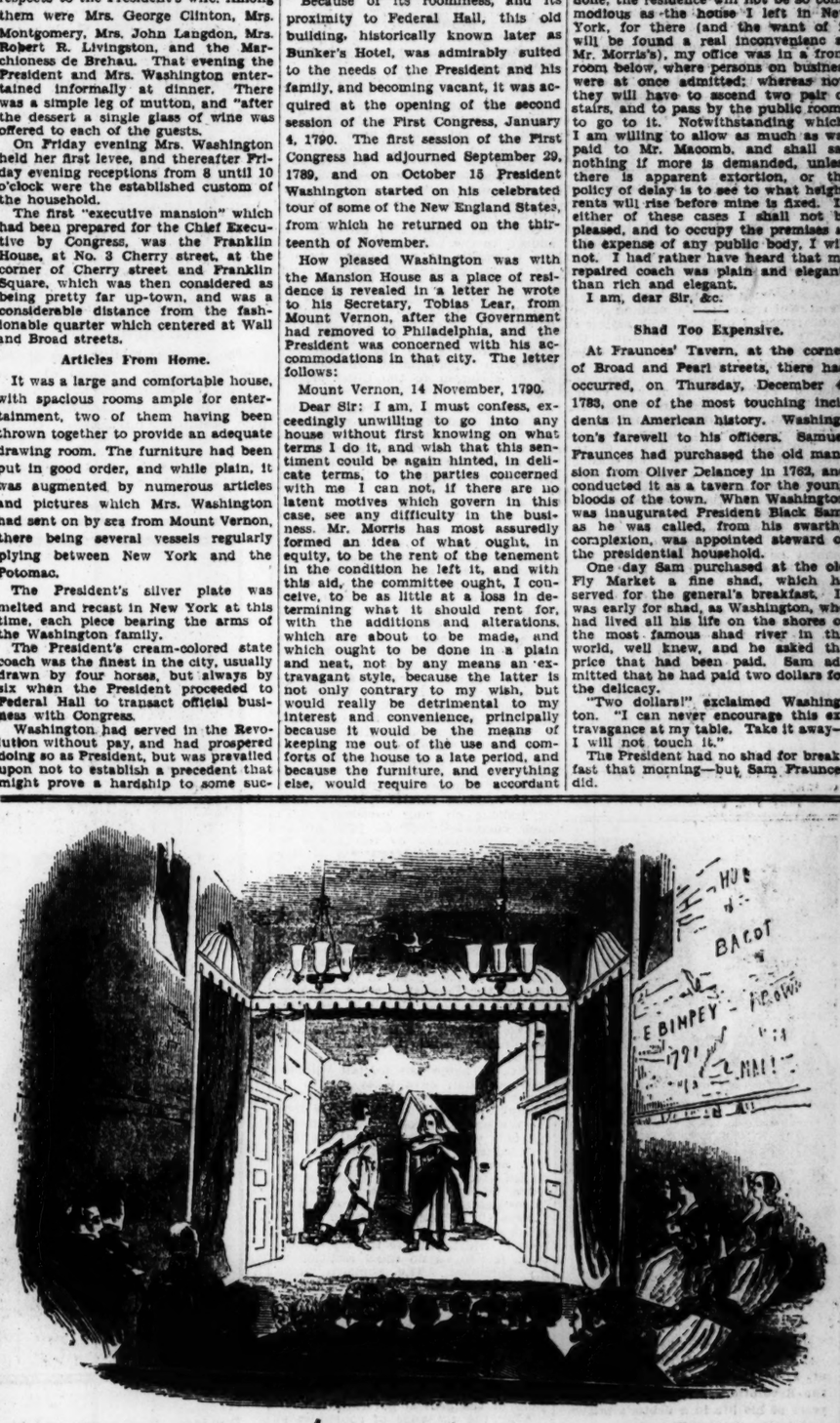
Shad Too Expensive.

At Fraunces' Tavern, at the corner of Broad and Pearl streets, there had occurred, on Thursday, December 4, 1783, one of the most touching incidents in American history, Washington's farewell to his officers. Samuel Fraunces had purchased the old mansion from Oliver Delancey in 1762, and conducted it as a tavern for the young bloods of the town. When Washington was inaugurated President Black Sam, as he was called, from his swarthy complexion, was appointed steward of the presidential household.

One day Sam purchased at the old Fly Market a fine shad, which he served for the general's breakfast. It was early for shad, as Washington, who had lived all his life on the shores of the most famous shad river in the world, well knew, and he asked the price that had been paid. Sam admitted that he had paid two dollars for the delicacy.

"Two dollars!" exclaimed Washington. "I can never encourage this extravagance at my table. Take it away—I will not touch it."

The President had no shad for breakfast that morning—but Sam Fraunces did.



From Brother Jonathan.

John Street Theater, New York, where Washington attended on the evening of May 11, 1789.



MARTHA WASHINGTON
(By Joseph Hoover, 1876.)

EXTRA SESSION CALLED BY ADAMS

Suspension of Diplomatic Intercourse With France Led to Action.

SITUATION WAS GRAVE

President Washington was obliged to call the Senate of the United States in extra session by a proclamation dated Philadelphia, March 1, 1791, requiring the presence of its members in special meeting on the 4th of that month. This was necessitated by the admission into the Union on that date of the new State of Vermont.

The Senate met at the appointed time in its first special session and received from the President certain nominations to office in Vermont. He also filled certain judicial positions in New Hampshire. The Senate was in session for only one day. In the Third Congress the Senate was also in special session for one day only, on March 4, 1793. During the life of the Fourth Congress Washington convened the Senate in extra session on June 8, 1795, and it sat until June 26.

The foreign relations of the government, which were becoming increasingly serious, were the inspiration of this action. On June 8 the President transmitted to the Senate a treaty with Great Britain which had been negotiated by John Jay. The situation abroad was becoming critical.

In his eighth and last annual address to Congress, delivered on December 7, 1796, President Washington referred to the injuries being inflicted upon American commerce by France. A special session of the Senate was held for one day on March 4, 1797, to consider routine matters. Upon the shoulders of President Adams had now devolved the grave affairs concerning foreign relations, and especially those with France. The situation was not only grave, but acute.

President Adams, exercising his constitutional authority by proclamation dated Philadelphia, March 25, 1797, called Congress to meet in extraordinary session on May 15, 1797. Diplomatic intercourse with France had been suspended, and on May 16 President Adams in a special message laid the whole matter of French relations, which brought the country to the verge of war, before Congress. The accompanying illustration is a copy of the original proclamation, from The Minerva and Mercantile Evening Advertiser of New York of Tuesday, March 28, 1797.

In the same edition of the same paper is the following interesting comment on the American diplomatic situation at Paris which throws a significant sidelight upon the changing political situation at home. Partisanship was succeeding the era of fellowship under Washington:

"The language of the French Directory to Mr. Munroe, on his taking leave, and their conduct towards Mr. Pinckney, furnish deductions of too much importance to be overlooked. They tell Mr. Munroe, that he has contended for principles—he has known the interests of his country—and he departs with their regrets. At the same time they refuse to receive Mr. Pinckney, and hint to him to depart.

"Now the direct unequivocal language of this, is, 'We like Mr. Munroe and are sorry to part with him; but if we can not have him for American minister, we will not have any.' That is, the French Directory undertakes to prescribe to the American government what minister shall reside in France. This deduction admits of no modification—it is a direct and necessary inference from their proceedings, and a national insult that is incapable of apology.

"Is there one real American on our shores whose heart does not beat high with indignation at such imperious treatment?

"Yes, Americans, the French Directory approved of your late minister, no doubt because he was under their control. They liked him as a convenient man for their purposes, as the representative of a party, and not of the American Nation. This was his recommendation to the Directory, and this was probably the reason why he was recalled. Report says, indeed, that the weakness of a man rendered him an object of contempt in France, and thus also rendered him so convenient a minister. The Directory had reason to regret the departure of such a man, to be replaced by an American of independence and spirit."

THEATRICALS IN 1789.

President Washington Sees the School for Scandal.

President Washington was fond of the theater, and attended his first performance, after his inauguration, on Monday evening, May 11, 1789. Naturally, his presence in New York had a tendency to bring good business to the box office, for then, as now, the President was always an added attraction at the play. Said the Daily Advertiser on Saturday, May 9:

It is whispered that the School for Scandal and the Poor Soldier will be acted on Monday night for the entertainment of the President. This masterly comedy and farce ought to receive all the perfection from the cast of characters which the state of the company will admit. Mrs. H—ry ought, on this occasion to condescend to give passion and tenderness to Maria. Mr. H—m, who always acted Charles in Jamaica, should take this character and rescue it from a long mistaken representation. The libertine is Mr. H—m's sort, and his theatrical judgment will discern that graces, animation, mercury and elegance, ought to adorn the character of an elegant man of pleasure. It is ridiculous to see the same man act in the double character of the sprightly Charles and the morose Crabtree. Doubles have always a bad effect on the mind of the audience and checks business. If the theatrical Proteus wishes to show his various talents he can act Trip and Crabtree. We feel partial to the general merit of Mr. H—r, but Charles does not become him.

Mrs. H—ry ought to act Norah, and improve the delightful farce by the melody of her voice. Mrs. H—r ought to take no offense at this suggestion. We do not mean to hurt the feelings of a lady who is useful and industrious in her profession.

THESPICUS.

In addition to the President, Vice President Adams, Gov. Clinton and a distinguished company attended. There was a crowded house. The bill was as advertised, the School for Scandal and The Poor Soldier. Thomas Wignell, of course, was Darby. In the former he played the part of Joseph Surface.

The playhouse was the old John street Theatre, which had been opened first in 1767, so that it was already more than a hundred years old when Washington became the first President of the United States. It was on the north side of John street near Broadway. No picture of the exterior is known to be in existence.

EARLY SOURCES REVEAL REVERENCE FOR PRESIDENCY

L'ENFANT DRAFTED REMODELING PLANS FOR FEDERAL HALL

Building Enlarged and Repaired as "Permanent" Home of National Legislature.

DESCRIPTION IS TAKEN FROM 1789 MAGAZINE

Vestibule Paved With Marble Was "Very Lofty and Well Finished."

The following description of Federal Hall, in New York, which will always have a place in American history in consequence of its having been the first home of the Congress of the United States, and the scene of the first inauguration of President George Washington, is especially valuable since it is a contemporary account. It is reproduced from the Massachusetts Magazine, or Monthly Museum, for June, 1789, from which, also, is obtained the accompanying plate.

"The citizens of New York, desirous of testifying their attachment to the new national Government, and of making their city the place of the permanent residence of the Federal legislature, have enlarged and repaired their city hall, and made it a convenient and elegant structure, worthy of the respectable body for whose use it is designed.

"The building is situated at the end of Broad street, where its front appears to great advantage. The basement story is Tuscan, and is pierced with seven openings; four massy pillars in the center support four Doric columns and a pediment. The freeze (sic) is ingeniously divided to admit thirteen stars in the metapas; these, with the American eagle and other insignia in the pediment, and the tablets over the windows, filled with the 13 arrows and the olive branch united, mark it as a building set apart for national purposes.

"After entering from Broad street, we find a plainly finished square room, flagged with stone, and to which the citizens have free access; from this we enter the vestibule in the center of the pile, which leads in front to the floor of the representatives' room, or real Federal Hall, and through two arches on each side, by a public staircase on the left and by a private one on the right, to the Senate chamber and lobbies.

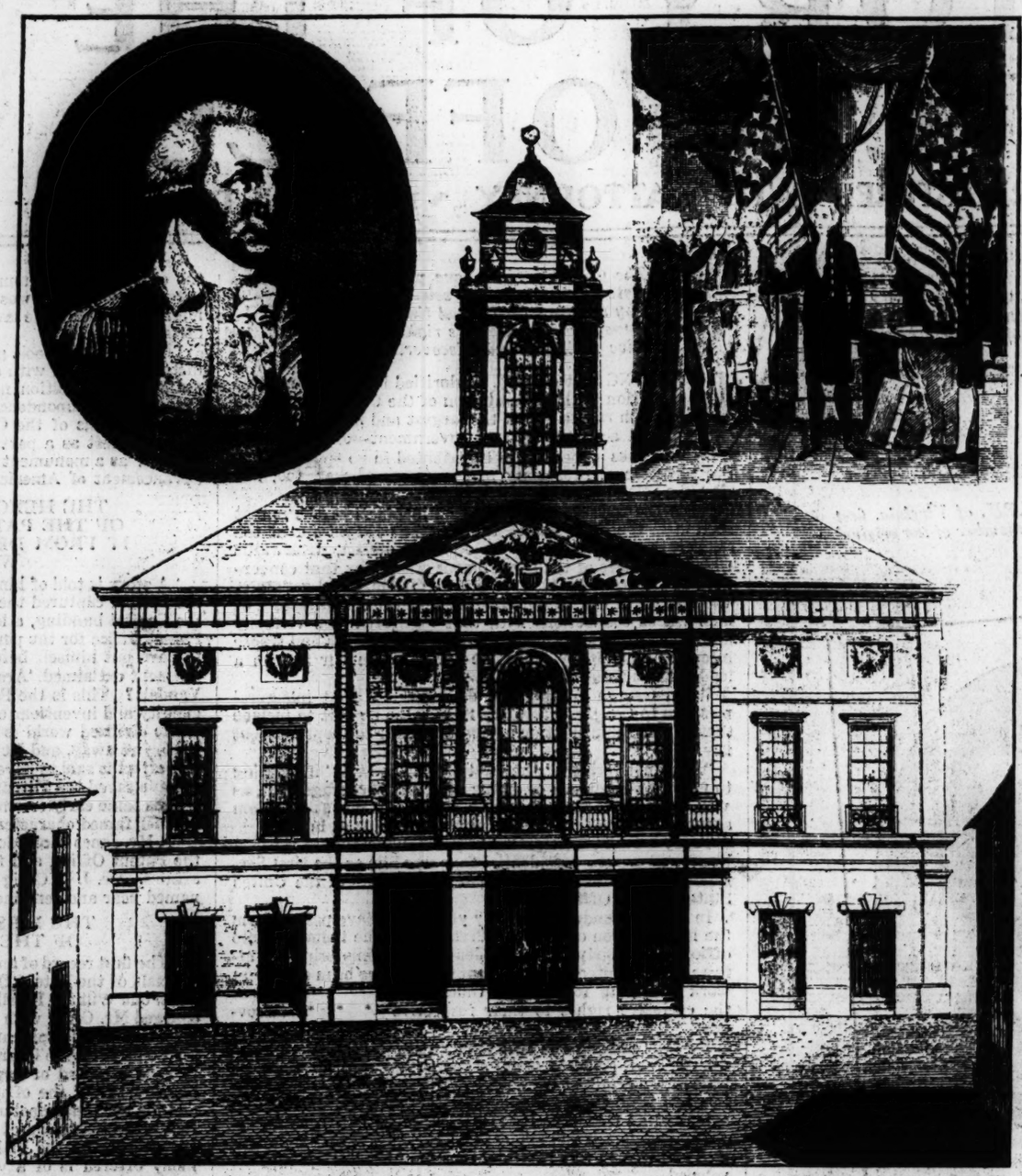
"This vestibule is paved with marble; is very lofty and well finished; the lower part is of a light rustic, which supports a handsome iron gallery; the upper half is in a lighter stile, and is finished with a skylight of about 12 by 18 feet, which is decorated with a profusion of ornament in the richest taste. Passing into the representatives' room we find a spacious and elegant apartment, 61 feet deep, 58 wide and 36 high, without including a coved ceiling of about 10 feet high. This room is of an octangular form; four of its sides are rounded in the manner of niches and give a graceful variety to the whole. The windows are large and placed 16 feet from the floor; all below them is finished with plain wainscot, interrupted only by four chimneys; but above these a number of Ionic columns and pilasters, with their proper entablature, are very judiciously disposed, and give great elegance. In the pannels between the windows are trophies carved, and the letters U. S. in a cipher, surrounded with laurel. The Speaker's chair is opposite the great door and raised by several steps; the chairs for the members are ranged semicircularly in two rows in front of the Speaker. Each member has his separate chair and desk. There are two galleries which front the Speaker; that below projects 15 feet, the upper one is not so large, and is intended to be at the disposal of the members for the accommodation of their friends. Besides these galleries there is a space on the floor, confined by a bar, where the public are admitted. There are three small doors for common use, besides the great one in the front. The curtains and chairs in this room are of light blue damask. It is intended to place a Statue of Liberty over the Speaker's chair, and trophies upon each chimney.

"After ascending the stairs on the left of the vestibule, we reach a lobby of 19 by 48 feet, finished with Tuscan pilasters; this communicates with the iron gallery beforementioned, and leads at one end to the galleries of the Representatives' room, and the other to the Senate chamber. This room is 40 feet long, 30 wide, and 20 high, with an arched ceiling; it has three windows in front, and three back, to correspond to them; those in front open into a gallery 12 feet deep, guarded with an elegant iron railing. In this gallery our illustrious President, attended by the Senate and House of Representatives, took his oath of office, in the face of Heaven, and in presence of a large concourse of people assembled in front of the building.

"The Senate chamber is decorated with pilasters, &c., which are not of any regular order; the proportions are light and graceful; the capitals are of a fanciful kind, the invention of Maj. L'Enfant, the architect; he has appropriated them to this building, for amidst their foliage appears a star and rays, and a piece of drapery below suspends a small medallion with U. S. in a cypher. The idea is new and the effect pleasing; and although they can not be said to be of any ancient order, we must allow that they have an appearance of magnificence. The ceiling is plain, with only a sun and thirteen stars in the center. The marble which is used in the chimnies is American, and for beauty of shades and polish is equal to any of its kind in Europe. The President's chair is at one end of the room, elevated about three feet from the floor, under a rich canopy of crimson damask. The arms of the United States are to be placed over it. The chairs of the members are ranged semicircularly, as those in the Representatives' room.

"The floor is covered with a handsome carpet and the windows are furnished with curtains of crimson damask. Besides these rooms there are several others for use and convenience, a library, lobbies and committee rooms above and guard rooms below. On one side (which we could not show in the plate) is a platform, level with the floor of the Senate chamber, which affords a convenient walk for the members, of more than 200 feet long, and is guarded by an iron railing.

"We can not close our description without observing that great praise is due to Maj. L'Enfant, the architect, who has surmounted many difficulties and has so accommodated the additions to the old parts and so judiciously altered what he saw wrong that he has produced a building uniform and consistent throughout and has added to great elegance every convenience that could be desired."



Federal Hall, scene of the first inauguration of George Washington, a contemporary view (S. Hill, sculp.). Engraved in June 1789 and published in the Massachusetts Magazine, or Monthly Museum of Knowledge and Rational Entertainment for June 1789. Upper left—A contemporary portrait of the First President from the Philadelphia Monthly Magazine, Vol. First, June, 1798. Engraved from an original painting made at the close of the war. Upper right—A view of the first inauguration.



HOUSE BUILT BY GEORGE WASHINGTON.
This was really two houses erected in 1798-99 by George Washington on the west side of North Capitol street, Washington, D. C., later numbered 224 North Capitol street. In 1800, this was a hotel known as the Hillman House, and in 1900 it was called the Kenmore. When the street was lowered to grade two stories were added to the house underneath.

Contemporary Description Of General Is Preserved

Warm Passion to Serve Country, Diligence in Mastering Tactics, Dignity and Gracefulness Listed Among Attributes.

The following contemporary description of Washington gives us a view of him as he was seen by his daily associates. It is taken from Rickerstaff's Boston Almanack, or Federal Calendar for 1790, and hence was published in 1789, the year of Washington's first inauguration. A copy of it, dim with age, is in the possession of the Library of Congress:

As the following is a Sketch of the life and character of our American Fabius, we can not entertain a doubt of its being agreeable to our kind readers.

As this gentleman always refused to accept of any pecuniary appointment for his public services, no salary was annexed by Congress to his important command, and he only drew weekly for the expense of his public table and other necessary demands. Gen. Washington, having never been in Europe, could not possibly have been much military service when the armies of Britain were sent to subdue the Americans; yet still, for a variety of reasons, he was by much the most proper man on the continent, and probably anywhere else, to be placed at the head of our American Army. The very high estimation he stood in for integrity and honor; his engaging in the cause of his country from sentiment and conviction of her wrongs, his moderation in politics, his extensive property and his approved abilities as a commander were motives which necessarily obliged the choice of America to fall upon him.

That nature has given Gen. Washington extraordinary talents will hardly be controverted by his most bitter enemies. Having been early actuated with a warm passion to serve his country in the military line, he has greatly improved his talents by unwearied industry, a close application to the best writers upon tactics, and by a more than common method and exactness. In reality, when it comes to be considered, that at first he only headed a body of men entirely unacquainted with military discipline or operations, somewhat ungovernable in temper, and who at best could only be stiled (sic) an alert and good militia, acting under very short enlistments, unclothed, unaccoutered and at all times very ill-supplied with ammunitions and artillery; and that with such an army he withstood the ravages and progress of near 40,000 veteran troops plentifully supplied with every necessary article, commanded by the bravest officers in Europe, supported by a very powerful navy, which effectually prevented all movements by water; when all this comes to be impartially considered, we can venture to pronounce that Gen. Washington may be regarded as one of the greatest military ornaments of the present age.

Gen. Washington is now in the fifty-eighth year of his age; having completed his fifty-seventh year on the 11th of February last, as it appears by the Federal calendar, that truly worthy and brave veteran was born in the year 1732. He is a tall, well made man, rather large boned and has a tolerable genteel address; his features are manly and bold; his eyes of a bluish cast, and very lively; his hair a deep brown; his face rather long, and marked with the smallpox; his complexion sunburnt, and without much color, and his countenance sensible, composed and thoughtful. There is a remarkable air of dignity about him, with a striking degree of gracefulness; he has an excellent understanding, without much quickness; is strictly just, vigilant and generous; an affectionate husband, a faithful friend, a father to the deserving soldiers; gentle in his manners, in temper rather reserved; a total stranger to religious prejudices, which have so often excited Christians of one denomination to cut the throats of those of another; in his morals he is irreproachable, and was never known to exceed the bounds of the most rigid temperance. In a word, all his friends and acquaintances unanimously allow that no man ever united in his own person a more perfect alliance of the virtue of the philosopher with the talents of a general; candor, sincerity, affability and simplicity, seem to be the striking features of his character, until an occasion offers of displaying the most determined bravery and independence of spirit.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 20.

On Friday last the house of Representatives of this Commonwealth waited on the President of the United States with the following address:

TO GEORGE WASHINGTON,
PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

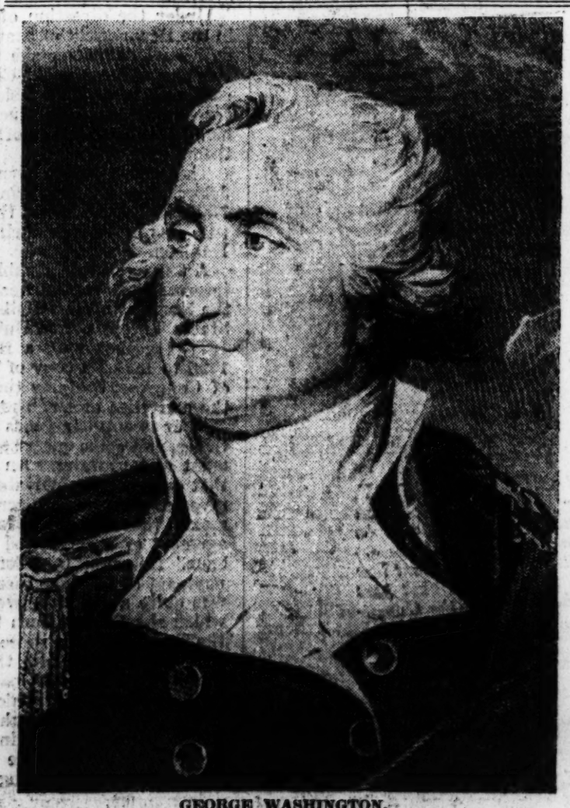
THE ADDRESS.

Of the house of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in General Assembly met.

Sir,

When we contemplate the near approach of your retirement from public life, as announced to your fellow-citizens, in your address of the 17th Sept. last, we should be wanting in duty to our own feelings, and those of our constituents, if we did

(From "The Herald, a gazette for the country," New York, March 8, 1797.)



GEORGE WASHINGTON.
Dessine par Couder Grave par A. Blanchard.
Courtesy The Library of Congress.

FIRST INAUGURAL BALL.

Custom Still Observed Today Originated in 1789.

The first inaugural ball was held in the "Assembly Room," on the east side of Broadway, a short distance above Wall street, on the evening of May 7, 1789, a week after George Washington's first inauguration. President Washington, Vice President Adams, the French and Spanish Ministers, Chancellor Livingston, Baron Steuben, Gen. Knox, John Jay, Alexander Hamilton and a majority of the Senate and members of the House attended. It was a very brilliant affair, given by the managers of the city assemblies, and nearly all the fashionable ladies and gentlemen of New York were present.

From that time to this dancing has been a popular form of amusement and entertainment in connection with the installation of a new President into office, and, with few exceptions, every inauguration has been characterized by an inaugural ball.

SENATE REJOICED AT HIS ACCEPTANCE

Promise of Cooperation in Strengthening Republic Is Given Washington.

IS HUMBLE IN RESPONSE

(From the Daily Advertiser, New York)
New York, May 19, 1789.

CONGRESSIONAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Address of the Senate to the President of the United States, in Answer to His Speech to Both Houses of Congress.

Sir: We, the Senate of the United States, return you our sincere thanks for your excellent speech delivered to both houses of Congress; congratulate you on the complete organization of the Federal Government, and felicitate ourselves and our fellow citizens on your elevation to the office of President—an office highly important by the powers constitutionally annexed to it and extremely honorable from the manner in which the appointment is made. The unanimous suffrage of the elective body in your favor is peculiarly expressive of the gratitude, confidence and affection of the citizens of America, and is the highest testimonial at once of your merit and of their esteem. We are sensible, sir, that nothing but the voice of your fellow citizens could have called you from a retreat, chosen with the fondest predilection, endeared by habit and consecrated to the repose of declining years. We rejoice, and with us all America, that, in obedience to the call of our common country, you have returned once more to public life. In you all parties confide; in you all interests unite, and we have no doubt that your past services, great as they have been, will be equaled by your future exertions; and that your prudence and sagacity as a statesman will tend to avert the dangers to which we were exposed, to give stability to the present Government and dignity and splendor to that country which your skill and valor as a soldier so eminently contributed to raise to independence and empire.

When we contemplate the coincidence of circumstances and wonderful combination of causes which gradually prepared the people of this country for independence; when we contemplate the rise, progress and termination of the late war, which gave them a name among nations of the earth, we are, with you, unavoidably led to acknowledge and adore the great arbiter of the universe, by whom empires rise and fall. A review of the many signal instances of divine interposition in favor of this country claims our most pious gratitude; and permit us, sir, to observe that among the great events, which have led to the formation and establishment of a Federal Government, we esteem your acceptance of the office of President as one of the most propitious and important.

In the execution of the trust reposed in us, we shall endeavor to pursue that enlarged and liberal policy, to which your speech so happily directs. We are conscious that the prosperity of each State is inseparably connected with the welfare of all, and that in promoting the latter we shall effectually advance the former. In full persuasion of this truth, it shall be our invariable aim to divest ourselves of local prejudices and attachments, and to view the great assemblage of communities and interests committed to our charge with an equal eye. We feel, sir, the force, and acknowledge the justess of the observation that the foundation of our national policy should be laid in private morality; if individuals be not influenced by moral principles, it is in vain to look for public virtue; it is, therefore, the duty of legislators to enforce, both by precept and example, the utility as well as the necessity of a strict adherence to the rules of distributive justice. We beg you to be assured that the Senate will at all times cheerfully cooperate in every measure which may strengthen the Union, conduce to the happiness, or secure and perpetuate the liberties of this great confederated republic.

We commend you, sir, to the protection of Almighty God, earnestly beseeching Him long to preserve a life so valuable and dear to the people of the United States, and that your administration may be prosperous to the Nation, and glorious to yourself.

In the Senate May 16, 1789.

Signed by Order,
JOHN ADAMS,
President of the Senate of the United States.

To which the President made the following reply:

Gentlemen:

I thank you for your address, in which the most affectionate sentiments are expressed in the most obliging terms. The coincidence of circumstances, which led to this auspicious crisis, the confidence reposed in me by my fellow citizens, and the assistance I may expect from counsels which will be dictated by an enlarged and liberal policy, seem to presage a more prosperous issue to my administration, than a diffidence of my abilities had taught me to anticipate—I now feel myself inexpressibly happy in a belief that heaven, which has done so much for our infant Nation, will not withdraw its providential influence before our political felicity shall have been completed; and in a conviction that the Senate will at all times cooperate in every measure which may tend to promote the welfare of this confederated republic. Thus supported by a firm trust in the Great Arbiter of the universe, aided by the collected wisdom of the Union, and imploring the divine benediction on our joint exertions, in the service of our country, I readily engage with you in the arduous, but pleasing task, of attempting to make a nation happy.

G. WASHINGTON.

VICTIM OF WHISPERERS.

George Washington Replies to the Mudslingers.

George Washington himself was the victim of the mud-slinger before that term had been born of the mire of American politics. On March 3, 1797, the day before he retired from the Presidency, he addressed to Timothy Pickering, then Secretary of State, a communication so interesting as to warrant its reproduction here.

Mr. Pickering, a few days later, sent a copy of Washington's letter to the United States Gazette, which published it, and it is here reprinted from the Minerva and Mercantile Evening Advertiser of New York.

Philadelphia, March 11.

To the Editor of the United States Gazette.

Department of State, Philadelphia, March 9, 1797.

Sir:

I inclose the copy of a letter which I received the third instant from the late President of the United States. The letter itself will satisfy you of the propriety of its being published. The original, as desired, is deposited in this office.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
TIMOTHY PICKERING.

Philadelphia, March 3, 1797.

Dear Sir:

At the conclusion of my public employments I have thought it expedient

THIS DAY'S MAIL.



BY AUTHORITY.

By the President of the United States of America.

Proclamation.

WHEREAS the Constitution of the United States of America provides that the President may, on extraordinary occasions, convene both houses of Congress; and whereas an extraordinary occasion exists for convening Congress, and divers great and weighty matters claim their consideration; I have therefore thot it necessary to convene, and I do by their presents convene the Congress of the United States of America, at the city of Philadelphia, in the commonwealth of Pennsylvania, on Monday the fifteenth day of May next, hereby requiring the Senators and Representatives in the Congress of the United States of America, and every of them, that laying aside all other matters and cares, they then and there meet and attend to Congress, in order to consult and determine, on such matters as in their wisdom shall be deemed most for the safety and welfare of the said United States.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF I have caused the seal of the (L. S.) United States of America to be affixed to these presents, and signed the same with my hand.

DONE at the city of Philadelphia, the twenty-fifth day of March in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and ninety-seven, and of the Independence of the United States of America, the twenty-first.

JOHN ADAMS.

By the President,
T. PICKERING,
Secretary of State.

Proclamation of President John Adams, dated Philadelphia, March 25, 1797, calling Congress to meet in the first called extraordinary session of that body ever held.—From the Minerva and Mercantile Evening Advertiser, of New York, Tuesday, March 28, 1797.

to notice the publication of certain forged letters, which first appeared in the year 1777, and were obtruded upon the public as mine. They were said by the editor to have been found in a small portmanteau that I had left in the care of my mulatto servant, named Billy, who, it is pretended, was taken prisoner at Fort Lee in 1776.

The period when the theft letters were first printed will be recollected and what were the impressions they were intended to produce on the public mind. It was then supposed to be of some consequence to strike at the integrity of the American commander in chief, and to paint his inclinations as at variance with his professions and his duty. Another crisis in the affairs of America having occurred, the same weapon has been resorted to, to wound my character and deceive the people.

The letters in question have the dates, addresses and signatures here following:

"New York, June 12, 1776. To Mr. Lund Washington, at Mount Vernon, Fairfax County, Va. G. W.

"To John Parke Custis, Esq., at the Hon. Benedict Calvert's, Esq., Mount Airy, Md. June 18, 1776. George Washington.

"New York, July 8, 1776. To Mr. Lund Washington, at Mount Vernon, Fairfax County, Va. G. W.

"New York, July 16, 1776. To Mr. Lund Washington, &c. G. W.

"New York, July 15, 1776. To Mr. Lund Washington, &c. G. W.

"New York, July 22d, 1776. To Mr. Lund Washington, &c. G. W.

"June 24, 1776. To Mrs. Washington. Geo. Washington."

At the time when these letters first appeared, it was notorious to the army immediately under my command, and particularly to the gentlemen attached to my person, that my mulatto man Billy had never been one moment in the power of the enemy. It is also a fact that no part of my baggage or any of my attendants were captured during the whole course of the war. These well known facts made it unnecessary during the war to call the public attention to the forgery, by an express declaration of mine; and a firm reliance on my fellow citizens, and the abundant proofs they gave of their confidence in me, rendered it alike unnecessary to take any formal notice of the revival of the imposition during my civil administration. But as I can not know how soon a more serious event may succeed to that which will this day take place, I have thought it a duty that I owe to myself, to my country, and to truth, now to detail the circumstances above recited, and to add my solemn declaration that the letters herein described are a base forgery, and that I never saw nor heard of them uptill they appeared in print.

The present letter I commit to your care, and desire it may be deposited in the office of the Department of State, as a testimony of the truth to the present generation and to posterity.

Accept, I pray you, the sincere esteem and affectionate regard of,

Dear Sir,
Your obedient servant.
GEO. WASHINGTON.

Timothy Pickering,
Secretary of State.

CONGRESS WARMLY PRAISED PRESIDENT

Washington Called Country's Most Beloved Citizen by House.

HONEST ZEAL PROMISED

NEW-YORK, May 9.

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Friday, May 9.

Mr. Gerry from the committee appointed to bring in a bill to regulate the collection of the impost, reported a bill for that purpose, which being read, was ordered to lie on the table.

At 12 o'clock, the Speaker attended by the House, agreeably to the resolution of yesterday, waited on the President, in the committee room, and presented him the following address.

The Address of the House of Representatives,
To GEORGE WASHINGTON,
President of the United States.

Sir: The representatives of the people of the United States present their congratulations on the event by which your fellow citizens have attested the preeminence of your merit. You have long held the first place in their esteem. You have often received tokens of their affection. You now possess the only proof that remained of their gratitude for your services, of their reverence for your wisdom, and of their confidence in your virtues. You enjoy the highest, because the truest honor of being the first magistrate, by the unanimous choice of the freest people on the face of the earth.

We well know the anxieties with which you must have obeyed a summons from the repose reserved for your declining years, into public scenes, of which you had taken your leave forever. But the obedience was due to the occasion. It is already applauded by the universal joy which welcomes you to your station. And we can not doubt that it will be rewarded with all the satisfaction with which an ardent love for your fellow citizens must review successful efforts to promote their happiness.

This anticipation is not justified merely by the past experience of your signal services. It is particularly suggested by the pious impressions under which you commence your administration, and the enlightened maxims by which you mean to conduct it. We feel with you the strongest obligations to adore the Invisible Hand which has led the American people through so many difficulties, to cherish a conscious responsibility for the destiny of republican liberty, and to seek the only sure means of preserving and recommending the precious deposit in a system of legislation founded on the principles of an honest policy and directed by the spirit a diffusive patriotism.

The question arising out of the fifth article of the Constitution, will receive all the attention demanded by its importance, and will, we trust, be decided under the influence of all the considerations to which you allude.

In forming the pecuniary provisions for the Executive Department, we shall not lose sight of a wish resulting from motives which give it a peculiar claim to our regard. Your resolution, in a moment critical to the liberties of your country, to renounce all personal emolument, was among the many presages of your patriotic prices, which have been amply fulfilled; and your scrupulous adherence now to the law then imposed on yourself, can not fail to demonstrate the purity, whilst it increases the luster, of a character which has so many titles to admiration.

Such are the sentiments which we have thought fit to address to you. They flow from our own hearts; and we verily believe that among the millions we represent, there is not a virtuous citizen whose heart will disown them.

All that remains is, that we join in your fervent supplication for the blessings of Heaven on our country, and that we add our own for the choicest of these blessings on the most beloved of her citizens.

FREDERICK AUGUSTUS MUHLENBERG, Speaker.

To which, the President returned the following answer:

Gentlemen: Your very affectionate address produces emotions which I know not how to express. I feel that my past endeavors in the service of my country are far overpaid by its goodness, and I fear much, that my future ones may not fulfill your kind anticipation. All that I can promise is, that they will be invariably directed by an honest and ardent zeal. Of this resource, my heart assures me. For all beyond, I rely on the wisdom and patriotism of those with whom I am to cooperate, and a continuance of the blessings of Heaven on our beloved country.

GEORGE WASHINGTON.

The House resolved that on Tuesday next they would proceed to ballot for a sergeant at arms.

Mr. Leonard Bleecker and Mr. Isaac Guion were nominated for that office.

The House then resolved itself into a committee on the bill for imposing duties on goods, wares, and merchandise, and the committee having made some progress therein, rose, and the House adjourned.

(From The Daily Advertiser, of New York, Saturday, May 9, 1789.)



JOHN ADAMS,
a contemporary portrait of the first Vice President. Frontispiece of the Philadelphia Monthly Magazine, Volume Second, July, 1798.

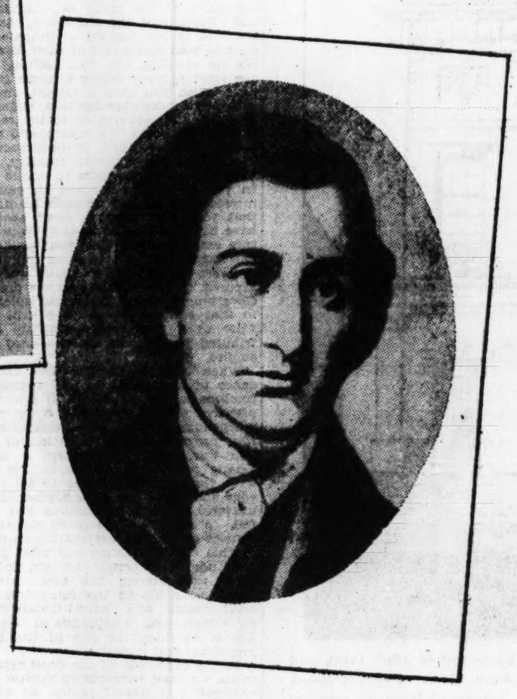
THE HISTORY OF THE U. S. PATENT OFFICE

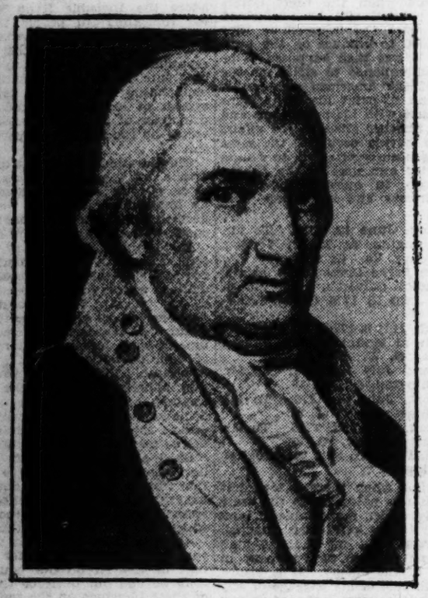
BY CLARENCE A. O'BRIEN ~ REGISTERED PATENT ATTORNEY ~ WASHINGTON, D.C.



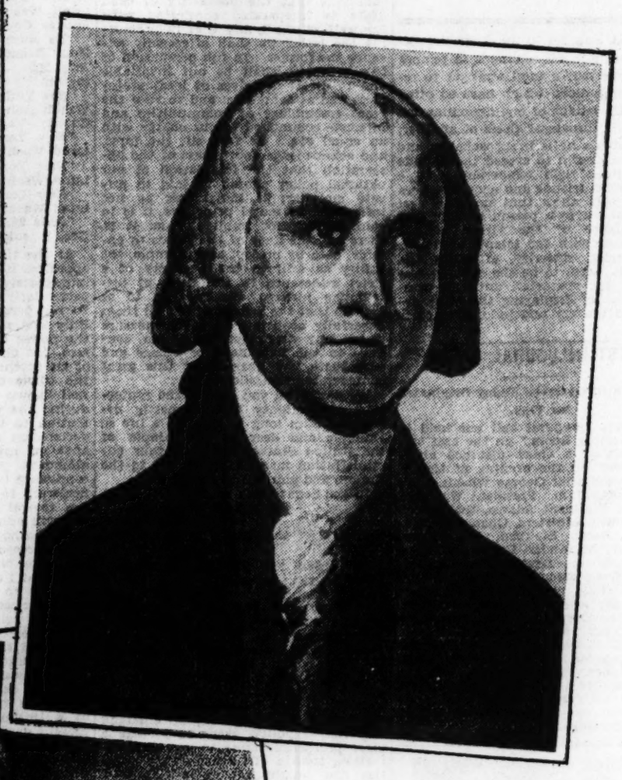
THOMAS JEFFERSON, who as Secretary of State in George Washington's Cabinet was the most active member of the first board to issue letters patent.

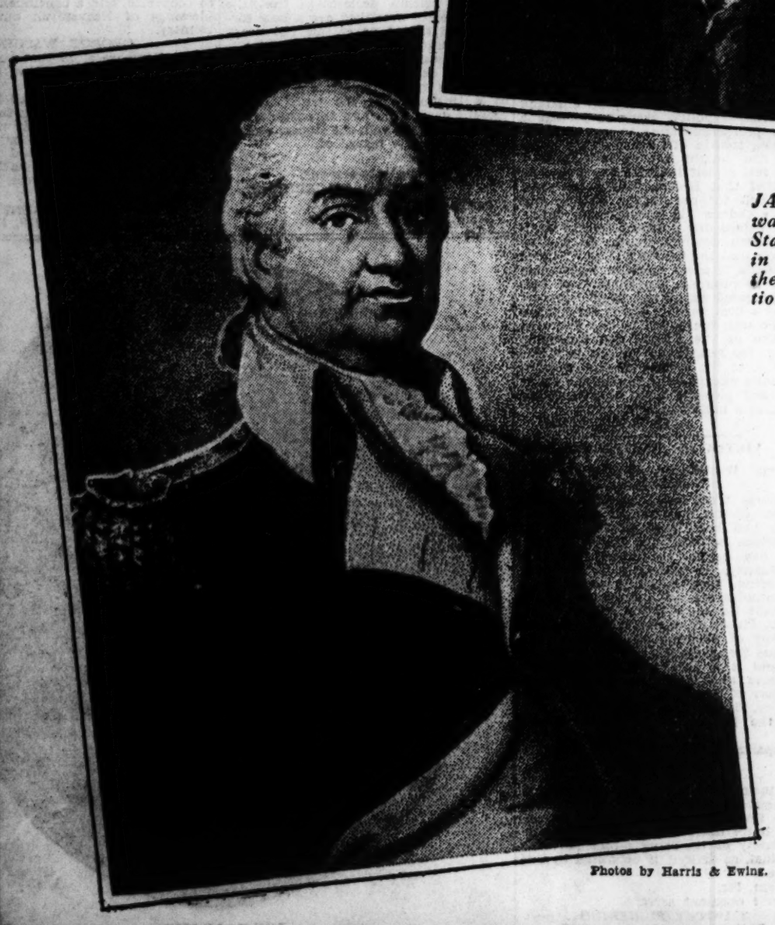
EDMUND RANDOLPH, of Virginia, first Attorney General and member of the original Patent Board.





HENRY KNOX, of Massachusetts, George Washington's Secretary of War, and the third member of the board in charge of carrying out the first patent law.





JAMES MADISON, afterwards President of the United States, who took a leading part in the movement that led to the inclusion of the patent section in the Constitution.

CHARLES PINCKNEY, famous patriot, who, with James Madison, was a strong supporter of the establishment of a patent law and took a prominent part in the debate at the Constitutional Convention.

Photos by Harris & Ewing.

*"The Congress shall have power * * * to promote the progress of science and useful arts by securing for limited times to authors and inventors the exclusive rights to their respective writings and discoveries." * * **

UNSUNG by the poets, unglorified by historians, this section of the Constitution of the United States has given rise to one of the largest and most important civil activities of the Government—one which, in times of peace, has contributed in no small way to the phenomenal prosperity and in times of war, too, has played a role of vast importance.

From the days in 1787 when the inclusion of the patent section in the basic law of the land was fought for at the constitutional convention by James Madison, afterwards Chief Executive of the Government created by that convention, and Charles Pinckney, senator, diplomat and governor, the history of the Patent Office has sparkled with names of men whose connections with that institution are virtually unknown to the great mass of American citizens and whose integrity and ability has gone far to make our system a leader throughout the world.

When George Washington delivered his first inaugural message to Congress, January 8, 1790, he saw fit to include therein a recommendation urging that body to adopt a patent law.

"I can not forbear," the first President said, "intimating to you the expediency of giving effectual encouragement, as well to the introduction of new and useful inventions from abroad as to the execution of skill and genius at home."

Today we are participating in the inauguration of Herbert Hoover whose pre-presidential days saw him as the first Secretary of Commerce to administer the affairs of the United States Patent Office.

In the one hundred and forty years that have passed from the inauguration of the first President to the induction into office of the thirty-first President, those ministering the affairs of the United States Patent Office have been quietly at work "securing for limited times to * * * inventors the exclusive rights to their respective * * * discoveries."

By thus making the individual, without distinction as to wealth, race, creed or social standing, assured for a goodly time of the fruits of his hard work or genius the Patent Office has fostered the development of industry, agriculture, arts, and all that goes toward making the nation as an entirety prosperous and happy and lightening the labors of the men and women who profit by the use of the devices thus developed.

Indeed, so closely has this thought been connected with the institution that it was not until 1862 that the Department of Agriculture was established as a separate agency of the Government, for prior to that time its affairs were under the guidance of the Patent Office and the progress and needs of the farmers were related each year in a special portion of the annual report of the Commissioner of Patents.

FIRST PATENT ISSUED IN 1790

The first issuance of patents was under a special board created by an act of Congress of April 10, 1790. Thomas Jefferson, later to be President of the United States, was then Secretary of State and the most active member of the board to issue letters patent.

During his time as head of the Patent Office, Thomas Jefferson laid down rules for determining an invention which are still being followed in a general way today. One of these was that a mere change of material or change of form did not constitute an invention. It has been stated that Thomas Jefferson, on account of the few patents which were applied for during his time, was able to make a personal examination in each case, very similar to the examination which is made at the Patent Office today, and that he was very strict in the allowing of patents.

Two others, likewise of historic fame, set with him on that board. They were Henry Knox, of Massachusetts, then Secretary of War, and Edmund Randolph, of Virginia, the Attorney General. Subject to the approval of President Washington, this board had full authority for the granting of patents.

Because the act of Congress empowered the board or any two members to grant patents for any such "useful art, manufacture, machine or device, or new improvement thereon, not before known and used, if they shall deem the same sufficiently useful and important" it was construed to authorize the members to refuse to grant patents because they lacked novelty or were not of sufficient utility or importance. It was the strict exercise of this discretionary power that led finally to the reorganization of the patent system.

Under the direction of Thomas Jefferson a single clerk in the Department of State performed all the corresponding duties which now make the huge granite edifice covering two city squares in the City of Washington such a bustling center; a few pigeon holes in that clerk's desk housed the records which have since grown to such proportions as bring consternation to officials seeking a safe place to store them.

This clerk, a Dr. Thornton, was appointed by Thomas Jefferson and later during the administration of President Madison he was given the title of "superintendent." This title was first given during the administration of President Madison.

A 38-page booklet published October 23, 1877, under the impressive title, "An Account of the Destruction by Fire of the North and West Halls of the Model Room in the United States Patent Office Building on the 24th of September, 1877, together with a History of the Patent Office from 1790 to 1877," a copy of which is preserved in the Library of Congress, contains the following interesting account of the activities of Dr. Thornton.

"For twenty-six years he was the autocrat of the Patent Office, and some queer stories are related as to his management of its affairs. An official of the department relates that during his superintendence he conceived himself to be invested with much discretionary power, for he held to the maxim that 'the patent law was made solely for the encouragement of authors and inventors, and not to collect revenue.' He would therefore exercise his judgment about the payment of fees, the result being that after his death there was quite a deficit between the amount that was and that which should have been to the credit of the patent fund in the Treasury. His successor, in commenting upon the fact, conveys the impression that it was the liberality with which the doctor dealt with patentees, and not any personal dishonesty on his part which caused the deficit. This lack of system, however, brought about good results, for it created the practice of recording all patents granted, which had never been done before with any regularity, although the law required it. During Dr. Thornton's administration of the office it was no unusual thing to find the doctor a co-patentee, while he was determining all questions which might arise under the law and the practice which he himself dictated.

"Dr. Thornton took great interest in the office, and he dictated its action with a power that knew no master. The duties of his position not being onerous, he conducted an extensive correspondence upon scientific subjects with the patent officials of the Old World and scientists generally, which he left as a part of the archives of the office when he died, 'as a monument of his fidelity to and interest in the advancement of American mechanics.'

THE HEROISM OF THE HEAD OF THE PATENT OFFICE SAVED IT FROM DESTRUCTION DURING WAR OF 1812.

"A story is told of him that during the war of 1812, when the British captured the City of Washington and destroyed the Capitol building, a loaded cannon was trained upon the Patent Office for the purpose of destroying it, and he is said to have put himself before the gun, and in a frenzy of excitement exclaimed, 'Are you Englishmen, or only Goths and Vandals? This is the Patent Office, a depository of the ingenuity and inventions of the American nation, in which the whole civilized world is interested. Would you destroy it? If so, fire away, and let the charge pass through my body.' The effect is said to have been magical upon the soldiers, and to have saved the Patent Office from destruction."

This same early commentator relates in similar fashion of another famed character of the Patent Office history:

"A Mr. Jones succeeded Dr. Thornton as superintendent of the Patent Office, and from 1828 till 1830 administered its affairs. Dr. J. D. Craig succeeded to the position in the last named year and remained until 1836.

THE FIRST INVESTIGATION OF THE PATENT OFFICE

"The first record of an investigation into the conduct of the officials of the Patent Office was during his administration, when one William P. Elliot, a former employe of the office, charged Mr. Craig with exercising arbitrary powers in issuing three or more patents for the same invention; with paying no attention to interfering applications; and with failing to keep a record of applications; with destroying the correspondence of the office for 40 years prior to his tenure, and his total incompetence to discharge the duties of his office. The Secretary of State ordered an investigation into the charges on the 17th of December, 1833, and the testimony offered is of a very amusing character. It demonstrated that Dr. Craig had run the office to suit himself, regardless of law or custom. The Secretary of State censured the superintendent and laid down some plain business rules for the future government of the office, which, it is said, were strictly followed."

The original board of Cabinet officers which administered the affairs of the patent granting branch of the Government was not to last long. From the day the first patent was issued (July 31, 1790, to Samuel Hopkins for "a new method of making pot and pearl ashes") until the board passed out of existence three years later it issued only 57 patents.

It was the strict exercise of its discretionary powers which led to the abolishing of the board. Complaints came to Congress that members of the board were hostile to the inventors, so that February 21, 1793, Congress did away with the board and set up a new system to be administered solely by the Secretary of State. This official had no discretionary power, he was merely to register the patents brought to him and not to question their originality, usefulness and novelty.

The President's Commission on Economy and Efficiency in its report December, 1912, on the investigation of the United States Patent Office had this to say of the system under the 1793 act:

"The applicant paid into the Treasury a fee of $30, receipt for which he presented to the Secretary of State, to whose department the money finally passed, in the clerk-hire account. After this preliminary step the inventor presented his petition in the form of a sworn statement to the Secretary of State. Practically the Secretary took him at his word, and issued the patent to him, having first secured the President's signature to the letters patent and the Attorney General's approval of the form. Returned to the Secretary for his final approval, the letters were recorded, sealed and issued. These records were kept in the Secretary's office, as were also the models. The latter were furnished when the Secretary thought them necessary to supplement the application. The Secretary's office was to prepare for issue on request copies of the specifications of devices patented. These copies were furnished to anyone desiring them, for a fee amounting to twenty cents a sheet. If drawings were called for a charge of two dollars was made."

While the original act had hampered the work of protecting inventors by what appeared to be a too stringent application of the law, the new act hampered them by granting patents too freely. Many of the patents granted were valueless because they lacked novelty or usefulness.

The result was that the courts became crowded with patent cases. Interfering applications were decided by a board of arbitration composed of three members, one selected by each applicant and the other by the Secretary of State. But the attributes of a patent could be determined only in the courts.

Finally the confusion and general dissatisfaction began to arouse the public and Congress. Spasmodic outbreaks of opinion occurred on the legislative floors. At length Senator John Ruggles, of Maine, introduced a resolution providing for the appointment of a committee of three senators to look into the system of granting patents and the operation of the laws. The resolution was placed before the Senate December 31, 1835, and quickly approved, making Senator Ruggles chairman.

For nearly four months the committee delved into the mechanics of this important phase of governmental activity. Its findings and recommendations were of vital importance in putting into useful form the experience this Government had gained in its first two attempts at developing a patent system worthy of the Government, the public and the inventors.

Our present patent system is due largely to the determination of such men as Senator Ruggles who were willing to admit our faults, analyze the situation and profit by the errors. The report made April 28, 1836, by this committee is of great historic importance.

THE ORIGIN OF THE PRESENT PATENT SYSTEM

Speaking of the evils developed under the old system the report said:

"Under the act referred to, the Department of State has been going on, for more than forty years, issuing patents on every application without any examination into the

merits or novelty of the invention, and the evils which necessarily result from the law as it now exists must continue to increase and multiply daily till Congress shall put a stop to them. Some of them are as follows:

"1. A considerable portion of all the patents granted are worthless and void, as conflicting with and infringing upon one another, or upon public rights not subject to patent privileges, arising either from a want of due attention to the specification of claim, or from the ignorance of the patentees of the state of the arts and manufacturers, and of the inventions made in other countries, and even in our own.

"2. The country becomes flooded with patent monopolies, embarrassing to bona fide patentees, whose rights are thus invaded on all sides and not less embarrassing to the community generally, in the use of even the most common machinery and long-known improvements in the arts and common manufactures of the country.

"3. Out of this interference and collision of patents and privileges, a great number of lawsuits arise, which are daily increasing in an alarming degree, onerous to the courts, ruinous to the parties, and injurious to society.

"4. It opens the door to frauds, which have already become extensive and serious. It is represented to the committee that it is not uncommon for persons to copy patented machines in the model-room and having made some slight immaterial alterations, they apply in the next room for patents. There being no power given to refuse them, patents are issued of course. Thus prepared, they go forth on a retailing expedition, selling out their patent rights for States, counties, and townships, to those who have no means at hand of detecting the imposition, and who find, when it is too late, that they have purchased what the venders had no right to sell, and which they obtain thereby no right to use. This speculation in patent rights has become a regular business, and several hundred thousand dollars, it is estimated, are paid annually for void patents, many of which are thus fraudulently obtained."

From this important report the Congress framed a new patent act which it made a law on July 4, 1836. It might well be regarded as the rebirth of the system, for upon the sound principles laid down by Senator Ruggles in that act is based most of the procedure which today makes our present system a smooth, well-running machine, honored by the inventors and the public as well.

The new act made the Patent Office a separate bureau of the Department of State under the direction of a Commissioner of Patents. The commissioner was appointed by the President and confirmed by the Senate. Personnel provided for in the act included a chief clerk, who was to care for the seal, the records and models and to act for the commissioner in his absence. An expert examiner, three clerks, a machinist and a messenger also were provided for.

AMERICAN CITIZENS FAVORED.

An interesting feature of the act was the obvious intention to discriminate in favor of American citizens. Section 9 gave patent charges as follows: American citizens or alien residents, $30.00. All foreigners, $300.00; except Englishmen, $500.00. This schedule continued until 1861 when all charges were made uniform.

In some ways the new act harked back to the original law of 1790 in regard to specifications, drawings and models and the oath or affirmation as to the originality of the inventions. The great stride, however, was in the provision setting up a system of examination into the novelty and usefulness of the idea.

"The commissioner shall make," the law set forth, "or cause to be made, an examination of the alleged new invention or discovery; and if, on any such examination, it shall not appear to the commissioner that the same had been invented or discovered by any other person in this country prior to the alleged invention or discovery thereof by the applicant, or that it had been patented or described in any printed publication in this or any foreign country or had been in public use or on sale with the applicant's consent or allowance prior to the application, if the commissioner shall deem it to be sufficiently useful and important it shall be his duty to issue a patent therefor."

The act placed the burden upon the commissioner when he did not see these conditions as to originality and usefulness met to notify the applicant so that he might revise his idea and application so that his patent would cover only that portion which was strictly new and original. Should the applicant withdraw his claim upon such notification his deposit of twenty dollars would be returned to him. But if he should persist in his claim for a patent he would be entitled to appeal from the decision of the commissioner, and have the Secretary of State appoint a disinterested board of three members to decide the case.

Naturally, under the act of 1836, a reorganization of the Patent Office was necessary. Even though the entire personnel of the office consisted of only eight persons (today it is more than that many hundreds) there was talk of "extravagance."

The new force, under the commissionership of Henry L. Ellsworth, of Connecticut, consisted of J. W. Hand, chief clerk; Charles M. Keller, examiner of patents; Henry Stone, draftsman; Thomas Johns, in charge of files, records, preparation of official copies and recording of assignments; John J. Roane, clerk for preparing and recording all patents issued; Hazard Knowles, machinist in charge of models, and Henry Bishop, messenger.

That this new force abided strictly by the spirit and letter of the new act is evidenced by the number of patents issued just before and just after the law. The new law was adopted July 4, 1836. Up to that date in the year 1836 a total of 625 patents were granted, while the remainder of the year, under the new regime, only 97 were issued. It is estimated that more than two-thirds of all the applications made the latter part of the year were rejected because they were deemed to be lacking either in usefulness or novelty.

IMPORTANT CHANGES AGAIN MADE IN 1870.

It was not until 1870 that the next big step in the history of our patent system was to be made. In the meanwhile other acts designed to straighten out difficulties which naturally arose in a system which was under development, were passed.

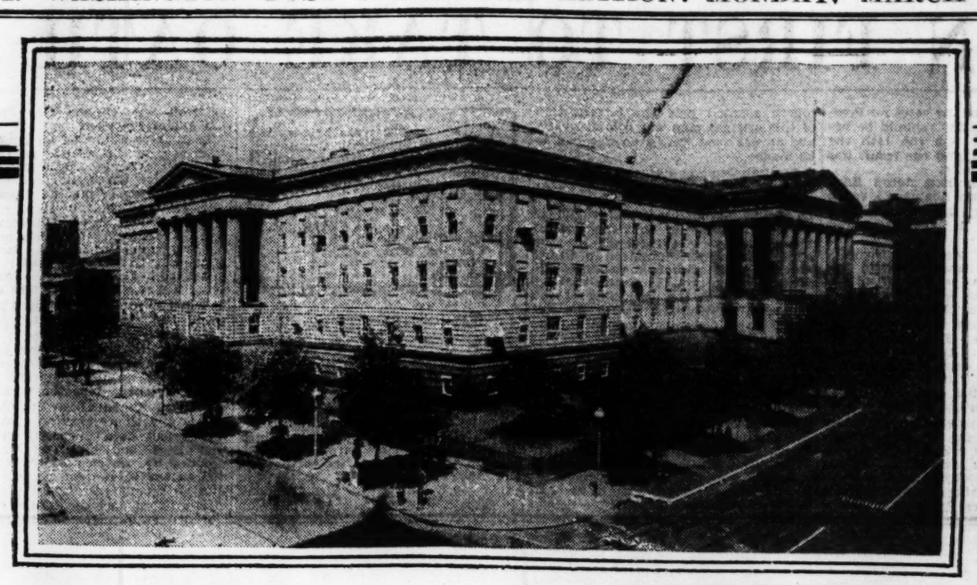
It was under an act approved March 3, 1839, that the Patent Office was assigned the task of nursing the infant which was later to outgrow it in governmental importance and take its place as an executive department with its chief in the President's Cabinet. Little did Congress think when it passed that act assigning to the Commissioner of Patents the task of collecting and publishing statistics of agriculture that it was laying the foundation for the Department of Agriculture.

Each year from that time until the Department of Agriculture was established the growth of the element that was to later become the "farm problem" was chronicled in the annual report of the Commissioner of Patents.

The "Department" of Agriculture was created some years later, as the first Secretary of Agriculture was appointed by President Cleveland.

Through a liaison with the Smithsonian Institution the Patent Office published meteorological data. This data was collected jointly by the Patent Office and the Smithsonian Institution from a large army of voluntary scientists and observers scattered over the States.

In this period another important law was passed when Congress, by the act of August 29, 1842, provided for the patenting of designs.



Where the United States Government transacts its business and houses its records that protect the inventors and secures to them the rights to their discoveries.

The Department of the Interior was created by Congress on March 3, 1849, and immediately the Patent Office was transferred from the jurisdiction of the Department of State to the newly created department. There it remained until President Coolidge on March 19, 1925, issued an executive order transferring it to the Department of Commerce, then under the leadership of Herbert Hoover.

Twenty-five pieces of legislation in all were passed by Congress in that period from 1836 until 1870. This gradually brought a state of affairs where there was often a question as to which law applied in particular cases. At length a movement started in the forties gained enough momentum to carry through Congress a comprehensive piece of legislation gathering up the loose ends of laws into one document designed to stand as a monument in patent legislation.

This act "to revise, consolidate and amend the statutes relating to patents and copyrights" was approved on July 8, 1870. An important provision was that it gave to the Commissioner of Patents more power in the conduct and proceedings of his office, for it provided that he could make regulations, subject to the approval of the Secretary of the Interior, covering such conduct and proceedings.

THE FIRE OF 1877.

Aside from its legislative end the Patent Office history has many other high points, one of them being the fire of 1877. Probably the best description of this is in the contemporary account of it mentioned previously. The fire was in the north and west halls of the model room, which at that time comprised the whole of the third story. It is thought to have started either from a spark falling on the wooden grating on the roof or from a defective flue.

"One of the first persons to reach the scene," says the account, "reports that the copper covering was so hot that the heat was perceptible through heavy shoe soles. How long the fire was smoldering before it gained headway no one can tell. There was some delay in getting water to the fire as the firemen were obliged to carry their hose up two stairways and through some 500 feet of corridors before a stream could be thrown. No access could be obtained to the loft where the rejected models were stored, save by a narrow and crooked stairway, and the tank of water which stood outside the south end of the attic could not be reached because of the rapidity with which the flames spread. To add to the difficulties under which the firemen labored, the fire was some 80 feet above the street, and 20 feet above the highest rise of the Potomac water, so that the pressure from the hydrants was of no avail. About twenty minutes after the discovery of the fire the first stream of water was thrown on it, but by that time an acre of flame was sweeping over the entire west wing, bursting through the windows and portions of the roof with a fierceness that threatened the destruction of the entire building.

"For a time the exertions of the firemen seemed of no avail, and within the first half hour so serious was the danger that help was telegraphed for. The Alexandria engine was speedily on the ground and went to work at once. With, the most generous promptness Baltimore responded with four engines, which came by rail with remarkable speed, and rendered the most efficient and timely aid in this and another fire.

"Lines of hose were run up the sides of the building and over the roof. Holes were cut and floods of water poured into the upper stories. Men in the corridors worked hard to remove the records to places of safety, and firemen, perched on ladders outside, steadily fought the fire in the model-room halls on the west and north sides of the building. The department and bureau officers were everywhere present, and took the best measures to save the archives and public property from damage and stay the flames.

EMPLOYES DISPLAYED GREAT COURAGE.

"At about 1 o'clock orders were given to remove the books and papers from some of the exposed offices. The draftsmen's division, containing the vital records of the Patent Office was in imminent danger, for it was situated directly under a portion of the west wing of the model room, and two ventilators ran from it directly up to the burning portion of the building. Down these ventilators soon came a shower of live coals and molten metal, making it a difficult and dangerous task to remove the records. An employe stopped one of the apertures with a coal scuttle and another held a water cooler over the other, while willing hands labored to save this priceless property. In this division were 777 folios, containing 211,243 original drawings, whose value could not be estimated in money. These were all removed and replaced without the loss of a single drawing. The work of removing the records and office furniture from all the exposed portions of the building went on with vigor, and at the same time every effort was made to save the models in the halls of the west and north wings, but without avail, and they were nearly all destroyed. By the time it was known that they were in serious danger the whole of the west hall was enveloped in fire."

But in spite of all the excitement that reigned at the time and following this great fire, the office survived and grew in importance. The work went on quietly; the great work of encouraging and protecting genius.

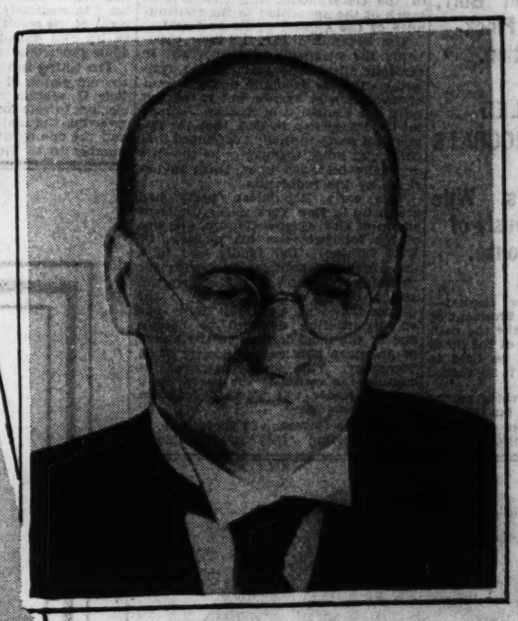
THE PATENT OFFICE PLAYED AN IMPORTANT ROLE DURING THE WORLD WAR.

When it came time for the United States to enter the World War the Patent Office stepped in and did its part to bring victory. The Commissioner of Patents was given power by Congress to order the secrecy of certain inventions and withhold the patents on them. In that way whenever an invention was offered which might be of assistance to the enemy or dangerous to public safety or defense, knowledge of it was withheld.

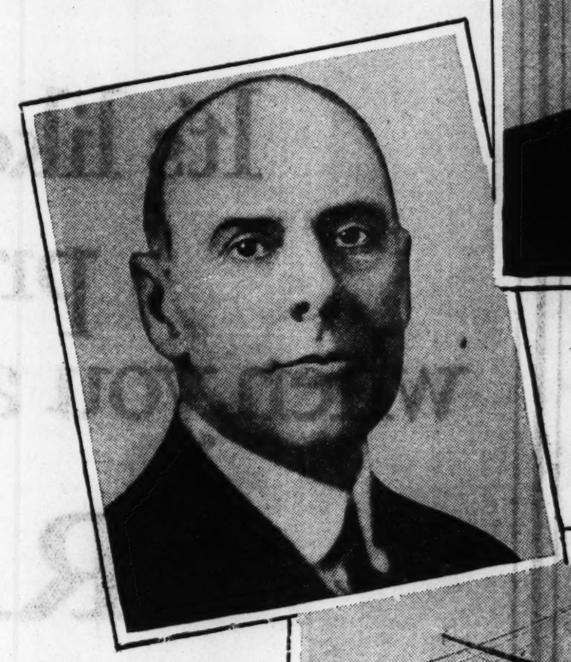
A committee of examiners was given charge of the secrecy of war inventions, cooperating whenever necessary with the Army and Navy patent boards. After the war rescinding orders were issued releasing the applicants for patents from the requirement of secrecy.

Thus, like a true mother, the Patent Office has nourished and taken care of her fold in war and peace. No one would question the gigantic role played by the patent system in the development of the arts and industries, for without it there would have been no incentive to bring forth inventions the fruit of which might be immediately snatched away by the more powerful. Today every precaution is taken to safeguard and protect inventors. From the time they conceive the idea and go to a registered patent attorney for advice until the patent is formally granted, the integrity of every person who handles it is assured by the detailed system of the great institution.

It is related that in the fifties one of the younger men in the Patent Office handed in his resignation and suggested that the Patent Office be abolished because everything possible had been invented and there were no new things to be patented. If he had had the imagination of a Jules Verne he could hardly have foreseen the things that have come to pass. What will the future bring?



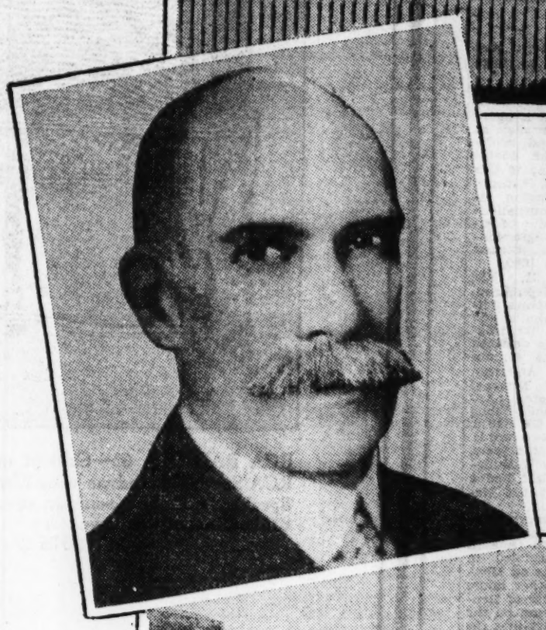
THOMAS E. ROBERTSON, Commissioner of Patents.



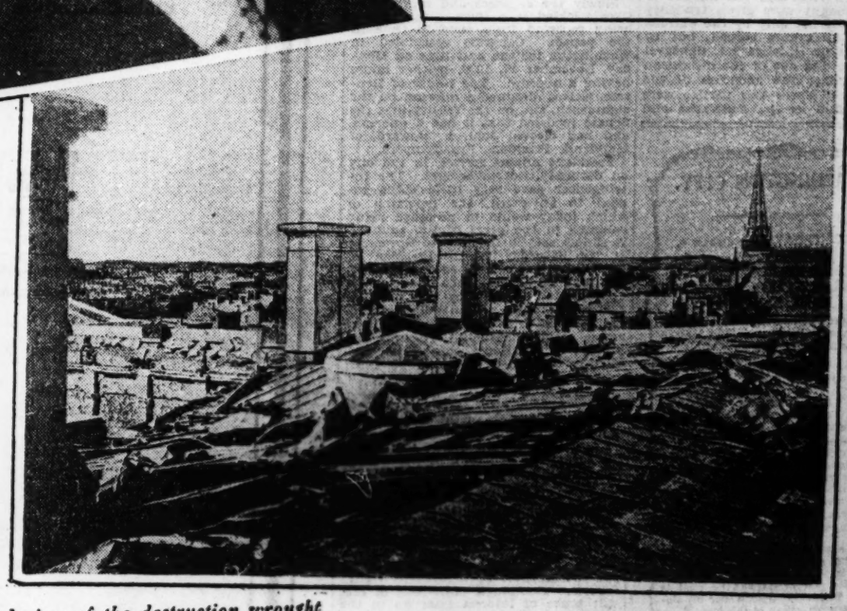
WILLIAM A. KINNAN, First Assistant Commissioner of Patents.



A rare view of the F street side of the Patent Office Building under construction.



MILLARD J. MOORE, Assistant Commissioner of Patents.



General view of the destruction wrought in the north and west halls of the old model room in the fire of 1877.

Photos by Harris & Ewing.

THOMAS JEFFERSON FIRST TO TAKE OATH IN WASHINGTON

PRESIDENCY GAINED ONLY AFTER BITTER ELECTORAL BATTLE

Contest With Aaron Burr, John Adams, C. C. Pinckney Aroused Nation.

FEDERALISTS CALLED OPPONENTS DEMOCRATS

Second Executive's Wife Complained Vigorously of State of White House.

It was to be in the new Capital—Washington—that the next President of the United States was to take the oath of office. The first session of the Sixth Congress was the last to be held in Philadelphia, in which city it adjourned on May 14, 1800.

All that summer was devoted to the preparation of the Capitol on the majestic hill overlooking the Potomac, the various public buildings, and the home set apart for the President, as well as the removal of the government departments and their archives to the new Federal seat.

In the nation at large, the people were interested in a political campaign which was destined to bring a new party into power for the first time. Apparently that contest was between President John Adams and Vice President Thomas Jefferson, but the sequel was to show a radical change in this outlook.

Washington himself did not escape the charge of nourishing designs subversive of the liberties of the country. Naturally lesser men fared no better.

Federal Party Born.

Those significant and influential political papers of Alexander Hamilton, John Jay, and James Madison, written under the signature of the Federalist, gave a name to a party, the first of whose measures, the plan of Hamilton for the funding of the public debt and the establishment of the national credit by means of a national bank, created a political issue. Jay's treaty with Great Britain was another measure which divided the public mind, although it was finally ratified by the Senate. A law passed by the Federalists for the "more convenient organization of the courts" aroused among the opposition a detestation of the Federal judiciary. To be added to these questions was the increasing difficulty with France, then torn by revolution and the scene of acts repugnant to all the ideals and principles of conservatism.

Indeed, two antagonistic parties appeared in America immediately after the peace in 1783, and two schools of political thought were given tendency and directions not only by the current of provocative events abroad, but by the tremendous intellectual upheaval at home growing out of the discussion for and against the adoption of the Constitution. These two parties were known at first as the Federalist and the anti-Federalist parties, the former favoring a more strongly centralized government than the latter, a division still marked between the two major political parties of today, although materially affected by the espousal of the present Democratic party of such principles as Federal prohibition enforcement, which are repugnant to the basic traditions of that party.

Then Came Democrats.

It was about 1790 that the anti-Federalists began to assume the name of the Republican party. New York State and city were strongholds of the Federalist party at the time of the foundation of the Government, and this created much of the opposition to the continuance of the Capital in its first seat.

The Federalists gave to their opponents the nickname of Democrats, in sarcastic allusion to their alleged sympathy with the Jacobins, or Democrats, of revolutionary France, but it was not until the campaign of Andrew Jackson for the Presidency, in 1828, that the Republican party formally abandoned that name and called themselves by the title originally bestowed upon them in derision by the Federalists.

This early Republican party had grown up in New York under the leadership of Gov. George Clinton, and one of his followers was his nephew, De Witt Clinton. The family was in a state of bitter political feud with the powerful Livingston family. There was also a strong clique opposed to the Clintons, headed by Aaron Burr, and an organization destined to become one of the most famous in the annals of American politics, the Society of St. Tammany. This society later was to espouse the cause of the party whose natural leader was Thomas Jefferson, of Virginia.

With the Government there came to the straggling "City of Magnificent Distances" on the Potomac the first of a long line of political organs. John Adams was supported by a paper bearing the name of his party, the Washington Federalist, founded September 26, 1800, as a triweekly, "printed by William Alexander Bird, for Himself and John Stewart."

Early Newspapers.

It was published in Georgetown, and became a daily on November 24, 1800, and so continued until February 24, 1801, when it again became a triweekly, until December 4, 1801, when it again became a daily, during the sessions of Congress. It was frankly and boldly political, a champion of the Adams administration. From that day to this few Presidents have been without newspaper support in Washington, although the old-fashioned journalistic organ has long since passed out of existence. For the first time Congressional news became of prime local interest in Washington in November, 1800.

Meanwhile, on October 31, 1800, Samuel Harrison Smith, a Republican, and a personal friend of Thomas Jefferson, removed from Philadelphia, and began the publication in Washington of a newspaper that was destined to become one of the most famous in the whole history of American journalism. This was the National Intelligencer and Washington Advertiser, the title of which long afterward, on November 27, 1810, was shortened to the first two words. In the beginning and for some years, it was a triweekly. Thus the Washington Federalist from the outset had a worthy Republican rival at the National Capital.

Slowly the senators and representatives trickled into town, their arrival being reported from time to time in the papers. Congress assembled in Washington for the first time on Monday, November 17, 1800, neither house having a quorum. The House of Representatives obtained a quorum on the eighteenth, and on the twenty-first the Senate reported that it had a quorum, and had elected John E. Howard, of Maryland, President Pro Tempore.

President Adams arrived in the city on Saturday, November first. The Intelligencer gave very little space indeed to an event, the reporting of which today would be awarded many columns in the press of the country. It simply said in its issue of November 3: "On Saturday last the President of the United States arrived in this city, and took up his residence in the house appropriated to him by the commissioners. Though not entirely finished, the part which is completed will afford ample accommodations." This was the present White House, since then frequently remodeled.

Went to Lodging House.

Mrs. Adams afterward complained bitterly of the state of the White House when she arrived, so named but there is every reason to believe that she shared the disappointment and humiliation of her husband when the electors evicted them unceremoniously.

Vice President Jefferson did not arrive in Washington for the session of Congress until Thursday evening, November 27. With Democratic simplicity he took up his lodgings in Messrs. Conrad and McMunn's Apartments, as the Intelligencer of the twenty-eighth reports. This single assumption of fact will prove of interest later on in the narrative.

Probably no candidate for President of the United States was ever more bitterly chagrined than was John Adams by the election of 1800 in which he went down to defeat, when the decision, for the first time in American history, was thrown into the House of Representatives. Adams had believed to the very end that he would be chosen to succeed himself.

On February 9, 1801, the Senate, on motion of Governeur Morris, decided that the counting of the votes for President and vice President should be behind closed doors. On the 11th the votes were counted, and the result was found to be as follows:

Thomas Jefferson and Aaron Burr, 73 votes each; John Adams, 65 votes; Charles C. Pinckney, of South Carolina, 64, and John Jay, 1. Adams was out of it.

The President of the Senate then declared that as Thomas Jefferson and Aaron Burr had a majority of all the votes, and also an equal number of votes, it devolved on the House of Representatives to make choice of one of them as President. These proceedings had taken place in the Senate chamber. Immediately after the announcement of the result, "the House returned to its own chamber, and with closed doors proceeded to the ballot."

The voting in this election was under the old clause of the Constitution Article II, section 2, which required the electors to vote for two persons, the one receiving the majority to be President, and the one receiving the next greatest number to be Vice President. At the fourth election held the imperfection of this original plan was demonstrated, and it was seen that a change had to be made.

Partisanship was now running at ever heat, and the atmosphere of Washington was electrical with excitement. So completely was his life subsequently clouded that Aaron Burr appears in history today a sinister figure, the slayer of Alexander Hamilton in a duel and the chief actor in a romantic adventure which brought him to trial for treason, but at the beginning of the nineteenth century he was in the full flower of his fame and came within the breadth of a hair of the Presidency.

Burr Joins Democrats.

In 1789 Burr had been aligned with the Federalists and was a member of a committee in New York with Hamilton, and it was the rivalry of these two headstrong and active men which finally led Burr to cast in his lot with the Republican, or Democratic party, with which he was not, by temperament or conviction, naturally akin. He had been sent to the United States Senate from New York as being best equipped to combat the funding plans of Hamilton, and there he supported Democratic measures, particularly opposing Jay's treaty. In 1797 his term as senator expired and he was elected to the New York Assembly, having in the previous year been nominated for Vice President, receiving 30 votes. In that election Jefferson was chosen Vice President and Adams President.

That there would be an equality of votes cast in the election of 1800 nobody had dreamed. Both parties, between whom the breach had widened, were stunned. That the equality of votes cast had been the result of trickery was charged in the Democratic Review of January, 1838, in a review of the "Memoirs of Aaron Burr," by Mathew L. Davis, which had just been published. Let us quote from this work, which gives a clear idea of what had happened and clears up a puzzling point in American history:

"In the original plan of the campaign, it had been intended that one of the Southern electors should drop Burr, so as to prevent what, as was anticipated, would be the worst consequence of an equality—the mere formality of a House election. But as the report had been purposely circulated that Burr had been, or would be, dropped by two electors at the North, and as the balance of parties was too nice to permit the hazard of another elector doing the same, he was retained, and thus was the very result produced which the Republican party was so desirous to avoid. No sooner was it ascertained that Adams and Pinckney had lost their election, that there was a tie between Jefferson and Burr, which would of necessity bring the election to the House, than the Union was filled with intrigues. The Federal party hung their hopes upon the trial with the desperate tenacity of a gambler, who finds he may have another chance for all or nothing, after his game has been lost. From that moment Burr grew into consequence. To use an extraordinary simile of Curran—'becoming buoyant by corruption, he rose as he rotted,' and soon had all eyes directed to his movements. He was the center and sole object of all these intrigues."

Leaves Bed to Vote.

This was the atmosphere as the House of Representatives proceed to the election of a President of the United States. Federalists stood firmly behind Burr; the Democrats were loyally devoted to their leader, Jefferson.

The first ballot, which, under the Constitution was taken by States, resulted in no election, Jefferson receiving the vote of eight States and Burr of six, with two, Maryland and Vermont, divided.

There is a very interesting and essential circumstance in this connection. The balloting had begun on Wednesday, February 11. One member of the House of Representatives, Joseph H. Nicholson, of Maryland, was ill at his home, confined to his bed, unable to arise. The House having voted to sit in continuous session, and as the loss of the vote of Mr. Nicholson, who was of Jefferson's party, would have given the vote of Maryland, which was divided, to Burr, Mr. Nicholson did a dramatic and heroic thing. He went to the House in spite of his illness.

The Universal Gazette, of Washington, of Thursday, February 19, 1801, gives the following account of the incident:

"On Wednesday Mr. Nicholson, who had been for several days very ill, appeared on the floor and had a place as-

CONTINUED ON PAGE 9, COLUMN 1.



THOMAS JEFFERSON,
President of the United States, March 4, 1801, to March 3, 1809. Design by Jefferson's friend, Tadeo Kosciusko, and engraved by M. Sokolnicki. Courtesy of the Library of Congress.

TAMMANY SOCIETY.

A *Stated* meeting of the *Tammany Society*, will be held at the Council Fire of their *Great Wigwam* (Lindsay's Hotel) on *Friday evening* the 3rd day of the present "*month of Winds*," precisely at the going down of the sun.

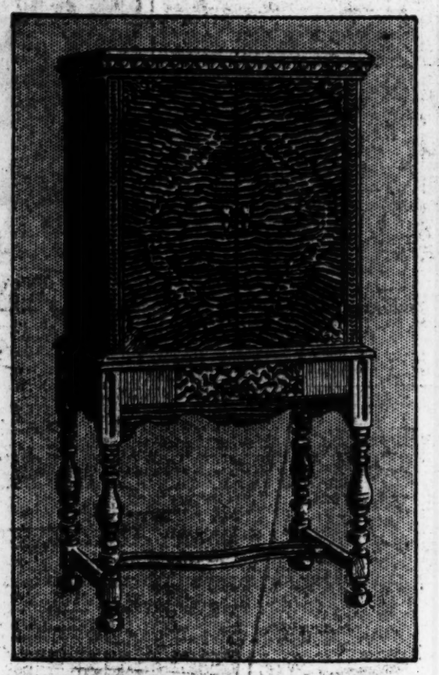
By order of the Society
B. SMITH, Sec.

Month of Winds, the 1st, year of discovery 317th, (March 1, 1809.)
March 1—2t

WASHINGTON'S TAMMANY.

(From the National Intelligencer, March 1, 1809.)

It's like having your own private orchestra when you are the proud owner of a RADIOLA SUPER-HETERODYNE



RCA RADIOLA 62—Cabinet model of new RCA Super-Heterodyne with Electro-Dynamic Speaker. A.C. house-current operation. Beautiful cabinet of walnut veneer with maple inlays. $375 (less Radiotrons)

So amazing is the performance of the Radiola Super-Heterodyne that it gives the complete illusion of a full orchestra in your home.

Nothing equal to this marvelous instrument has ever before been known in the radio art.

Musical critics and concert artists choose the Super-Heterodyne for broadcast reception because of its remarkable tone fidelity and musical range.

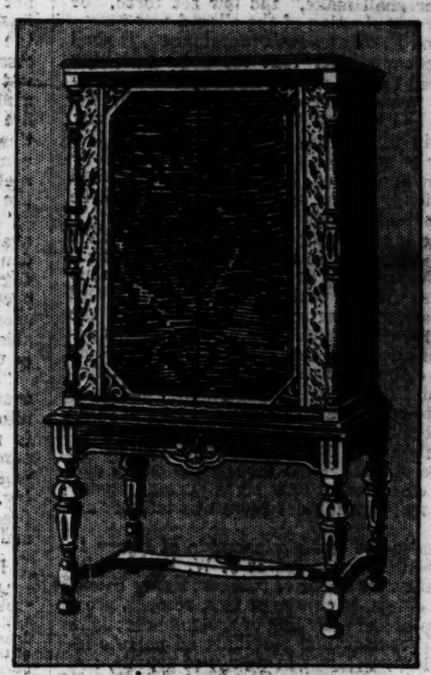
Radio engineers use it in the laboratories and in their homes as a standard with which to measure the performance of other instruments.

The RCA Super-Heterodyne of 1929—with the refinements and improvements of ten years of research—is a much finer receiver than the first models of its type.

And it can be sold at much lower prices, because larger scale production has reduced the cost of manufacture. The latest models of the Super-Heterodyne cost little more, in fact, than ordinary radio sets of much inferior performance.

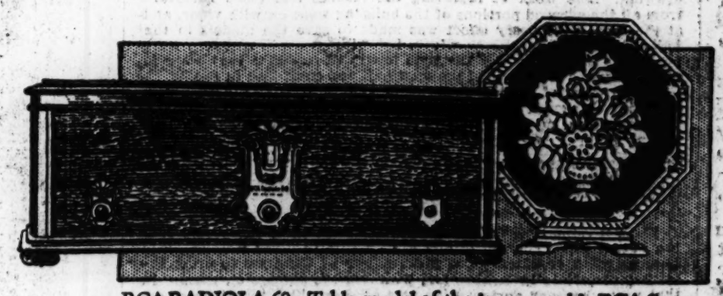
It pays to buy a genuine RCA Radiola—and if you want the finest receiver known to the art, then it's the Radiola Super-Heterodyne.

RADIO CORPORATION OF AMERICA
NEW YORK CHICAGO ATLANTA DALLAS SAN FRANCISCO



RCA RADIOLA 64—De luxe cabinet model of RCA Super-Heterodyne, with improved RCA Electro-Dynamic Speaker of hitherto unachieved range and realism. Automatic volume control. $550 (less Radiotrons)

Buy with confidence where you see this sign



RCA RADIOLA 60—Table model of the incomparable RCA Super-Heterodyne. Finest receiver of its type ever designed. Super-selective. Super-sensitive. A.C. house-current operation. $147 (less Radiotrons)

RCA Loudspeaker 103—$37.50

Ask the RCA Radiola Dealer to demonstrate a Radiola in your own home. The RCA Time Payment Plan is a convenient method of purchase.

RCA RADIOLA

MADE BY THE MAKERS OF THE RADIOTRON

WASHINGTON CITY.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 4.

NEWS FROM TRIPOLI.

By the mail of Monday the following interesting intelligencer was received in a letter from Salem (Mas.) dated August 27, 8 o'clock.

"Mr. Derby arrived this day, announces to me the glorious intelligence of the signature of a peace with Tripoli. A vessel (the Belle-Isle, capt. Leech) is now entering the port from the Mediterranean, and brings the important news that Gen. Eaton gained a great victory, on the 10th June, over the Bashaw's brother, destroying a large part of his forces. It is reported that he (Eaton) was killed. He dictated the terms of peace to the Bashaw, who submitted to all the required conditions, of course becoming tributary to us.

"I know not whether the old Bashaw has signed the treaty or not. As it is said to be on board the vessel, I have not seen it; but I have no doubt of the above information in this event."

It is generally believed

"that the old Bashaw has lost the cause of the Prince, for which they fought, but if tributary to the longest reign of Tripoli."

PEACE WITH TRIPOLI.

The news reaches Washington of the termination of the war.

(From the National Intelligencer, September 4, 1805.)

ADAMS, ANGRY, DID NOT WAIT TO SEE SUCCESSOR INDUCTED

CUSTOM FOR BOTH TO RIDE TO CAPITOL HAD NOT BEEN SET

Story of Jefferson's Going to Ceremony on Horseback Without Foundation.

NEW PRESIDENT'S DRESS THAT OF PLAIN CITIZEN

Paper Says Day Given to Festivity and Night to "Pretty General Illumination."

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 8.

signed him in an antechamber adjacent to the room in which the House assembled, to which room, to enable him to vote, the ballot box was carried by the tellers of Maryland. He rapidly progressed in recovery. His vote for Mr. Jefferson was important, as it divided Maryland, and would, with the accession to Mr. Jefferson of one Federal vote from that State, have made him President."

The author of the article on Burr above quoted, says that Mr. Nicholson was removed in his bed to the Capitol during a heavy snowstorm, where he remained during the protracted struggle. This is confirmed by a contemporary witness, Mrs. Smith.

It was, indeed, a gigantic struggle, with the Presidency the prize, the like of which was not to be witnessed in this country again for a quarter of a century. Thirty-five ballots were taken without result. Finally at 1 p. m. on Tuesday, February 17, only sixteen days before the mandatory inaugural under the Constitution, on the thirty-sixth ballot Jefferson received the votes of two more States, making ten in all, namely, Vermont, New York, New Jersey Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia North Carolina, Georgia, Kentucky and Tennessee. Burr received the votes of Rhode Island, New Hampshire, Massachusetts and Connecticut. Two States, Delaware and South Carolina, voted by blank ballots. In the instance of Maryland, four votes were for Jefferson and four blanks. Burr, receiving the next highest number of votes, was declared Vice President. All the above data are from the edition of February 19 1801, of the Universal Gazette, published in Washington by Samuel Harrison Smith, the friend of Jefferson, who was also the publisher of the National Intelligencer. It constitutes an accurate and interesting record of the time.

Describes Delaware Change.

How Delaware changed her vote is disclosed in the letters of Mrs. Samuel Harrison Smith, Margaret Bayard, and a cousin and adopted sister of James A. Bayard, Delaware's sole representative in Congress. He had voted steadily for Burr, until on the thirty-sixth ballot, as Mrs. Smith phrases it, he "gave up his party for his country, and threw into the box a blank ballot, thus leaving to the Republicans a majority." One can easily imagine the part played in this intrigue, which finally determined the Presidency, by the gracious and charming wife of Samuel Harrison Smith, publisher at the Capital of Jefferson's political organ, and herself an ardent admirer of the author of the Declaration. It is a striking instance of the part played behind the scenes in Washington from time to time by women presumably not active in politics, but exercising in their drawing-rooms, none the less, a transcendent influence upon affairs of state.

Although Mrs. Margaret Bayard Smith gives to her kinsman the credit for the final triumph of Jefferson, and his principles of government, the Adamses, for their misfortunes, blamed another State than Delaware. Mrs. Adams, writing to her son, Thomas B. Adams, from Washington, under date of November 13, 1800, conveyed the news of the party disaster which had overwhelmed the family. "Well, my dear son," she says, in her "Letters." "South Carolina has behaved as your father always said she would. The consequence to us, personally, is that we retire from public life."

The eight votes of South Carolina were cast for Jefferson and Burr, and giving each 73 votes, destroyed the hopes of John Adams. Delaware later encompassed the defeat of Burr.

All eyes in Washington now turned from the setting to the rising sun, and the boarding house in New Jersey avenue southeast, became of larger interest to the politicians of the day than the plain, bare colonial mansion of John Adams, precisely as, during the summer of 1928, the residence of Herbert Hoover in S street was infinitely more important to the politicians than the White House.

Jefferson's Home.

Mrs. Smith, in her correspondence, has left an interesting description of Jefferson's boarding house, which was close to the home, and first office, of the publisher of the Intelligencer.

"Our infant city," she writes ("Forty Years of Washington Society") "afforded scant accommodations for the members of Congress. There were few good boarding houses, but Mr. Jefferson was fortunate enough to obtain one of the best. Thomas Law, one of the wealthiest citizens and largest proprietors of city property, had just finished for his own use a commodious and handsome house on Capitol Hill, this, on discovering the insufficiency of accommodation, he gave up to Conrad for a boarding house, and removed to a very inconvenient dwelling on Greenleaf's point, almost 2 miles distant from the Capitol."

"Conrad's boarding house," she adds, "was on the south side of Capitol Hill and commanded an extensive and beautiful view. It was on the top of the hill, the precipitous sides of which were covered with grass, shrubs and trees in their wild uncultivated state. Between the foot of the hill and the broad Potomac extended a wide plain, through which the Tiber wound its way."

Meanwhile, as the simple preparations were made for the inauguration of Jefferson as President and Burr as Vice President, John Adams, toward the end of February, made a large number of appointments under the judiciary bill which had just been passed by Congress, without heeding the dictates of natural courtesy which would have prompted a more generous man to leave these offices to be filled by his successor. The appointments included twelve judges, a number of consuls, and numerous others, some to old offices in which vacancies had been created. Although the Intelligencer criticized the action of the President, Mr. Adams, a few days later, sent another large batch of appointments, and the Intelligencer reluctantly published the news of their confirmation by the Senate. One of the last was that of John Marshall to be Chief Justice of the United States.

That Jefferson resented the action of his predecessor is disclosed by the subsequent correspondence between himself and Mrs. John Adams, between whom a coolness had sprung up. Jefferson regarded the making of these eleventh-hour appointments as "personally unkind," as they were "from my most ardent political enemies." Writing to Jefferson from Quincy, July 1, 1804, without her husband's knowledge at the time, Mrs. Adams, the brilliant and remarkable Abigail Smith, declared that it had not been her husband's intention to give personal pain or offense, and she pointed out that Washington himself, in the last days of his administration, had made such belated appointments, "so that not an office remained vacant for his successor to fill upon his coming into office."

Fifteen Toasts Drank.

As Mrs. Adams, in this same letter, added, "different political opinions . . . have so unhappily divided our country." An election had become a victory, a triumph, a conquest. On the evening of Jefferson's election by the House of Representatives, "a number of the citizens of New Jersey Avenue"—that is to say, Jefferson's neighbors—"assembled and unanimously resolved to illuminate their windows at sunset; and at nine o'clock an entertainment was given by a Republican at his own house. When the following toasts were drunk."

Then followed fifteen toasts which were drunk by our hard-drinking, high-living democratic ancestors, all of which are faithfully reported in the Intelligencer in its issue of February 20 1801. But partisanship was not as yet so bitter as to prevent a toast being drunk to John Adams himself—with four cheers. Most of the other toasts were drunk with sixteen cheers, according to the quaint old custom of those pre-Volstead days.

News of Jefferson's election reached the Baltimore American by express, and there was a demonstration of delight in that city, while the cause of Republicanism was cheered and toasted in every town in the land as the news of the action of Congress spread slowly by stage and courier to the remotest regions. The old order had passed away; the principles of Democracy, inspired and stimulated by the French Revolution, had succeeded those of Toryism and Conservatism. The Federalists raised their heads for a moment some years later, but they were already done for.

Both Were Notified.

Immediately after the choice had fallen upon Jefferson the House of Representatives appointed a committee to notify President Adams of the result, and on the following day the same committee was directed to acquaint Mr. Jefferson of his success, and on the nineteenth it reported back to the House that it had completed its mission. Its announcement to Jefferson was brief:

"The committee beg leave to express their wishes for the prosperity of your administration; and their sincere desire that it may promote your own happiness and the welfare of your country."

Mr Jefferson replied somewhat more at length on the twentieth, and also to a similar communication from the Senate. On Saturday, February 28, Vice President Jefferson formally took leave of the Senate, over which he had presided for four years, vacating the chair in order to give to that body, as reported by the Intelligencer of March 2, "the usual opportunity of appointing a President pro tempore."

On the following day Sunday afternoon, March 1, Vice President-elect Aaron Burr arrived in Washington. In Baltimore he had been warmly welcomed the day before by the people, and had delivered an address in warm praise of Jefferson, which won the cordial approbation of Jefferson's personal organ at Washington, the Intelligencer.

On March 2 the Speaker, Theodore Sedgwick, of Massachusetts, laid before the House a letter from the President-elect as follows:

Washington, March 2, 1801.

Sir:

I beg leave through you to inform the honorable House of Representatives of the United States, that I shall take the oath which the Constitution prescribes to the President or the United States before he enters on the execution of his office, on Wednesday the fourth instant, at 12 o'clock, in the Senate chamber.

I have the honor to be, with the greatest respect
Sir,
Your most obedient and
most humble servant,
THOMAS JEFFERSON.

The Hon. Theodore Sedgwick,
Speaker of the House of
Representatives.

Senator James Hillhouse, of Connecticut, who had been elected President pro tempore of the Senate, retired from the chair, on the morning of March 4, and Aaron Burr was inducted into office as Vice President of the United States, and President of that body.

No Precedent Then.

The Washington newspapers of the time, by their failure to report to the contrary, leave us to infer that Wednesday, March 4, 1801, was a fair day, without rain or snow. President Adams did not remain to see his successful rival take the oath of office, but went off in a huff long before the inaugural ceremonies were held. There was no precedent established then for the retiring President to accompany the President-elect down Pennsylvania avenue to the Capitol. Adams was hurt and angry, and guilty of bad taste and poor sportsmanship.

Nowadays the outgoing Chief Magistrate remains at the Capitol on the morning of March 4 until high noon to sign such bills as may be presented to him, but in 1801 there was no such pressure of legislative business as is the usual case today in the closing hours of Congress. The Sixth Congress passed out of existence, after a late session, on March 3, at midnight.

"Neither Mr. Adams, nor Theodore Sedgwick, Speaker of the House of Representatives," reports the National Intelligencer, in its issue of Friday, March 6, "were present at the inaugural ceremony, both those gentlemen having left the city at daylight on that morning."

By the time Mr. Jefferson had aroused himself from his slumbers on the day that was to see him elevated to the Presidency of the republic he had helped to found, his sore and disgruntled predecessor was well on his way through the mire of Maryland roads on the long and disagreeable journey back to Quincy. The Universal Gazette, of Washington, in its issue of March 12, also states, in the same language used by the Intelligencer, that Adams left the city "at day light" on the morning of the inauguration.

Enterprising Journal.

The Intelligencer of March 4 by a stupendous piece of journalistic enterprise for that early day, published President Jefferson's inaugural address, and the bare fact of his inauguration, in an early edition.

In its issue of Friday, March 6, it gave more of the simple details concerning this, the first inauguration ever held in Washington, and this account it is proper here to reproduce:

"At an early hour on Wednesday the City of Washington presented a spectacle of uncommon animation, occasioned by the addition to its usual population of a large body of citizens from the adjacent districts. A discharge from the company of Washington Artillery ushered in the day, and about 10 o'clock the Alexandria company of riflemen, with the company of artillery, paraded in front of the President's lodgings.

"At 12 o'clock Thomas Jefferson, attended by a number of his fellow citizens, among whom were many members of Congress, repaired to the Capitol. His dress was, as usual, that of plain citizen, without any distinctive badge of office.

"He entered the Capitol under a discharge from the artillery.

"On his entry into the Senate chamber, where were assembled the Senate and the members of the House of Representatives, the members rose, and Mr. Burr left the chair of the Senate, which Mr. Jefferson took.

Addresses Largest Audience.

"After a few moments of silence Mr. Jefferson rose and delivered his address before the largest concourse of citizens ever assembled here. Having seated himself for a short period he again rose and approached the clerk's table, when the oath of office was administered by the Chief Justice (John Marshall), after which he returned to his lodgings, accompanied by the Vice President, Chief Justice and the heads of departments, where he was waited upon by a number of distinguished citizens.

"As soon as he withdrew a discharge of artillery was made. The remainder of the day was devoted to purposes of festivity, and at night there was a pretty general illumination."

The account of the Federalist in its issue of March 5 agrees with this in adorned recital in all its essential details. What then becomes of the fantastic story that Thomas Jefferson upon the occasion of his inauguration, rode to the Capitol on horseback and hitched his steed outside? Of course, it is without foundation, but it has become one of the popularly accepted myths that have grown up around American Presidents. According to this tale the authority given is "an English eyewitness," who is reported, seriously, and in a number of books, as describing the incidents of Jefferson's inauguration as follows:

"His dress was of plain cloth and he rode on horseback to the Capitol without a single guard, or even servant in his train; dismounted without assistance and hitched the bridle of his horse to the palisades."

Jefferson was 58 years of age, in the prime of life and moreover he was a skilled horseman. Why should he have needed assistance to get off a horse? And what was the necessity that should have impelled him to ride from his lodgings to the Capitol?

In an advertisement published in the National Intelligencer on Monday, November 24, 1800, Conrad & McMunn make their first announcement of the opening of their "houses of entertainment in the range of buildings formerly occupied by Mr. Law, about 200 paces from the Capitol, in New Jersey avenue, leading from thence to the Eastern Branch."

Jefferson's lodgings, as we have seen both from the Intelligencer on the occasion of his arrival in the city and from the letters of Mrs. Smith, were thus within easy walking distance of the Capitol, at the northwest corner of New Jersey avenue and C street. It is evident from the contemporary accounts that Jefferson walked to the Capitol, as any sensible man would have done then, or would probably do now, in fair weather, and that those who accompanied him also covered these 200 paces on foot.

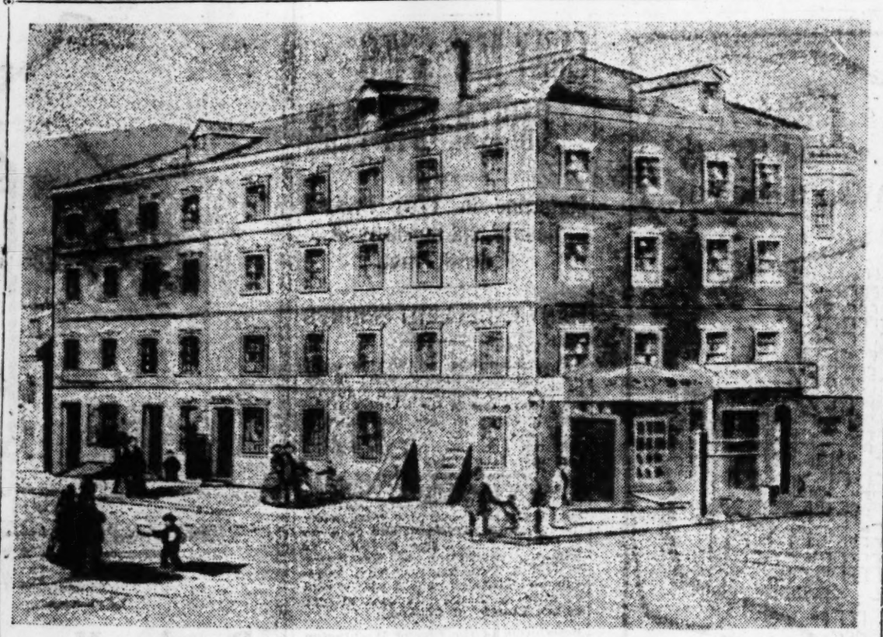
Woman Tells of Scene.

Mrs. Margaret Bayard Smith, a witness of Jefferson's first inauguration, gives full details in her letter to Miss Susan B. Smith, dated March 4, 1801, and which is included in the collection of her notes and correspondence, "Forty Years of Washington Society."

Thirty years after the inauguration she published in 1831, in Mrs. Hale's Magazine, a far more elaborate account, in which are given details not to be found in her own earlier, or other contemporary accounts. Perhaps she drew unconsciously upon her imagination; perhaps memory was at fault. At any rate the following account is interesting:

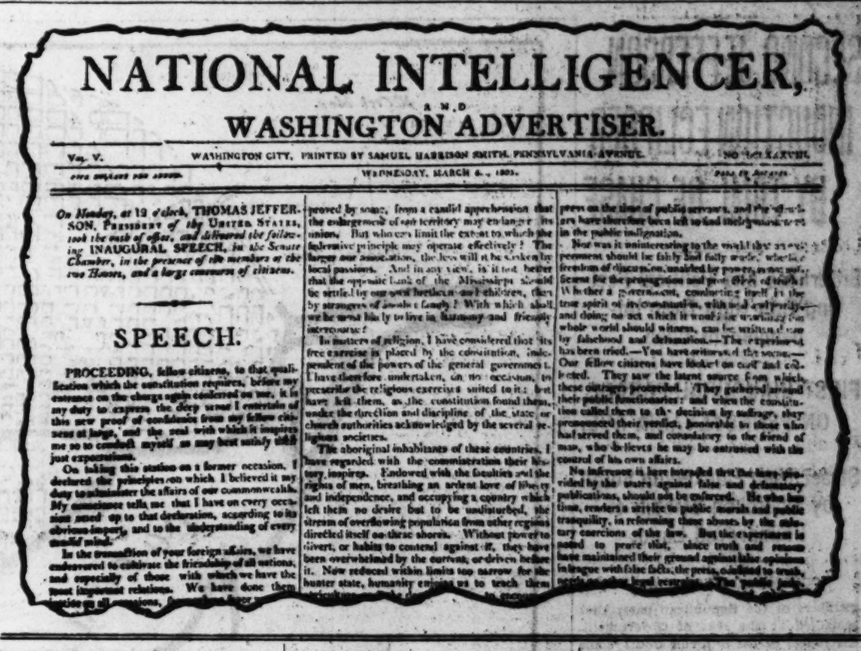
"The sun shone bright on that morning. The Senate was convened. There

CONTINUED ON PAGE 10, COLUMN 1.



From Gleason's Pictorial, January 27, 1855

Mrs. Clymer's boarding house, southwest corner of Seventh and High streets, Philadelphia. Thomas Jefferson boarded here in 1776, and in this building he wrote the Declaration of Independence.



NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER,
AND
WASHINGTON ADVERTISER.

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WEDNESDAY, MARCH 4, 1801.

On Monday, at 12 o'clock, THOMAS JEFFERSON, PRESIDENT *of the* UNITED STATES, *took the oath of office, and delivered the following* INAUGURAL SPEECH, *in the Senate Chamber, in the presence of the members of the two Houses, and a large concourse of citizens.*

SPEECH.

PROCEEDING, fellow citizens, to that qualification which the constitution requires, before my entrance on the charge again conferred on me, it is my duty to express the deep sense I entertain of this new proof of confidence from my fellow citizens at large, and the zeal with which it inspires me so to conduct myself as may best satisfy their just expectations.

On taking this station on a former occasion, I declared the principles on which I believed it my duty to administer the affairs of our commonwealth. My conscience tells me that I have on every occasion acted up to that declaration, according to its obvious import, and to the understanding of every candid mind.

In the transaction of foreign affairs, we have endeavored to cultivate the friendship of all nations, and especially of those with which we have the most important relations. We have done them justice on all occasions, and favor from none, but have experienced in return their full measure of good will and friendship; and no circumstance has occurred which ought to lessen the interest we take in the welfare of each other. Such being our friendly dispositions, and such our treatment, we might expect that they would be carefully observed by other nations, from motives of interest, if not of justice and good faith. Our local situation, remote from the contentions which so frequently distress other quarters of the globe, our solicitude to cultivate the friendship of all nations, the interest we have in their observance of right, and the moderation we have practised towards them, all promise us in future as in the past security against wrong. But should we be engaged in war, the same situation, so favorable to our peace, will stand us in stead as a resource for repairing our losses, and our commerce will be resumed and flow in its wonted channels. Alliances with none will be our system, peace and commerce our objects. But if these objects can be secured only by a condition which threatens war, we must buy them at the price offered. Observing justice ourselves, we shall expect it from others, and, determined not to expose our rights to wanton violation, we never can be the aggressors. Weak indeed we should be were we to permit injuries unrepelled, because we are not prepared to punish them in the moment they are committed. Wisdom would in such case calculate the probable consequences of a state of war, and pause before it would hazard them. Weak also we should be were we not to calculate our probable force. Our resources for maritime defence are great and increasing, and to these we are still adding. Formidable indeed we should be were we to use them as the assailants of the peace and liberty of other nations, for this would make every other nation our enemy. Whether our resources are adequate to the necessities of war, is a question which we cannot safely answer but to ourselves, nor to us under circumstances which have not occurred. Hitherto they have been adequate to all we have undertaken, and it is believed they will be found so to the end of the longest war in which we shall be engaged, while the same prudence which has saved us from it will conduct us happily through it.

In matters of religion, I have considered that its free exercise is placed by the constitution, independent of the powers of the general government. I have therefore undertaken, on no occasion, to prescribe the religious exercises suited to it; but have left them, as the constitution found them, under the direction and discipline of the state or church authorities acknowledged by the several religious societies.

The aboriginal inhabitants of these countries, I have regarded with the consideration their history inspires. Endowed with the faculties and the rights of men, breathing an ardent love of liberty and independence, and occupying a country which left them no desire but to be undisturbed, the stream of overflowing population from other regions directed itself on these shores. Without power to divert, or habits to contend against it, they have been overwhelmed by the current, or driven before it. Now reduced within limits too narrow for the hunter state, humanity enjoins us to teach them agriculture and the domestic arts; to encourage them to that industry which alone can enable them to maintain their place in existence, and to prepare them in time for that state of society which to bodily comforts adds the improvement of the mind and morals. We have therefore liberally furnished them with the implements of husbandry and household use; we have placed among them instructors in the application of them, and are glad to find that our treatment of them is repaid by their confidence. Our laws have provided, and our courts enforce, their rights as well as ours; and, generally, they are safer with us than we are with one another. Their history, too, with all its defects, furnishes proof of our good dispositions towards them, which their candid consideration will not deny. In truth, it is impossible for any one, who has not been a witness to it, to conceive what have been the difficulties to be encountered, the forbearance, the reasonings, the patience with which the endeavor has been made, and steadily pursued, to gain their confidence, to inspire them with sentiments of peace and friendship towards us, and to prevail on them to change habits which were to be changed, as necessary to their existence. And I trust, that, with those who are disposed to be just to others, as well as to themselves, the past will be sufficient proof of the future, and that the endeavor will be considered as having done honor to the nation which has made it. It is still our sincere wish that these aboriginal inhabitants, retaining their own habits, and pursuing their own pursuits, may conform themselves to the circumstances in which they are placed, may prefer the culture of the earth to the chase, spinning and weaving to the hunter's occupation, and raising their families to that degree of comfort which flows from permanent property and principles of humanity. But whatever may be the fate reserved for them in the progress of events, we have the consolation to reflect that we have not been wanting in what depended on us, and that our conduct has been honorable to them. Posterity will say whether we have not, in the sincerity of our hearts, done what we thought would make them and us happy. Time is the great arbitrator of right and wrong. Posterity will see us as we see our predecessors, and the character we have given them will depend on the use we shall make of the experience we have had of their dispositions. If founded in reason and experience, it will be approved and pursued. If otherwise, it will be condemned and rejected. They will say, then, that we might have honestly and safely done more or less than we have done, but they will say we could not have done less. They will say that we thought we owed it to the circumstances in which we were placed, to the rights of those for whom we acted, to the justice we owed to our country, to the great trust reposed in us, to do what we have done. They will say, we hope, that we sincerely believed in the principles of peace and friendship which we inculcate, and that we acted on them as well as we knew how. That we were affectionately disposed towards the whole family of mankind, and more especially our brethren of the same family, the descendants of Europe, preferring their friendship to that of others, because we thought it more likely to be sincere, and that it would be principally for the benefit of both parties; that we viewed the rights of others as belonging to them as much as our own do to us, and that we meant to violate neither. Posterity will say whether we have not, in the sincerity of our hearts, done what we thought would make them and us happy. Time is the great arbitrator of right and wrong. Posterity will see us as we see our predecessors, and the character we have given them will depend on the use we shall make of the experience we have had of their dispositions. If founded in reason and experience, it will be approved and pursued. If otherwise, it will be condemned and rejected. 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HOW BEST TO SEE OUR TOWN

VISITORS who have come to Washington to enjoy the inauguration and to see something of their Capital City, will find it to their advantage to use the street cars in making trips of any kind.

Why spoil a pleasure trip by attempting to get through badly congested streets in an automobile? Why worry over parking? The street cars will take you where you wish to go. They are comfortable, convenient, speedy and safe. Rides are inexpensive; cheap, in fact, when their cost is compared with that of private car operation or taxicab charges. A few dollars invested in tokens will buy you enough street car transportation to take you to all points of interest. Motor transportation to the same points would multiply that cost many times.

When you plan your trips, remember that you won't have to run a street car around three or four blocks to find a place to leave it; nor will you have to bolt your dinner to move it to another hole—if you can find one that's vacant. We will take you through the traffic, assume all the risks; be at your door when you want to go and ready for you when you wish to return. You drop all your transportation worries in the fare box with your token.

THE CAPITAL TRACTION COMPANY

That There May Be No Interruption to Telephone Communication

Twenty years ago, when President Taft was inaugurated, Washington was completely cut off from all communication with the rest of the country. The whole East was in the grip of a blizzard. Trains had stopped; all wires were down—both telephone and telegraph. It was a critical situation.

The Bell System, accepting this as a challenge, resolved that such a situation should never occur again. To this end, it immediately began plans to give greater protection to its facilities. These plans have resulted in the construction of a vast network of storm-proof cable, connecting most of the larger cities of the country. Many hundreds of miles of this cable run in underground conduits, which afford even further protection for them.

These, and other protective measures, provide safeguards against such interruptions to the service as occurred during the Blizzard Inauguration of twenty years ago.

So, telephone home at the first opportunity. It's a comfort to hear home voices when far away from them. You can also give them first-hand information about the events of the Inauguration. Recent reductions in rates make long distance calling cheaper than ever before.

The following is a list of the daytime station-to-station rates from Washington to the capital of each State in the Union:

Albany, N. Y. $1.50	Des Moines, Iowa $3.50	Oklahoma City, Okla. . $4.25
Annapolis, Md. . . . . $ .25	Dover, Del. . . . . $ .65	Olympia, Wash. $8.50
Atlanta, Ga. $2.35	Frankfort, Ky. $1.95	Phoenix, Ariz. $7.00
Augusta, Me. $2.15	Harrisburg, Pa. . . . . $ .70	Pierre, S. Dak. $4.50
Austin, Texas $4.75	Hartford, Conn. $1.45	Providence, R. I. $1.65
Baton Rouge, La. $3.75	Helena, Mont. $6.75	Raleigh, N. C. $1.25
Bismarck, N. Dak. . . . $4.75	Indianapolis, Ind. $2.05	Richmond, Va. . . . . $ .70
Boise City, Idaho $7.25	Jackson, Miss. $3.25	Sacramento, Calif. $8.50
Boston, Mass. $1.65	Jefferson City, Mo. . . . $3.25	Salem, Oregon $8.50
Carson City, Nev. $8.00	Lansing, Mich. $2.05	Salt Lake City, Utah . . $6.75
Charleston, W. Va. . . . $1.35	Lincoln, Nebr. $3.75	Sante Fe, N. Mex. $5.75
Cheyenne, Wyo. $5.50	Little Rock, Ark. $3.50	Springfield, Ill. $2.75
Columbia, S. C. $1.80	Madison, Wis. $2.75	St. Paul, Minn. $3.50
Columbus, Ohio $1.50	Montgomery, Ala. $2.75	Tallahassee, Fla. $3.00
Concord, N. H. $1.75	Montpelier, Vt. $1.95	Topeka, Kan. $3.75
Denver, Colo. $5.50	Nashville, Tenn. $2.35	Trenton, N. J. . . . . $ .90

THE CHESAPEAKE AND POTOMAC TELEPHONE COMPANY

Long Distance Calls Are Quick! *Long Distance Rates Are Low!*

BURR-HAMILTON DUEL MARKED CAMPAIGN

SECOND JEFFERSON INDUCTION ECLIPSED BY TRIAL OF CHASE

Bitterness and Political Feeling Ran High Over Impeachment Case.

FIRST INAUGURAL PARADE ON PENNSYLVANIA AVE.

Street Then Flanked on South by Unbroken Stretch of Unimproved Land.

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 9.

members of the Republican party that remained at the seat of Government, the judges of the Supreme Court, some citizens and gentry from the neighboring country and about a dozen ladies made up the assembly of the Senate, who were collected to witness the ceremony of the President's inauguration. Mr. Jefferson had not arrived. He was seen walking from his lodgings, which were not far distant, attended by five or six gentlemen, who were his fellow lodgers. Soon afterward he entered, accompanied by a committee of the Senate, and, bowing to the Senate, who arose to receive him, he approached a table on which a Bible lay, and took the oath, which was administered to him by the Chief Justice. He was then conducted by the President of the Senate to his chair, which stood on a platform raised some steps above the floor. After a pause of a moment or two he arose and delivered that beautiful inaugural address which has since become so popular and celebrated, with a clear, distinct voice; in a firm and modest manner.

On leaving the chair he was surrounded by his friends, who pressed forward with cordial and eager congratulations, and by some, though not many, of the more magnanimous of his opponents, most of whom, however, silently left the chamber. The new President walked home with two or three of the gentlemen who lodged in the same house. At dinner he took his accustomed place at the bottom of the table, his new station not eliciting from his Democratic friends any new attention or courtesy. A gentleman from Baltimore—an invited guest—who accidentally sat next to him, asked permission to wish him joy. "I would advise you," answered Mr. Jefferson, "to follow my example on nuptial occasions, when I always tell the bridegroom I will wait till the end of the year before offering my congratulations." And this was the only solitary instance of any notice taken of the event of the morning.

Reported Numbe Relieved Excessive.

One contemporary witness of the inauguration, a writer for the Philadelphia Aurora, would have posterity believe that 1,140 persons were crowded on this occasion into the tiny little Senate chamber of the original old Capitol. That is obviously an error. The discrepancies between the accounts of the Intelligencer, and the editor's accomplished wife, cast no reflections upon the basic accuracy of both.

After the delivery of the inaugural address President Jefferson nominated James Madson, jr., Esq., of Virginia, Secretary of State; Henry Dearborn, Esq., of the District of Maine, Secretary of War; Levi Lincoln, Esq., of Massachusetts, Attorney General of the United States, and Robert B. Livingston, Esq., of New York, Minister to the French Republic.

James Madison, jr., was not then in Washington, nor was he to remain "junior" for long. His venerable father was then ill, and died almost immediately. Gen. Dearborn was in the city, but the arrival of Lincoln had not been reported. Jefferson removed from his New Jersey avenue boarding house to "the President's House," as reported by the Intelligencer of March 20, on Thursday, March 19. Madison did not arrive to assume his new duties until Friday, May 1. On May 15 the Intelligencer reported the appointment of Albert Gallatin as Secretary of the Treasury. It was not until July 22, 1801, that the Intelligencer reported the appointment of Robert Smith to be Secretary of the Navy.

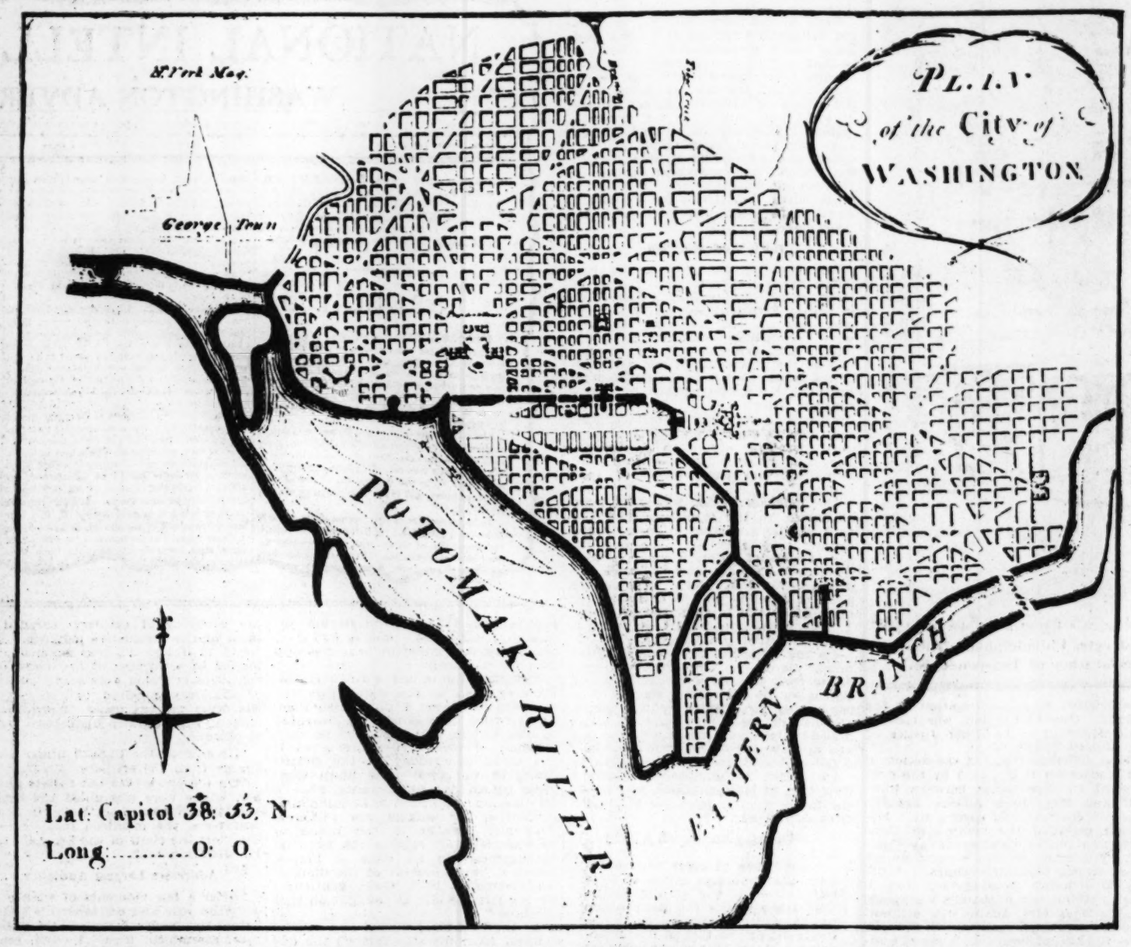
Jefferson was the first widower to occupy the White House. He married, January 1, 1772, Mrs. Martha Skelton, the daughter of John Wayles, of Charles City County, Virginia, and the beautiful young widow of Bathurst Skelton. She was very lovely, gracious, and accomplished, and but 23 years old at the time of her second marriage, Jefferson then being 29. Mrs. Jefferson died in 1782. After his inauguration Mr. Jefferson desired his two married daughters, Mrs. Eppes and Mrs. Randolph, to visit him, and they did so in the winter of 1802-3. The death of the younger, Mrs. Eppes, in 1804, was a crushing blow.

Went to Monticello.

Monticello was but a hundred miles from Washington, and on April 1, less than a month after he had assumed the direction of the Government, he returned to his beloved estate in Virginia, for a brief visit. Again on July 30 he went home, to escape the heat and malarial airs of the early Washington of that day, for the city was surrounded with much marsh land and flats on the water front. He returned to Washington on September 30. Naturally, at a time when partisan feeling was running so high, there was considerable criticism of President Jefferson for spending so much of his time in his first summer as Chief Magistrate away from the Capital, and on September 25 the faithful organ, the Intelligencer, felt moved to defend him, and also Secretary Madison, who spent some time that year at his estate in Orange County.

Jefferson's first inauguration was hailed with delight throughout the country in Republican strongholds. He was the first candidate for the Presidency to have been nominated by a congressional caucus, the system later superseded by the national party convention. The Republican caucus was held, in the Sixth Congress, in Philadelphia, in 1800, and Jefferson was nominated for President and Burr for Vice President, whereas Adams and Pinckney were not nominated, but were voted for by the electors as the natural leaders of the Federalist party.

First to reach the Presidency by virtue of partisan politics, Jefferson's policy was naturally colored by this fact, and there was soon open warfare between the Republicans and the Federalists, largely growing out of the questions of patronage. Jefferson did not hesitate to make numerous removals from office for political reasons, contrary to the policies of Washington and Adams, and the breach between the parties widened. Many of the commissions which Adams had signed after February 14, 1801, were suppressed by the new administration. When the Seventh Congress met in regular session, December 7, 1801, the parties in the Senate were almost evenly divided, but the Republicans gradually increased their strength.



A venerable and little known map of Washington, from a copper engraving published as the frontispiece of the New York Magazine, or Literary Repository, No. VI, Vol. III, for June, 1792.

Party Flames Fanned.

The closing year of Jefferson's first administration was one of the most dramatic in American annals. Party feeling was fanned into flames of bitterness when on the morning of July 11, 1804, the Vice President, Aaron Burr, killed Alexander Hamilton, the brilliant leader of the Federalist party, in a duel that was nothing less than plain assassination. Burr was then living in the historic Richmond Hill estate, from which he escaped by night, a fugitive from justice, under indictment for murder. He fled first to Perth Amboy, in New Jersey, where he was sheltered by Commodore Truxton, and then went in disguise to Philadelphia, where, in the shadow of his crime, he found time for one of those heart adventures for which he enjoys even yet an unenviable notoriety. He then went to an island off the coast of Georgia, where he was warmly welcomed by his political friends.

His daughter, the beautiful and ill-fated Theodosia Burr, was residing with her husband in South Carolina, and there he found a safe haven until the time came for him to brave, as he feared, the wrath and fury of the North and return to his official duties in Washington. But on his way to the Capital he was greeted as a hero, the slayer of the archenemy of Republicanism. In Petersburg, Va., he was given a public dinner, and upon reaching Washington he found himself, in that democratic atmosphere, more popular than ever, indeed, popular with Jefferson's supporters for the first time.

Meanwhile Jefferson's first term was drawing to its close in a burst of glory.

Ohio Entered Union.

The Union had been increased by carving the State of Ohio from a part of the Northwest Territory, and an empire had been added to the Nation when James Monroe, in Paris, exceeding his instructions, purchased Louisiana from Napoleon for $15,000,000, the most stupendous real estate transaction in the history of mankind. The Constitution was amended, changing to the present system the manner of the presidential election, to prevent in the future what had happened in 1800; and the treaty of France was ratified. Naturally, there was no question of a change of leadership raised in the Republican party.

Jefferson was nominated for President as his successor by a congressional caucus of the party held in Washington on February 25, 1804, George Clinton, of New York, being nominated for Vice President at the same time. Burr was a dead cock in the pit. The Federalists, without a caucus, agreed upon Charles C. Pinckney, of South Carolina, and Rufus King, of New York, as their ticket. The result was a foregone conclusion. Jefferson's record was the sole Republican platform, and the Sage of Monticello, and Father of Democracy, was chosen to succeed himself in the election held on November 6, 1804. Jefferson and Clinton received 162 electoral votes and Pinckney and King but 14, seventeen States voting. The Republicans also had a large majority in Congress.

Trial Aroused Bitterness.

The political sensation of Jefferson's first administration was the impeachment and trial of Associate Justice Samuel Chase, of the Supreme Court of the United States, for "high crimes and misdemeanors." The Federalists were as yet strongly in control of the judiciary, and the trial was largely political.

It began on February 4, 1805, and lasted a month, John Randolph, of Virginia, manager on the part of the House, being virtually prosecuting attorney for the Jefferson administration.

The House on Randolph's motion, on January 5, 1804, for a committee of investigation, had voted against the justice, a stanch Federalist, seven articles of impeachment, detailing charges of alleged misconduct on the part of the judge in the trial of John Fries, for high treason, in levying war against the United States during the whisky insurrection in Pennsylvania; and also in the trial of Thomas Cooper and James Callender for sedition or libel against the President.

The trial was conducted with much bitterness, and political feeling was running high as the country awaited the verdict and the second inauguration of Jefferson. Mr. Justice Chase was acquitted on March 1, 1805. It was a heavy blow at Jefferson at the moment of his triumph.

Mr. Jefferson took the oath of office at the Capitol for the second time at noon on Monday, March 4, 1805. The contemporary accounts are meager enough.

First, the electoral count was made on Wednesday, February 13, at which the vote was ascertained, the result of which had, of course, been foreshadowed through January, as the electors met in their several States and cast their ballots in the electoral college. On motion of Senator Robert Wright, of Maryland, the Senate, after some debate, agreed to keep the doors open to the public during the counting of the electoral vote on Wednesday, February 13, and thus this democratic principle was first established.

On March 3, after Aaron Burr—his hands still red with the blood of Hamilton—had retired from the chamber, the Senate adopted resolutions of thanks attesting to "the impartiality, dignity and ability" with which he had presided over the Senate, to which Burr, upon returning, made fitting reply. Congress concluded its labors at 10 o'clock on the evening of Sunday, March 3, when it adjourned, and the following morning shortly before noon Jefferson rode to the Capitol and took the oath of office in the Senate chamber.

The Intelligencer on March 4, 1805, devoted its entire front page and a greater part of the second to the speech with which John Randolph on Saturday, February 9, had opened the impeachment trial of Justice Chase. It published on page 3 the verdict and the votes by which the Senate had acquitted the accused jurist. This attests to the widespread interest in Washington in the trial, which overshadowed even the inauguration.

On Wednesday, March 6, the Intelligencer reports: "On Monday at 12 o'clock Thomas Jefferson, President of the United States, took the oath of office and delivered the following inaugural speech in the Senate chamber in the presence of the members of the two houses and large concourse of citizens."

Speech Printed in Full.

In addition to this brief notice, the speech itself, in full, occupied the rest of the front page. On the second page are a few more details:

On Monday, after Thomas Jefferson had taken the oath of office as President of the United States, the oath of office was likewise administered to George Clinton, as Vice President of the United States."

"After the delivery of the speech the President was waited upon by a large assemblage of members of the legislature, citizens and strangers of distinction—and a procession was formed at the navy yard, composed of the several mechanics engaged, which marched to military music, displaying, with considerable taste, the various insignia of their professions."

It was on the occasion of Jefferson's second inauguration that for the first time a President went from the President's House to the Capitol to be sworn into office.

According to a letter written by Augustus Foster, a secretary of the English Legation, as reported in Bryan's History of the National Capital, Jefferson, dressed in black and silk stockings, "proceeded on horseback," attended by his secretary and groom.

So this, then, was the first inauguration parade in the history of Washington. Despite the absence of further contemporary testimony, it seems evident that in the small city in which, even at this early date so much store was set upon the military, there must have been at least one militia command to serve as the President's escort. As for Jefferson riding on horseback to the Capitol, there is reason for doubting this, as will be referred to later on.

Pennsylvania avenue at that time was flanked on the South by an almost unbroken stretch of unimproved public lands which at certain places were veritable marshes; on the opposite side a few scattered buildings had been erected, several small stores, inns and hotels, and the office of the Intelligencer, near Sixth street. The Avenue about a year before had been improved somewhat by a deposit of gravel, and the poplars which Jefferson had planted, were still growing.

The Washington correspondent of the General Advertiser, of Philadelphia,—as thus styled—reported in its edition of March 8, 1805, that in administering the oath to Jefferson, Chief Justice Marshall "did not turn his back upon the President whilst administering the oath, as he did this day four years." There was no love lost between Thomas Jefferson and John Marshall, for all that they were fellow Virginians.

Aaron Burr witnessed the second inauguration of President Jefferson, not from the floor, among the guests of honor, but with the ladies in the Senate gallery, as disclosed by the report of a witness published in the Aurora of March 9.

Spent Vacation at Monticello.

Ten days after the inauguration on March 14, 1805, Mr. Jefferson went to Monticello, returning on April 17. He also spent some time there later on in the summer, returning to Washington for the winter season on October 3.

Social life in Washington was very simple during Mr. Jefferson's two terms, and apparently everybody of reasonable standing in the community had access to the President's house at the few levees and receptions which he gave. Not long before the second inauguration there had been a typical function at the "President's palace."

"Yesterday being New Year's Day," reports the Intelligencer of Wednesday, January 2, 1805, "the President was waited upon by a large concourse of ladies, citizens and strangers of distinction, among whom refreshments were liberally distributed.

"There prevailed throughout the company a lively joy at the return of another year, crowned with the continued enjoyment of peace, liberty and prosperity.

"On no preceding occasion has the company been so numerous; an evidence of the increasing confidence of the people in the administration of their public concerns."

EARLY MAP GIVES CAPITAL CITY PLAN

Magazine in 1791 Praises Beauty and Salubrity of Federal Tract.

MANY EXCELLENT SPRINGS

It is interesting, as we view today the magnificent Capital, which in little more than a century and a quarter has become one of the wonders of the modern world, to look back upon it as it was in the beginning. Then only can one appreciate the marvels that have been wrought.

Such a contemporary view of Washington has come to light in the yellowing pages of one of the early American periodicals, published nine years before the removal of President and Congress to the new Federal seat, in 1800. The following description of Washington in 1791 is from the New York Magazine, for November of that year, a copy of which is in the rare book division of the Library of Congress:

Description of the City of Washington.

The City of Washington, in the District of Columbia, intended for the permanent seat of the Government of the United States, being now begun, a concise description of the situation and present state of that metropolis, may not be altogether uninteresting to those at a distance.

The seat of the city stands at the junction of the rivers Patowmac and the Eastern-Branch, extending nearly four miles up each, including a tract of territory, exceeded in point of convenience, salubrity, and beauty, by none in America, if any in the world—For, although the land is apparently level, yet, by gentle and gradual swellings, a variety of elegant prospects are produced; while there is a sufficient descent to convey off the water occasioned by rain. Within the limits of the city are a great many excellent springs, and by digging wells, water of the best quality may readily be had; besides, the never-failing streams that now run through that territory, are also to be collected for the use of the city.

The Eastern Branch is one of the safest and most commodious harbors in America, being sufficiently deep for the largest ships, for about four miles above its mouth; while the channel lies close along the edge of the city, and is abundantly capacious. The Patowmac, although only navigable for small-craft, for a considerable distance from its banks adjoining the city (excepting about half a mile above the junction of the rivers) will nevertheless afford a capacious summer-harbor; as an immense number of ships may ride in the great channel, opposite to, and below the city.

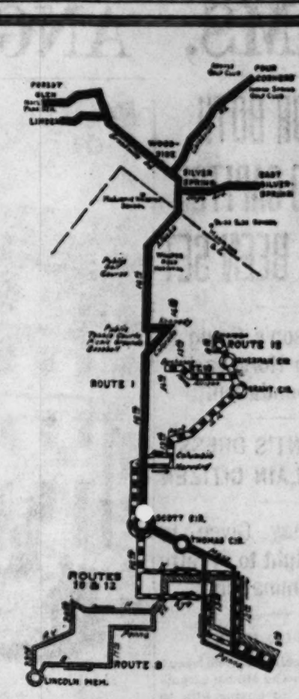
This metropolis being situated upon the great post-road, exactly equidistant from the northern and the southern extremities of the Union, and nearly so from the Atlantic to Fort Pitt, upon the best navigation, and in the midst of the richest commercial territory in America, commanding the most extensive internal resources, is by far the most eligible situation for the residence of Congress; and as there is no doubt of its being pressed forward, by the public-spirited enterprise of the people of these United States, and by foreigners, it will grow up with a degree of rapidity hitherto unparalleled in the annals of cities, and will soon become the admiration and delight of the world.

Free Air Circulation.

The plan of this city, agreeably to the directions of the President of the United States, was designed and drawn by the celebrated Major L'Enfant; and is an inconceivable improvement upon all other cities in the world, combining not only convenience, regularity, elegance of prospect, and a free circulation of air, but everything grand and beautiful, that can possibly be introduced into a city.

The streets, in general, run due north and south, and east and west, forming rectangular squares.—The area for the Congress-House, is situated upon the most beautiful eminence, little more than a mile from the Eastern-Branch, and not much more from the Patowmac; commanding a full and complete view of every part of the city, as well as a considerable extent of the country around.—The President's House will stand upon a rising ground, not far from the banks of the Patowmac, possessing a delightful water prospect, together with a commanding view of the Congress-House, and most of the

CONTINUED ON PAGE 11, COLUMN 1.



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Let's Go Back One Hundred and Forty Years

Think of George Washington setting out from Alexandria by coach for New York to become the first President of this United States. Imagine the mode of living then and now.

Shopping was a real problem in those days. The dusty jumbled stocks in the General Store were seldom tempting and only women of wealth could afford "nice things." Women with small incomes had to be content with home-made dresses and hats. No wonder a woman was old at 30 and at 40 retired to her cap and chimney corner.

Many Women Dress Nicely Now Who Thought They Couldn't Afford It.

Today, everything is changed. Wherever you go—remote hamlet or far-off farm—you will find women wearing coats and frocks in the latest mode.

The stage and ox team have vanished. Gone, too, are the caps and chimney corners of long ago. The Modern woman has discovered that the right sort of clothes will do wonders toward keeping her young and attractive, and best of all, She Can Afford to Buy Them When She Shops at Our Store.

Why We Sell Smart Things at Such Modest Prices.

The explanation is simple. We buy by the thousand dozen, in carload lots and by the million pair. Manufacturers can cut their costs to the bone and we pass these savings on to you in the shape of better grade merchandise for less money.

"Why Don't You Hold Sales Like Other Stores?"

That is a fair question and deserves an answer. We don't hold sales because we mark our goods as low as possible, on the day they are received. We don't mark them up one day in order to mark them down the next.

Your Bank Account and Some Other Person's Charge Account.

Perhaps you never thought there was any connection between your bank account and some other person's charge account, but MERCHANDISE represents MONEY and you must always pay for the use of MONEY. If a customer waits 30 or 60 days to pay her bill, every one else must pay a little more to help make up the loss. It doesn't seem fair to cash customers, does it? That is why we don't open charge accounts, but offer the same Economy Prices to all alike.

The Terminal Storage Company of Washington

Large buildings of modern construction located on the tracks of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad at First, K and L Streets N. E.

Total floor area 204,000 square feet, of which 109,000 square feet is of fireproof construction.

Storage of general merchandise. Heated rooms for protection against freezing. Excellent facilities for distribution and forwarding.

Member American Warehousemen's Association.

Consign Via Baltimore and Ohio Railroad

Address: H. J. Kappler, Supt.

First and K Sts. N. E., Washington, D. C.

SAMUEL J. PRESCOTT

PLAN OF L'ENFANT IS PRAISED

Design for Capital Declared Evidence of Exalted Genius

Elegance of Taste, Extensive Imagination and Comprehension Said to Amaze Europe and Predicted to Meet Admiration of Future Ages.

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 10.

material parts of the city. The Houses for the great Department of State, the Supreme Court-House and Judiciary Offices, the National Bank, the General Exchange, and the several Market-Houses, with a variety of other public buildings, are all arranged with equal propriety, judgment and taste, in such situations as in practice will be found the most convenient and proper.—Due south from the President's House, and due west from the Congress-House, run two great Pleasure-Parks, or Malls, which intersect and terminate upon the banks of the Patowmac, and are ornamented at the sides with a variety of public gardens and elegant buildings, &c.—Regularly interspersed through the city, where the most material streets cross in the most important situations, are a variety of open areas, formed in various regular figures, which in great cities are extremely useful and ornamental.—Fifteen of the best of these areas may be appropriated to the different States composing the Union, not only to bear their respective names, but as proper place for them to erect statues, obelisks or columns, to the memory of their favorite heroes or statesmen; providing they contribute toward the improvement of the lots around these areas, in such manner as may be agreed upon.—From the Congress-House, President's House, and some of the other important areas in the city, run transverse avenues, or diagonal streets, from one material object to another, which not only produce a variety of charming prospects, and facilitate the communication through the city, but remove that insipid sameness that renders Philadelphia and Charleston unpleasing.—These great leading streets are all 160 feet wide, including a brick pavement of 10 feet and a gravel walk of 30 feet planted with trees, on each side; which will leave 80 feet of paved street for carriages.

The rest of the streets are, in general, 130 and 110 feet wide, and are now mostly run out upon true principles, from celestial observations, by the Geographer-General of the United States, whose astronomical knowledge and scientific talents are so universally known and admired.

The founding of this city, in such an eligible situation, upon such a liberal and elegant plan, will, by future generations, be considered as one of the most important transactions of the present President of the United States; while its name will keep fresh in mind, to the end of time, the many important services he has rendered his country.

Building Plans Superb.

Among the many fortunate circumstances, which have attended this country, during the present administration in government, the residence of Major l'Enfant in America, at this time may be considered as one of the most material.—The plan he has now produced, and which is happily adopted, exhibits such striking proofs of an exalted genius, elegance of taste, extensive imagination and comprehension, as will not only produce amazement in Europe, but meet the admiration of all future ages; having therein so happily combined the beauties of situation with general convenience, and, at the same time, effectually guarded against those inconveniences which arise in other great cities.

The public buildings, now planned by this great engineer and architect, and carrying on under his direction, will be superb and elegant, and such as will do honor to the Capital of a great and prosperous empire; while, fortunately, it is not in the power of Congress to interfere with the funds obtained for those public works, the whole being from private grants of individual States and citizens.

It must, no doubt, be admitted, that Congress have power, even at their next session, to repeal the present law, by which they are obliged to remove to the City of Washington, at the time therein mentioned; but they have no power to say that, from the present funds certain houses shall not be erected, or that the proprietors shall not proceed in building the city: Hence, therefore, it will remain, at any future period, with Congress, to choose their permanent residence, in the most central situation. Here it may be proper to observe, that, agreeably to the new Constitution of the Union, the States of Virginia and Maryland surrendered a district of territory, which Congress have, by law, accepted of—That, agreeably to the same law of Congress these two States have made a grant of money, for the public buildings, part of which is now actually paid and expended—That, in consequence of the same law, a large tract of land is granted, by a number of individuals; which land is now cut up into a city, and before the meeting of Congress will, in part, be sold to a variety of people throughout the Union. The repeal of a law, therefore, so grossly to violate public and private faith, would not be mentioned in a Congress of fiends met in pandemonium; far less in the General Legislature of these United States, whose tenacious adherence to public frith prevented their altering the funding-law last session when proposed.

With regard to the sufficiency of the funds now obtained, for the public purposes of this new city, it will, in a great measure, depend upon the management of the sale of the lots ceded to the public. If they are sold off gradually, as money may be wanted, to those who will actually improve them in a reasonable time, the fund will be productive far exceeding the most sanguine calculations that have been made upon it—for the lots remaining on hand will rise in value, in proportion to the growth and natural advantages of the city, as is evident in the most trifling town and village in America.

(Maryl Journal.) A SPECTATOR.



Some of the women who brightened the social life of the young republic. Upper left—Mrs. John Adams. Upper right—Mrs. Robert Morris. Center—Mrs. James Madison. Lower left—Mrs. Elias Bouchinot. Lower right—Mrs. Alexander Hamilton.

Jefferson and Senate Exchanged Compliments

The retirement of Thomas Jefferson as Vice President of the United States was marked by an exchange of compliments between himself and the Senate, over which he had presided for four years. These addresses, by an oversight, are not included in Richardson's "Messages and Papers of the Presidents," and should be preserved.

On Saturday, February 28, 1801, Mr. Jefferson formally took leave of the Senate, and the incident is reported in full in the National Intelligencer of Monday, March 2, as follows:

MONDAY, MARCH 2, 1801.

On Saturday last, Thomas Jefferson, at present Vice President of the United States, and President of the Senate, took leave of that body; on which occasion he delivered the following address:

Gentlemen of the Senate,

To give the usual opportunity of appointing a President pro tempore, I now propose to retire from the chair of the Senate; and as the time is near at hand when the relations will cease, which have for some time subsisted between this honorable house and myself, I beg leave before I withdraw, to return them my grateful thanks for all the instances of attention and respect with which they have been pleased to honor me. In the discharge of my functions here it has been my conscientious endeavor to observe impartial justice, without regard to persons or subjects; and if I have failed of impressing this on the mind of the Senate it will be to me a circumstance of the deepest regret. I may have erred at times. No doubt I have erred. This is the law of human nature. For honest errors, however, indulgence may be hoped.

I owe to truth and justice, at the same time to declare that the habits of order and decorum which so strongly characterize the proceedings of the Senate, have rendered the umpirage of their President an office of little difficulty; that in times and on questions which have severely tried the sensibilities of the house, calm and temperate discussion has rarely been disturbed by departures from order.

Should the support which I have received from the Senate, in the performance of my duties here, attend me into the new station to which the public will has transferred me, I shall consider it as commencing under the happiest auspices.

With these expressions of my dutiful regard to the Senate as a body, I ask leave to mingle my particular wishes for the health and happiness of the individuals who compose it; and to tender them my cordial and respectful adieu.

TH. JEFFERSON.

Feb. 28, 1801.

The Address Was Referred to a Select Committee.

This committee was composed of Messrs. Morris, Dayton and J. Mason, who on Monday, March 2, reports the Intelligencer, of March 4, "reported the form of a reply, which was agreed to, and presented by a committee to Mr. Jefferson on Tuesday. It follows:

Sir:

While we congratulate you on those expressions of the public will which called you to the first office in the United States, we can not but lament the loss of that intelligence, attention, and impartiality, with which you have presided over our deliberations. The Senate feel themselves much gratified by the sense you have been pleased to express of their support in the performance of your late duties. Be persuaded that it will never be withheld from a Chief Magistrate, who in the exercise of his office shall be influenced by a due regard to the honor and interest of our country. In the confidence that your official conduct will be directed to these great objects, a confidence derived from past events, we repeat to you, sir, the assurance of our constitutional support in your future administration.

JAMES HILLHOUSE.

President of the Senate pro tempore.

To which the President-elect replied:

Gentlemen:

I receive with due sensibility the congratulations of the Senate on being called to the first executive office of our government, and I accept with great satisfaction their assurances of support in whatever regards the honor and interest of our country. Knowing no other object in the discharge of my public duties, their confidence in my future conduct, derived from past events, shall not be disappointed, so far as my judgment may enable me to discern those objects.

The approbation, they are so good as to express of my conduct in the chair of the Senate, is highly gratifying to me; and I pray them to accept my humble thanks for these declarations of it.

TH. JEFFERSON

March 3, 1801.

Hoover's "Transformation Of Our Business Life"

By WILSON COMPTON,
Manager National Lumber Manufacturers Association.

"The advancement of science and our increasing population," says President Hoover, "require constantly new standards of conduct and breed an increasing multitude of new rules and regulations. The basic principles laid down in the Ten Commandments and the Sermon on the Mount are as applicable today as when they were declared, but they require a host of subsidiary clauses. The ten ways to evil in the time of Moses have increased to ten thousand now. * * * We are passing from a period of extremely individualistic action into a period of associational activities * * * If these organizations accept as their primary purpose the lifting standards, if they will cooperate together for the voluntary enforcement of high standards, we shall have proceeded far along the road of the elimination of government from business."

Standards of Conduct.

In the five years that have elapsed since those words were spoken they have found substantial response in ways that affect every citizen. The great industrial associations have provided a "determination of standards of conduct" for whole groups.

For example, take the introduction of American lumber standards, which resulted from the response of the organized lumber industry to Mr. Hoover's concept of the betterment of business life through sincere cooperation between Government and industrial associations, instead of rigid governmental regulation.

These standards affect every man who builds a house. They have taken or are taking the risk out of every lumber purchase. Their adoption caused Mr. Hoover to refer to the lumber industry as his "Exhibit A of government by cooperation."

Another Forward Step.

As Mr. Hoover, the prophet of business regeneration from within, goes into the high office of the Presidency, the lumber industry, which has been his staunch ally for seven years, finds itself taking another forward step in the direction he has so steadily indicated. The National Lumber Manufacturers Association in cooperation with the regional associations of lumber manufacturers, of which it is a federation, has embarked on a campaign to take all the mystery out of lumber classifications by having the grade thereof plainly marked on each standard board, except where such marking is not needed.

So, we have grade-marking as a complement to standard grades. The grade-mark is the sign of the work of the expert lumber-grader. Applied by the expert graders under the auspices of the great associations of lumber manufacturers it signifies that the lumber on which it appears is of the quality stated, the species desired, and according to standards of size. It implies responsibility, integrity and excellent manufacture.

Hoover's "Citation" of Lumber.

A house is not an architect's pretty sketch and deft plans alone; it is what its lumber is—for 80 per cent of American dwelling houses are lumber-built. And now the home owner may know his lumber, not through his own technical expertness, but through the mark of the expert lumber-grader.

President Hoover deems this new forward step of the lumber industry of such general importance that he gave it the distinction of the only specific trade achievement mention in his campaign speeches reviewing his cooperative relations with business. In his speech at St. Louis, which was heard by the entire radio population of the United States, he said:

"In the course of a gradual extension over five years we finally perfected a system for the grading of lumber and for the guaranteeing of these grades to the public, which is now being carried out wholly within and by the industry itself."

To Guarantee Product.

Mr. Hoover's reference to *"guaranteeing of these grades to the public, which is now being carried out wholly within and by the industry itself,"* referred to a unique innovation in commercial practice—another step in the popularization of grade-marked lumber.

The National Lumber Manufacturers Association is now preparing to apply in practice the guaranteeing to the public of the accuracy of the grading of lumber as represented by the grade-mark on American standard lumber.

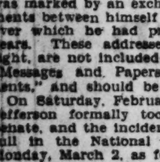
It is purposed to place the National Tree symbol on the ends of boards manufactured by mills of the organized lumber industry, duly graded and grade-marked according to American lumber standards. This symbol will be a certificate of the financial guarantee of the National Association that the lumber is as represented in size and quality.

National Committee Service.

Mr. Hoover is chairman of the National Committee on Wood Utilization of the Department of Commerce which is steadily inculcating the idea that reforestation is largely a matter of right use of forest products—an idea that is similar to the one advanced by the forest industries—that without profitable utilization of forest products there can be no commercially grown forests. This committee is tireless in its efforts to promote the grade-marking of lumber.

In the light of its experience with the new Chief Executive during seven years, the National Lumber Manufacturers Association predicts that the incoming national administration will be one of unparalleled constructiveness. It will, predict, advance far along the road of harnessing private business to the public interest, through a continuation of what the new President calls "a transformation in the whole superorganization of our business life."

Congratulations *Mr. Hoover!*



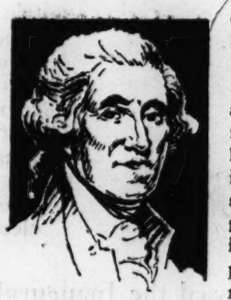
As Secretary of Commerce, through your efforts to bring about standardization and simplified practice, you rendered a real service to the lumber industry and to the people of this country.

The Nation, particularly the lumber industry, are appreciative of this great service, and as a part of that industry we desire to express our congratulations and good wishes for a continuation and stabilization of the prosperity this country now enjoys.

Louisiana Red Cypress Bureau
507 Carondelet Street
New Orleans, U. S. A.

IN a new world of amazing things nothing excited more the marvel of North America's first explorers than the gigantic forests bordering the Atlantic and the Gulf—an almost unbroken expanse of Southern Pines extending from 150 to 400 miles inland and from Chesapeake Bay to Texas. The thoughts of the first white men as to the utility of these towering, shapely trees are unrecorded but, with the coming of the earliest colonists, Southern Pine began to take its place in American history.

The rude log hut and its protecting stockade sprang quickly from the broadax of the sturdy pioneer. Then did he first begin to learn the value of this wonder wood. He found it easy to cut yet tough and strong. He made crude furniture and found it had a beautiful grain when he smoothed its surface. He made rough boats and barges and began to follow the rivers inland. As he cut trees for homes and barns, he planted grain in the wake of the axman and then soon came the little water power grist mill. Having power and needing lumber, there was rigged a power-driven cross-cut saw that moved up and down slowly, ponderously, through giant logs—three or four hundred board feet of plank, a day's output. All the time the uses for this sturdy workable pine expanded. It found favor with the ship builder. Into schools and churches it went. Homes became more pretentious. Business buildings became larger. Returning ships from the old world took back cargoes of rough Southern Pine boards to be made into artistically wrought panels and furniture. Now, after two or three centuries, many of these articles are coming back to the land of their birth as valued antiques to grace the mansions of the rich.



* * * *

And so the manufacture of Southern Pine into lumber became a leading industry in the colonies. George Washington, himself, for five years beginning in 1763, was actively engaged in a large lumbering operation on a 40,000-acre tract in Virginia. No doubt the first president, shrewd business man that he was, saw clearly the value of this God-given building material, for his own Mount Vernon mansion was built of it in 1743. Its condition now speaks for the durability of Southern Pine. Innumerable early American homes stand today, beautiful and useful, two-century old monuments to the strength and permanence of this distinctly American product.



Lumber manufacture, as a large independent business, came after the introduction of steam power. Then the industry grew rapidly, until today the great modern Southern Pine mill in the South cuts as much as a million or more board feet every 24 hours.

The crude hand-hewn timber of the colonist and his rough sawn clapboard used green from the tree, have become smooth, squared, perfect pieces of wood of countless sizes, shapes and lengths, scientifically dried in great kilns.

Simple were the earlier uses but today Southern Pine enters into the manufacture of literally hundreds of articles. Truly, it has come to be the "wood of a thousand uses." It sheltered the intrepid first settler. It shelters millions of Americans today. He fashioned his first vehicles from it. Today his descendants ride in automobile bodies made of it. His first little business enterprises began within narrow walls of Southern Pine. Today great factory buildings several city blocks—many of them built half a century or more ago—are of that self same wood. The first steam train ran over rails of wood. Today two-thirds of all the freight cars in the United States are built of Southern Pine.

The colonist built his little sailing boats of Southern Pine. Yet they were sturdy enough to buffet uncharted seas.

From Paul Jones down past Farragut and Dewey to Sims, our naval heroes all have walked decks of Southern Pine. Three centuries of glorious achievement are linked in the span between the launching of Old Ironsides and the modernization of the Texas—and both are decked with Southern Pine. Life on battleships changes but there is no softening of the elements. Under the freezing spray of the North Atlantic or the blistering sun of the Carribbean—the decks of Southern Pine are subjected to supreme weather tests. The impact of an anchor chain requires as solid and hard a deck on the Texas as the wheels of guns required on "Old Ironsides."

In the days of the Constitution, they built of the best they could obtain, Southern Pine. In the days of the Texas, they search out the best in the world and get it, Southern Pine.

* * * *

When the young nation erected a permanent home for its presidents, the builders turned to Southern Pine and only a few months ago in remodeling the White House, there were found supporting its roof, timbers as perfect as the day they were set into place.

In peace time, in war, in industry, in home-building, in transportation—Southern Pine is linked forever with American history and American progress.

* * * *

As America has progressed so has this great lumber industry of the South. In recent years, especially, there have been many forward steps to make for a better product and for better means of serving the users of it. Most important of these was the adoption of the American Lumber Standards as sponsored by Herbert Hoover, while Secretary of the Department of Commerce. These standards recommended that manufacturers of lumber brand their product with a grade-mark so that the buyer would be positively assured of obtaining the quality he desired. A large group of Southern Pine manufacturers who subscribe to the Southern Pine Association courageously accepted Secretary Hoover's suggestion and today the buyer of Southern Pine has this new protection when he comes to buy a commodity as important as lumber.

* * * *

For fifty years persons not familiar with forestry in the South have predicted an early exhaustion of the Southern Pine supply.

However, a coldly calculating estimate of the situation does not disclose any cause for alarm. In the first place, there are still billions and billions of feet of standing virgin Southern Pine timber. Countless millions of trees are growing bigger and better every year.

Despite the enormous stand, it is true that it would some day be cut out were it not for future crops.

These future crops of trees assure an unfailing supply. Basic economics give a double assurance. Not only is it essential that we as a nation have an unfailing supply of this supreme structural wood, but it has been found that much of the cut-over land is valueless except for the growing of recurring crops of Southern Pine.

Since reforestation was begun enough time has elapsed to disclose the possibility of raising, at will, a so-called second growth with a higher percentage of density than is found in virgin growth.

A climate favorable to tree growth prevails throughout the South—a long, warm growing season with abundance of rain. The cutting off of virgin timber in the South is not the serious matter that is the depletion of stands in more rigorous climates.

In other words, the factor of rapid growth, the reproductive possibilities of great areas and the possibilities of producing by scientific management a better tree, gives us all the assurance we need that Southern Pine—the supreme structural wood of the world—is never to disappear from the lumber markets of the world.

* * * *

The Southern Pine Association, whose general offices are in New Orleans, La., is composed of the principal manufacturers of Long Leaf and Short Leaf Southern Pine Lumber, an organization 15 years old, whose function is three-fold:

1. Education of its own subscribers in the production of better lumber.
2. Assistance to retail lumber dealers that they may better merchandise their stocks and better inform the public of the merits of wood in general and Southern Pine in particular.
3. Education of the lumber consuming public in the advantages of better lumber and better construction.

To accomplish this three-fold educational work this Association's program includes:



Distributing each year millions of pieces of literature.

Addressing each year millions of newspaper and magazine readers through advertising.

Keeping in the field a staff of lumber experts who study the needs of the industry and transmitting their findings to the public by printed matter and public address.

Maintaining an engineering department which answers any construction question.

Exhibiting throughout the country displays of Southern Pine products in finished form.

Providing schools of instruction for manufacturers and their salesmen.

Using continuously the accredited wood laboratories where, by scientific test, facts are determined to promote the more proper use of wood products.

Conforming to American Lumber Standards as promulgated by the United States Department of Commerce.

Grade-marking and trade-marking its products so the purchaser may know positively that he gets the grades he desires and also who manufactured them.

In cooperation with leading architects, created and demonstrated the "fifteen points of safe and permanent frame construction."

Adopted a positive identification rule for Long Leaf Southern Pine as distinguished from Short Leaf Southern Pine, furnishing an Association guarantee of same.



In the 15 years' history of the Southern Pine Association practically all of its funds have been expended in efforts to give the lumber-using public better lumber and to promote the more intelligent use of wood products. There shall be no departure from this policy so long as this Association exists.

* * * *

From Washington to Hoover—a span of 140 years! Within that period Southern Pine had a high place in the building of America. Manufacturers of this useful wood look back with pardonable pride upon that record and today they look to the future with the hope of new and greater achievements for their industry—a continuance of Southern Pine's high place in American history.

At the Inauguration of James A. Garfield

When Electric Light First Brightened The Festivities of Inauguration Day—1881



INAUGURATION DAY, 48 years ago, really marked the beginning of a new era in Washington—the electrical era! For it was on this day that Electric Light began effectively to give forth its brilliant rays to transform darkness to daytime definiteness.

Going back, we find that a young man named Thomas A. Edison had applied for his first Electric Lamp patent on November 4, 1879, and introduced his incandescent lamp. Batteries served to light it for experimental purposes, but much remained to be done toward achieving economical current supply. It was not until September 4, 1882, that the first commercial Central Station Electric Plant was established in New York. However, at the Inauguration of Garfield, *a year previous,* Washingtonians and Inaugural visitors had become electrically conscious!

This city was the scene of one of the very earliest Electric Plants in the country, the United States Electric Lighting Company (forerunner of this Company), having been incorporated on October 17, 1882. This was a little more than a month after the very first Central Station plant in the world began operation. The far-seeing pioneering of these Washingtonians is a heritage of which this Company has ever been mindful in its years of generating and distributing *"Matchless Service."*



WHAT a wonder Electric Light was to those who witnessed the Inaugural Celebration of 1880! Today, if light were mentioned, IT WOULD BE TAKEN FOR GRANTED THAT ELECTRIC LIGHT WAS MEANT. But in that day, the newness of novelty caused unquestionable qualification as shown by these electrically historic extracts from The Washington Post of March 5, 1881:

"The ball last night proved a fitting close to the Celebration. The large hall of the New Museum Building was lit up by gas and electric lights. . . ."

"By means of brilliant colored lights placed at the base, the white, massive pile of the Washington Monument showed clearly out against the dark sky and was seen distinctly from the Avenue!"

"The Avenue . . . at one end the Dome of the Capitol, upon which an Aroux Electric Light *was thrown, and at the other end the Treasury Building . . . presented a colorful spectacle."*

"THE POST BUILDING was lighted up by the Aroux Electric Light *beneath which was a life-size picture of President Garfield."*

The newspaper containing the above extracts was no doubt set up entirely by hand and printed on hand presses. Today this electrically-cast type you read is set by electrical machinery and printed on high-speed power presses! At the Inauguration of President Garfield, "horse cars" were the popular mode of transportation; TODAY, Electric Cars carry you to any part of the city or its suburbs. There are single homes in Washington today that use more current than was required for the lighting at Garfield's Inauguration, so indispensable has this all-doing "Matchless Service" become. Electric Street lighting has grown until today every principal thoroughfare in the city and its suburbs is electrically lighted. Electricity—first a curiosity, then a novelty, now a necessity—finds myriad applications in industry, transportation and communication. The 1929 Inaugural Ceremonies will be carried to every corner of the land, every civilized country of the globe, by radio. Power for this, as for your every electrical requirement in Washington and its Maryland suburbs, will be supplied by the

POTOMAC ELECTRIC POWER COMPANY

Matchless Service

Electrical Headquarters

INAUGURATE IN YOUR HOME

An Era of Electrical Ease!

THE term of office of the dependable electrical appliances selected here is indefinite! Whether it is a useful gift for someone else or an addition to your home's electrical equipment, a wide range and desirable variety urges that you choose here.

On Easy Terms

With Payments on Electric Bills

Check over the appliances you have in your home with this list of nationally known makes that await your choice here:

L. & H.—Hotpoint
Electric RANGES

General Electric
REFRIGERATORS

Electrol
OIL BURNERS

Eureka
VACUUM CLEANERS

Polygon
WASHERS

Hotpoint
URNS
GRILLS

Universal
TOASTERS
*IRONS
PERCOLATORS

L. & H.
WAFFLE
*IRONS

Westinghouse
FANS

Walker
DISHWASHERS

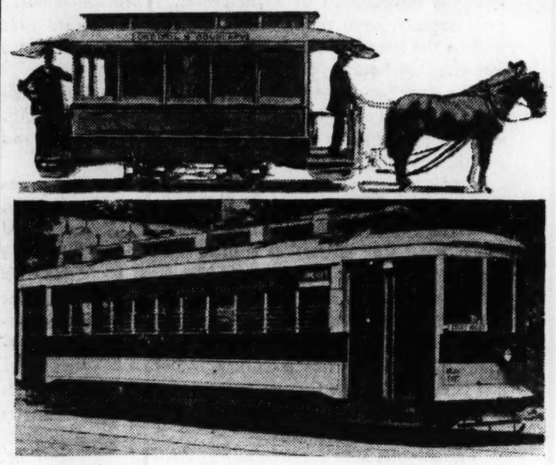
Majestic—RCA
Atwater Kent RADIO

Robeson-Rochester and *Marion* Appliances

*Also the famous *"American Beauty"* Automatic

Main Ten Thousand
POTOMAC ELECTRIC APPLIANCE COMPANY
14 & C Sts

Have EVERYTHING Electrical—Pay on Electric Bills



Left—*Horse Car on what is now Mt. Pleasant line.*

Below—*Newest type Washington Railway Coach.*

Lower left—*New Cream-and-Blue Car of Wisconsin Avenue line.*



For the Seventeenth Time

Inaugural Crowds Are Served by Street-Car

IT was on July 11, 1862, that the first horse-car traveled a thoroughfare of Washington. The Second Inauguration of Abraham Lincoln was the first to see this forerunner to the most economical urban transportation of today.

Visitors at the Inauguration of William McKinley, in 1897, saw FOR THE FIRST TIME IN THIS COUNTRY, an underground conduit electric street railway. No doubt the absence of overhead trolley wires on the Ninth Street line was a cause of wonderment to visitors of that day. The Metropolitan Railway, now a part of this Company's System, was the very first Electric Street Railway in America to use the underground conduit system!

This Company's contributions to the field of transportation in Washington have ever been distinguished by PIONEERING—reaching out its lines to sections where revenue returns were in the future . . . adopting every practical improvement to its service . . . furnishing SERVICE to EVERY section of the city and its Maryland suburbs.

Of late years this Company was the first local Street Railway to recognize the adaptability of the motor bus to coordinating the transportation needs of the city . . . the first to extend its motor coach lines into adjoining sections of Maryland . . . the first to inaugurate the one-man car as a means of making MORE service available when less revenue rewarded its efforts due to the enormous use of privately owned vehicles in the District of Columbia.

This Inauguration Day marks the 67th year of the Street Car in Washington. For over a quarter of a century the most widespread, varied and far-reaching part of Washington's transportation problem has turned for solution to the

WASHINGTON RAILWAY & ELECTRIC COMPANY

A Token for Service

CHARTERED COACH SERVICE

LODGES, organizations, societies, schools, colleges — ANY group of people who wish to see the sights of Washington or be transported anywhere in its vicinity—will find this service highly satisfactory and economical.

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1789 INAUGURAL EDITION 1929

The Washington Post.

1789 INAUGURAL EDITION 1929

THE WASHINGTON POST INAUGURAL EDITION: MONDAY, MARCH 4, 1929. 13

MADISON'S INDUCTION OPENED BRILLIANT ERA

Inaugural Ball Held Here to Mark Event

War With Great Britain Dreaded Then Only as Remote Possibility; Jefferson's Retirement Regretted by Many Admirers.

The Democratic simplicity of the Jefferson administration was now to yield to a more brilliant social regime, and a more thrilling political era, under James Madison and his vivacious consort, the incomparable Dolly Payne Todd, who for so many years, both before and after, as well as during the time she occupied the "President's Palace" as its mistress, put the stamp of a colorful personality on Washington society. War was to come to the very Capital of the Republic, but as yet this was only dreaded as a remote possibility.

For eight years, off and on, the Madisons had really been the social leaders of the baby Capital. From 1801, Madison had been Secretary of State, and as the first lady of the Cabinet Mrs. Madison in effect had been the hostess at the home of the President upon such few occasions as the widowed Chief Magistrate had entertained with his notions of democratic simplicity. Originally shy and diffident in company, Madison had acquired all the charm and ease of manner essential to social intercourse among cultured people.

Politically, the major interest of the country was absorbed in its foreign relations, which were pregnant with possibilities of trouble and peril and which were to sweep the infant nation once more into the vortex of an European war. So for this reason, if not for the fact that Madison was the protege, and all but the beloved adopted son of Jefferson, the presidential succession for the first time passed from the Vice President to the Secretary of State.

Vice President Lost.

Vice President Adams had succeeded Washington and Vice President Jefferson succeeded Adams; but in the Republican congressional caucus held at the Capitol January 23, 1808, Vice President George Clinton, of New York, was passed over, and the choice for President fell upon James Madison, of Virginia, who received 83 out of the 89 votes cast, Clinton obtaining but 79, and being chosen as candidate for Vice President to succeed himself. Thus at a very early date what had seemed at first to be a custom of having the Vice President succeed to the Presidency was ignored, and, naturally enough, for political reasons, since under the original system it was not necessary that the President and Vice President should be of the same party, as there were, strictly speaking, no parties.

The Republicans adopted no platform, nor did they need to do so. The record of the Jefferson administration presented the issues upon which Madison offered himself to the consideration of the electors.

That record—the unwritten platform of 1808—was, briefly, the reduction of internal taxes, reform of the judiciary, the rapid payment of the public debt, economy in government, the suppression of Burr's conspiracy, the pacification of the Indians, the purchase of Louisiana and the policy with respect of the American relations with France and Great Britain.

Toward the close of Jefferson's second term the embargo act, which had all but destroyed American commerce, was modified by the passage of the nonintercourse act, under which, after March 4, 1809, the embargo was to be repealed, except with respect of England and France.

No Barnstorming.

The final tabulation of the election of 1808 was not known in Washington until January 4, 1809, when the National Intelligencer published the fact that Kentucky had given her 8 electoral votes to James Madison for President and George Clinton for Vice President. The Intelligencer reported that Madison had received in all 122 votes and Clinton 113; with 48 each for C. C. Pinckney and Rufus King, the candidates of the Federalists, George Clinton receiving 6 votes for President, and John Langdon, 9; James Madison, 3, and James Monroe, 3, for Vice President. There was a very slight error here, as compared with the official returns when the electoral vote was counted. It did not, of course, affect the result.

At this time candidates did not go barnstorming up and down the country. The Republican and Federalist newspapers were active in the presentation of issues, and there was, of course, a large exchange of correspondence among the prominent public men. The Intelligencer, in announcing the outcome, declared that the campaign had been "conducted with calmness, decorum and dignity."

Meanwhile Jefferson's second term was drawing to a close in a burst of Republican enthusiasm. There is little doubt that he could have had a third term, but he put the suggestion—the petitions that he be a candidate again—aside, and confirmed the precedent which had been laid down by Washington, and which has never yet been broken.

New Year's Reception.

All the "respectable citizens" of the Capital, as they were so fond of speaking of them in those days, united in paying honor to the retiring Chief Magistrate upon the occasion of his last New Year's day in public office. The holiday fell upon a Monday, and the Intelligencer on January 4, 1809, reports that the concourse of people who repaired to the "house of the President" to offer their congratulations "was larger than on any preceding similar occasion, including the foreign ministers, the members very generally of the two Houses of Congress, the executive and judiciary officers, strangers of distinction and citizens."

Refreshments, according to the same authority, were "liberally distributed, and music played at intervals."

"The President as well as his guests, appeared in very good spirits. He was dressed in a full suit of homespun, as well as a considerable number of other individuals, among whom were the Secretary of the Treasury (Albert Gallatin), and the Speaker of the House of Representatives (Joseph B. Varnum, of Massachusetts), thus setting a laudable example, which, it is to be hoped, will be followed by every patriotic American whose station or character gives him an influence on those around him. This is, perhaps, the last public occasion on which Thomas Jefferson will mingle with his fellow citizens, or on which they will have an opportunity individually of manifesting their esteem and respect for him. In a few fleeting weeks he will have retired from the cares of public life, which will be exchanged for private and domestic scenes. The idea is pathetic and solemn: The spectacle the most sublime the world can exhibit. Every honor, which that world can confer, every distinction which virtuous ambition can covet, have been lavished upon him by a grateful and enlightened country; until he has acquired a popularity, augmented by every act of his life, and amidst political vicissitudes which would have shattered into atoms a common reputation. This man, full of glory, and still more beloved than respected, from principle abandons the post of honor, and relinquishes the highest powers, for a private station. At such a spectacle let the insatiate pride of royalty hide his diminished head."

For all the solemnity attending the departure of Thomas Jefferson from the scenes of his eight years of personal triumphs, the winter was a gay one in the social life of the Capital. According to Mrs. Margaret Bayard Smith, in a letter to Miss Susan Bayard Smith, dated February 26, 1809, there had been up to that time seven or eight balls, "besides a great many card parties."

First Social Club.

The balls were held generally under the auspices of the "Washington Dancing Assembly," first social club of the kind in the history of the National Capital, which was organized in the fall of 1801, the first announcement of it being contained in a "card" inserted in the National Intelligencer of Wednesday, November 25, of that year, as follows:

WASHINGTON DANCING ASSEMBLY

The first assembly will be held at Stelle's Hotel, on Tuesday evening the first of December, and which will be continued every two weeks during the season.

It was this social organization of the fashionable folk of the young Capital which eight years later—thus attesting to its flourishing condition—undertook to give to Washington, upon the occasion of the inauguration of President Madison, the first inaugural ball ever held in Washington, although it was not the first inauguration ball, one previously having been held in New York, and one in Philadelphia. Naturally, Washington society, at that time virtually wholly official, was agog with expectation as the great day drew near.

On February 7, 1809, the Senate adopted a resolution to regulate the mode of counting the votes for President and Vice President, and on Wednesday, February 8, on which day the electoral vote was counted, the House, on motion of Representative Nicholas Van Dyke, of Delaware, adopted a resolution providing that on this occasion it would "receive the Senate standing and uncovered," from which it appears that in the earlier times it was customary for members of the House of Representatives to wear their hats during the sessions, which was, indeed, the case.

When the Senate arrived, John Milledge, of Georgia, President Pro Tempore, took the chair, although in the debate earlier in the day John Randolph had insisted upon the prerogative of the Speaker of the House to preside, an opinion which had much support, but did not prevail.

Senator Milledge opened the electoral returns, one copy of which was handed to the teller of the Senate, Senator Samuel Smith, of Maryland, who read it. The tellers on the part of the House, Representatives Wilson Carey Nicholas, of Virginia, and Nicholas Van Dyke, of Delaware, compared the duplicate returns handed to them. The process continued for two hours.

Senator Hillhouse, of Connecticut, observed that the returns from one of the States appeared to be defective, the governor's certificate not being attached to it.

"Nothing further being said on the subject, however," says the Intelligencer in its report, February 10, 1809, "the President of the Senate read the following statement of the votes, as reported by the tellers:

	Pres't.			V. Pres't.			
	Madison.	Pinckney.	Clinton.	Clinton.	King.	Langdon.	Madison.	Monroe.
N. Hampshire	0	7	0	0	7	0	0	0
Massachusetts	0	19	0	0	19	0	0	0
Rhode Island	0	4	0	0	4	0	0	0
Connecticut	0	9	0	0	9	0	0	0
Vermont	6	0	0	6	0	6	0	0
New York	13	0	6	13	0	0	3	3
New Jersey	8	0	0	8	0	0	0	0
Pennsylvania	20	0	0	20	0	0	0	0
Delaware	0	3	0	0	3	0	0	0
Maryland	9	2	0	9	2	0	0	0
Virginia	24	0	0	24	0	0	0	0
N. Carolina	11	3	0	11	3	0	0	0
S. Carolina	10	0	0	10	0	0	0	0
Georgia	6	0	0	8	0	0	0	0
Tennessee	5	0	0	5	0	0	0	0
Kentucky*	7	0	0	7	0	0	0	0
Ohio	3	0	0	0	0	3	0	0
	122	47	6	113	47	9	3	3

*One of the votes of Kentucky lost from the non-attendance of one of the Electors.

Recapitulation of the votes of the Electors for President of the United States.

James Madison	122
Charles Cotesworth Pinckney	47
George Clinton	6

For Vice President of the United States.

George Clinton	113
Rufus King	47
John Langdon	9
James Madison	3
James Monroe	3

The president of the Senate, pursuant to the joint resolution of the two houses of the 7th inst., then announced the state of the votes to both houses of Congress, and declared "That James Madison was duly elected President of the United States for four years, to commence on the fourth day of March next; and that George Clinton was duly elected Vice President of the United States for the like term of four years to commence on the said fourth day of March next.

The members of the Senate then retired in the same order in which they entered.

After the conclusion of the business of the joint meeting the speaker resumed the chair, and the House came to order.

Shortly thereafter the citizens of Washington and Georgetown took steps to express their sentiments toward the retiring President, their friend and neighbor for eight years. The Washington meeting was held on Saturday, February 23, at Lindsay's Hotel, one of the earliest of Pennsylvania avenue hostelries.

Famous Hotel Site.

In 1804 Solomon Myer opened a hotel known as the "Center House," at the southwest corner of Ninth and D streets northwest. In an advertisement in the Intelligencer on July 24, 1805, he announced that he had removed from his old tavern stand "to the adjoining houses on the Pennsylvania avenue lately occupied by Mrs. Wilson as a boarding house, and Mr. Woodward's tavern, in which he is now opening a complete hotel—almost equal distance from the Capitol and the President's House, and public offices, near the theater, opposite the office of the National Intelligencer," and "adjoining Mr. Duane's bookstore." Here he had 28 lodging rooms, dining bar, assembly and coffee rooms. Water from "the celebrated Ridge Spring" was conveyed to the yard in pipes.

This site was then, and for many years after, at the most central location for a hotel in Washington. William Duane's bookstore was on the northwest corner of Sixth street and Pennsylvania avenue, and William Woodward's tavern and Mrs. Wilson's boarding house adjoined it on the west. This was the site subsequently of the famous Indian Queen Hotel and the

CONTINUED ON PAGE 14, COLUMN 1.



From Brother Jonathan, May 29, 1852.

PRESIDENT JAMES MADISON.



MRS. DOLLY MADISON.

Colorful Personality Of Wife Ruled City

Larger Crowds Than Ever Came to See Ceremony and Hundreds Went to His Home to Pay Respect.

The Shipping Board Lines listed here, comprising a fleet of 256 vessels, afford complete shipping facilities between Atlantic Coast and Gulf ports and ports in every part of the world.

*AMERICA FRANCE LINE
42 Broadway, New York City
N. Atlantic to French Atlantic ports

*AMERICAN BRAZIL LINE
17 Battery Place, New York City
Atlantic ports to ports in Northern Brazil

*AMERICAN DIAMOND LINES
39 Broadway, New York City
North Atlantic Ports to Holland and Belgium

DIXIE UK LINE
New Orleans, La.
New Orleans to United Kingdom

AMERICAN MERCHANT LINES
17 Battery Place, New York City
Passenger and freight services to United Kingdom

*AMERICAN PIONEER LINE
11 Broadway, New York City
North Atlantic ports to Orient, India and Australia
Periodically this line conducts an around-the-world service via the Suez Canal

DIXIE MEDITERRANEAN LINE
New Orleans, La.
New Orleans to Mediterranean ports

GULF BRAZIL RIVER PLATE LINE
Hibernia Bank Bldg., New Orleans, La.
Gulf ports to east coast of South America

MISSISSIPPI VALLEY EUROPEAN LINE
Hibernia Bank Bldg., New Orleans, La.
New Orleans to French and Belgian ports

YANKEE LINE
110 State Street, Boston, Mass.
North Atlantic ports to German ports

GULF WEST MEDITERRANEAN LINE
917 Whitney Building, New Orleans, La.
Gulf and South Atlantic ports to Portuguese, Spanish, and North African ports (west of Biserta)

MOBILE OCEANIC LINE
Mobile, Ala.
Mobile and Eastern Gulf ports to United Kingdom and continental European ports

AMERICAN GULF ORIENT LINE
917 Whitney Bldg., New Orleans, La.
Gulf ports to Orient and Dutch E. I.

AMERICAN REPUBLICS LINE
33 Broad Street, Boston, Mass.
N. and S. Atl. ports to Brazil and River Plate ports, east coast of S. America

ORIOLE LINES
Citizens Natl. Bank Bldg., Baltimore, Md.
North Atlantic ports to west coast of United Kingdom and Irish ports

SOUTHERN STATES LINE
923 Whitney Central Building, New Orleans, La.
New Orleans and Texas ports to German and Holland ports

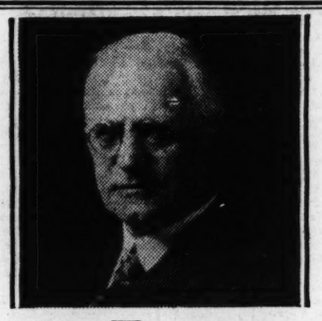
TEXAS MEDITERRANEAN LINE
Cotton Exchange Bldg., Galveston, Tex.
Texas ports to Mediterranean ports

TEXAS UKAY LINE
Galveston, Texas
Texas ports to United Kingdom ports

TEXAS STAR LINE
New Orleans, La.
Texas ports to French and Belgian ports

UNITED STATES LINES
45 Broadway, New York City
Passenger, mail, freight services to England, Ireland, France and Germany

*Accommodations available for a limited number of passengers on these lines.



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CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD, EASTMAN KODAK COMPANY

"The Splendid Services Rendered by the American Merchant Marine Deserve the Support of American Business"

THE Freight Services operated for the United States Shipping Board offer to manufacturers and producers in this country unrivalled facilities for handling their overseas freight requirements.

Under the direction of experienced American operators, these world-wide services have established a remarkable record for efficient and economical transportation of ocean cargo.

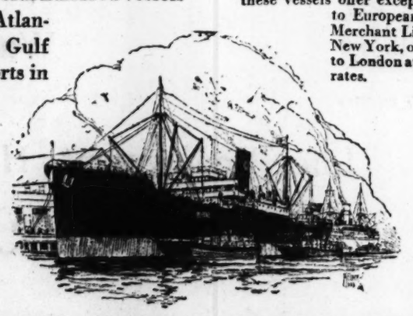
In addition to the twenty lines operated for the Shipping Board, there are seventeen services developed by the Shipping Board but now under private management—a combined fleet of several hundred vessels operating from Atlantic, Pacific and Gulf Coast ports to ports in practically every corner of the earth.

The experienced operators of these services can help you in your export or import problems. They are capable of rendering advice to American manufacturers and producers that will be of value to them in opening up new foreign trade channels, as well as in developing their present overseas markets. You will find it to your advantage to consult with them.

Write for complete information as to rates, dates of sailing, etc.

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PASSENGER SERVICES: In addition to freight services, the Shipping Board Fleet contains the fast passenger vessels of the United States Lines. Led by the S.S. "Leviathan", world's largest ship, these vessels offer exceptional accommodations to European ports. The American Merchant Line vessels, sailing from New York, offer comfortable passage to London at remarkably reasonable rates.



UNITED STATES SHIPPING BOARD MERCHANT FLEET CORPORATION

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Confidence in Our Institutions Born in Philadelphia

One hundred and fifty-three years ago, in Philadelphia, the courageous patriots of this land pledged their lives, their fortunes and their sacred honor in support of the Declaration that "these United Colonies are, and of right ought to be, Free and Independent States."

Eleven years later, at the same place, the Constitution of the United States was adopted—that Constitution to which this day our thirty-first President, worthy successor to the men who have held this great office, pledges his devotion and support.

Under that Constitution the little Republic, with a total population scarcely larger than the number now living within thirty miles of Independence Hall, has grown into a mighty nation of 120 millions of people, the richest nation in the world.

Confidence in that Constitution begets Confidence in the American Institutions that have grown up under its protection—and Confidence in these institutions—economic, social and commercial—is our warranty of continued development and prosperity.

* * * *

A typical American business institution is that founded in 1868 by Strawbridge & Clothier in Philadelphia. This oldest of Philadelphia's large stores under one name and in one location, is a landmark of the historic and business center of the city.

This Store is three city blocks distant from Independence Hall; one block from the spot where Jefferson wrote the Declaration, and covers the ground upon which his office as Secretary of State was located.

* * * *

The founders of this Store said they hoped to gain and retain the CONFIDENCE of the people, and from their very small beginning, one of this country's great retail institutions has grown. As a symbol of that confidence long ago established between the store and its customers, the sons of the founders have devised the SEAL OF CONFIDENCE, a trade-mark or guarantee of satisfaction in merchandise and service. And it is with abiding faith in the permanency of this relationship that Strawbridge & Clothier are now building a great, modern thirteen-story Store upon this famous site.

STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER SEAL OF CONFIDENCE

The SEAL OF CONFIDENCE was suggested by the treaty between William Penn and the American Indian—that handclasp of mutual faith, said to have been the only treaty that was never signed and never broken.

* * * *

One of the two distinguished men who take office today in Washington comes from the Society of Friends, to which William Penn belonged and of which the Founders of this Store were members—and in the veins of the other flows the blood of the American aborigines. Significant, surely, of the CONFIDENCE that springs from mutual understanding and love of the "square deal."

STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER
PHILADELPHIA

JEFFERSON SLOW IN TURNING MANSION OVER TO MADISON

RETIRING OFFICIAL LEFT WEEK LATER FOR MONTICELLO

Did Not Ride in Parade as He Wished Successor to Have All Honor.

CLAY'S MAIDEN SPEECH PLEA FOR PATRIOTISM

Exploits of Navy in 1812 Helped to Wipe Out Yankee Inferiority Complex.

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 13.

present Metropolitan Hotel. Myers named his new hotel, from the location, the Pennsylvania House, but he was succeeded there in 1808 by George W. Lindsay, and the name was changed to Lindsay's Hotel.

The prominent gentlemen of Washington who gathered there on the 25th of February, 1809, selected Mr Robert Brent, Mayor of the city, as chairman, and Nicholas King was appointed secretary. On motion of Samuel Harrison Smith, the partisan editor, it was "unanimously resolved, that a committee be appointed to prepare a respectful and affectionate address to Thomas Jefferson on his retiring from office."

The committee was composed of Samuel Harrison Smith, Dr. James H Blake, afterward Mayor of the city; William Brent, Gen Blagden, and Washington Boyd. The committee drafted an address which was presented to the retiring President subsequently by a committee composed of Robert Brent, Samuel Harrison Smith and Dr. Blake.

Madison Home Built.

The Madisons, of course, as the time for the inauguration drew near, were already in Washington, where they had lived for eight years with the exception of the time they had spent at their estate in Orange County, Va., where, in truth, they were frequent visitors, for the distance from Washington was not great and the long summers, when Congress was not in session were flat, stale and unprofitable.

When the Madisons had first come to Washington in 1801, they were, for a short time, the guests of President Jefferson, until they could obtain and furnish a house of their own. This first house, according to Mrs. Margaret Bayard Smith, was in Georgetown, and Gaillard Hunt, editor of her letters, states that it was "on the north side of M street near 32d." They did not, however, remain there for very long.

Before the removal of the Government to Washington, John Templeman, a Georgetown merchant, erected on the north side of F street, between Thirteenth and Fourteenth streets, a house that was to prove singularly lucky for its occupants; for it was to be, literally, a stepping stone to the White House. To this mansion, on the site of 1333-1335 F street, the Madisons removed, and here they resided during the rest of Mr Madison's term as Secretary of State, and from it he went to the Capitol to take the oath of office as President of the United States.

Mr. Madison was inaugurated for the first time on Saturday, March 4, 1809. The Intelligencer issued an "extra," in which it simply stated: "This Day, at 12 o'clock, JAMES MADISON took the oath of office as PRESIDENT of the *UNITED STATES*, and delivered, in the chamber of the House of Representatives, in the presence of the Senate, most of the late Representatives, and a large concourse of Citizens, the following

SPEECH."

Then followed the inaugural address, with no other details; but in its issue of Monday, March 6, it supplies them in adequate measure:

"On Saturday James Madison, in obedience to the voice of his country, assumed the duties of President of the United States. The day, from its commencement to its close, was marked by the liveliest demonstrations of joy. It appeared as if the people, actuated by a general and spontaneous impulse, determined to manifest, in the strongest manner, the interest excited by this great event, and their conviction of the close connection between it and their happiness. For many days before citizens from the adjacent, and even remote States, had been pouring into the city, until its capacity of accommodation was strained to the utmost."

Thus we perceive there were two things in connection with the first inauguration of Madison which differentiated it from others, first, that for the first time the inaugural ceremony was conducted, not in the Senate chamber, but in that of the House of Representatives. This was not the original House chamber, but the second hall of the House, which had been in use only a little more than a year, and later on was virtually destroyed by the torch of the British invaders when they burned the Capitol in 1814. The second incident of significance was the large attendance of persons from outside of Washington, who came in great numbers to witness the induction of a new President into office, thus establishing a custom which has been adhered to from that day to this.

Thousands at Capitol.

"The dawn of day," continues the Intelligencer, "was announced by a Federal salute from the Navy Yard and Fort Warburton; and at an early hour the volunteer corps of militia began to assemble. Such was the interest to be present at the inauguration that the whole area allotted to citizens in the Representative Hall was filled and overflowing several hours before noon, the time assigned for that purpose, and it is computed that the number of persons surrounding the Capitol, unable to obtain admittance, exceeded 10,000. The Senate convened at 11 o'clock in the chamber of the Representatives, Gov. Milledge, the President pro tempore, in the chair. Agreeably to arrangement the senators were placed



Taylor Octagon house, the mansion used as a residence by President Madison after the burning of the President's house by the British in 1814. (From Leslie's Monthly, June, 1885.)

next to the chair, the late President of the United States on the right of the chair, foreign ministers and suite on the left, judges of the Supreme Court in front, heads of departments on the right of the president of the Senate, members of the House of Representatives on the floor, and various other places assigned for other public characters and for ladies.

"Mr. Jefferson arrived about 12 o'clock. A short time before that hour, Mr. Madison left his own house, escorted by the troop of cavalry of the city and Georgetown, commanded by Capt. Brent; and at 12 entered the Representative Hall, attended by the Secretary of the Treasury (Albert Gallatin), the Secretary of the Navy (Robert Smith), the Attorney General (Caesar A. Rodney), and Mr Coles Secretary to the late President, and introduced by a committee of the Senate; when Mr. Milledge left the chair and conducted Mr Madison to it, seating himself on the right. Mr Madison then rose and delivered the speech given above.

"The oath of office was then administered to him by Chief Justice Marshall, on which, and as the President retired, two rounds of minute guns were fired. In leaving the Capitol he found the volunteer militia companies of the District, nine in number and in complete uniform, under the command of Col McKinney, drawn up, whose line he passed in review; when he entered his carriage and was escorted home in the same way he came."

Some of the militia companies which probably participated in the second inauguration parade in the history of Washington were the "Washington Navy Yard Volunteers," Edward Fitzgerald captain; the "Columbian Dragoons," "Union Rifle Guards," Capt Jones, while the First Legion was commanded by Brig Gen John Mason. John Cox brigade major and inspector. "M. D. C." This is disclosed by an advertisement in the Intelligencer April 19, 1809.

Gay Scene Described.

Fort Warburton, where a salute in honor of Madison's first inauguration was fired, was a primitive fortification on the site of what is now Fort Washington, just below Alexandria, which, with the changing conditions of arms and armaments, has now become obsolete. The original Fort Washington was the fortification of the old Arsenal Point, where the War College is now located, constructed at the outbreak of the second war with England.

Before returning to the bald narrative of the National Intelligencer let us gather a few embellishments from the accounts of other eyewitnesses of that day's historic scenes. The account in the Intelligencer doubtless is from the pen of Samuel Harrison Smith, the editor of the Jefferson organ. His wife Margaret Bayard Smith, has left a few more details, agreeing substantially with her husband's faithful report.

"The Capitol presented a gay scene," she writes to Miss Susan B. Smith in an undated letter, "Saturday, March 1809." "Every inch of space was crowded and, there being as many ladies as gentlemen, all in full dress, it gave it rather a gay than a solemn appearance — there was an attempt made to appropriate particular seats for the ladies of public characters, but it was found impossible to carry it into effect, for the sovereign people would not resign their privileges and the high and the low were promiscuously blended on the floor and in the galleries.

"Mr. Madison was extremely pale and trembled excessively when he first began to speak, but soon gained confidence and spoke audibly."

In recent years, with few exceptions, the retiring President and his family have invariably made their plans to turn the White House over to their successors immediately after their retirement on March 4, but Mr Jefferson had neglected to take the precaution of completing the plans for his removal, and the day arrived to find him still in the midst of his packing.

Jefferson Declined Honor.

From Mrs. Smith's "Notes—1841"—some additional facts are brought to light. She writes:

"On the morning of Mr. Madison's inauguration he asked Mr Jefferson to ride in his carriage with him to the Capitol, but this he declined, and in answer to one who enquired of him why he had not accompanied his friend, he smiled and replied, I wished not to divide with him the honors of the day. It pleased me better to see them all bestowed on him.' A large procession of citizens, some in carriages, on horseback, and still larger on foot, followed Mr Madison along Pennsylvania avenue to the Capitol. Among those on horseback was Mr Jefferson, unattended by even a servant, undistinguished in any way from his fellow citizens. Arrived at the Capitol, he dismounted and, 'Oh, shocking!' as many, even Democrats as well as the British Minister, Mr. Foster, might have exclaimed, he hitched his own horse to a post, and followed the multitude into the Hall of Representatives. Here a seat had been prepared for him near that of the new President. This he declined, and when urged by the committee of arrangement, he replied, 'This day I return to the people, and my proper seat is among them.'"

It is interesting here to note that the available accounts by those who actually witnessed the inauguration of Mr. Madison in 1809 nowhere give any information as to whether or not Mrs Madison was present at the Capitol. She is not mentioned in connection with the actual inaugural ceremonies, and the inference is that she did not accompany her husband to the Capitol to witness his induction into the highest office in the land, and was not present.

Let us examine the report given by another spectator who has left a record of these events. A very able man who was destined both to live for many years in what was at this time the residence of James Madison, and to be numbered among his successors in the White House, was present. This was John Quincy Adams, who was in Washington on professional business before the United States Supreme Court. But before giving his description of the first inauguration of Madison it is proper to digress here for a moment to explain why precedent was broken, and Madison inaugurated in the House of Representatives instead of in the Senate chamber, as had been the previous custom. The reason was purely a mechanical one, unrelated to politics or congressional jealousy.

The Capitol at this time, in the early spring of 1809 bore no resemblance whatever to the noble marble structure which we of today know. It was little more than a rude pile of bricks and sandstone surrounded by building material and debris. The original brick hall of the House, completed in 1801, had been torn down, and a new chamber for the House had been finished about a year before. Meanwhile a new chamber for the Senate, which long had a shingle roof, was in course of construction, and the Senate, in the winter of 1808-09 was occupying the library room, in the north wing of the Capitol, where the space was too cramped even for the Senate itself, much less for an inaugural ceremony. A wooden tunnel at that time connected the Senate and House wings.

Adams Gives Impressions.

In a letter to Louisa Catherine Adams, dated Washington, March 6, 1809, John Quincy Adams gives his account of what he had witnessed the day before.

"The oath of office was yesterday administered to the new President in the chamber of the House of Representatives' he writes. "He delivered a short speech, which you will without doubt see in the newspapers before you can receive this letter. It is in very general terms, and was spoken in a tone of voice so low that scarcely any part of it was heard by three-fourths of the audience.

"The body of the House was excessively crowded and the galleries were equally thronged, which gave it altogether a very magnificent appearance.

INAUGURATION BALL.

A DANCING ASSEMBLY will be held on the 4th inst. at Mr Long's Hotel—Tickets to be obtained at the bar, on application to a Manager.

Managers: Thomas Tingey, John P. Van Ness, Franklin Wharton, Daniel Carroll, John Tayloe, James H. Blake, William Brent, John Graham, A Henderson, James Eakin, John Law, Isaac A. Coles.

N. B. The Dancing will commence at 7 o'clock precisely.

March 1—3t.

MADISON'S INAUGURAL BALL.

Announcement of the first social affair of this kind in the history of Washington. From the National Intelligencer, March 1, 1809.

The city was very much crowded with strangers, and I believe I may say without exaggeration that in the course of the day yesterday saw more people than in the whole time I have ever been here.

"Immediately after the ceremony was performed the President and his lady received company at their own house. I paid my visit with your mamma and Mr and Mrs. Hellen. It was not at the President's house, which Mr Jefferson has not yet left. He was with the company who visited his successor.

"In the evening there was a ball at Long's, on the Capitol Hill, the house which last winter was kept by Stelle. The crowd there was excessive; the room suffocating and the entertainment bad. * * * The President and his family were also there, and also Mr. Jefferson."

Mrs. Madison at Home.

Dr. William Thornton, one of the architects of the Capitol, was a near neighbor of the Madisons in F street, and Mrs. Thornton was a close friend of Dolly Madison. In Mrs Thornton's diary, under date of March 4, 1809, she gives several details of the inauguration, but makes no mention of Mrs Madison having been present at the Capitol, although she speaks of her as having attended the ball that night. It may be assumed that Mrs. Madison quietly remained at home and did not herself witness the ceremonies, which took virtually every other man, woman and child in the city to the Capitol on that day, but this seems hardly likely.

For his inauguration, Mr. Madison, according to the description given by the Intelligencer, "was dressed in a full suit of cloth of American manufacture, made of the wool of Merinoes raised in this country; his coat from the manufactory of Col. Humphreys, and his westcoat and small clothes from that of Chancellor Livingston, the clothes being, we understand, severally presented by those gentlemen."

Thus Madison followed the example set by Washington in emphasizing the importance to the country of the encouragement of home industries, upon an occasion likely to attract the attention of the people and set a wholesome example. At such a time independence of foreign goods was most essential.

To the Intelligencer we are again indebted for an account of what happened immediately after the inauguration:

"A large concourse of ladies and gentlemen, and Mr. Jefferson among the number, immediately waited upon him (that is, Mr. Madison) among whom refreshments were liberally distributed. The company generally, after calling on the President, waited on Mr. Jefferson to take a last farewell before his departure."

Reception on F Street.

This agrees with the description both of Mr Adams and Mrs. Smith. It is easy to reconstruct the scene. President Madison leaves the Capitol, after a review of the brave array of local militia, descends the dirt road that would round the west front of the Capitol, and slowly drives up Pennsylvania avenue, cheered along the way by folks of meaner quality than those who had been able to gain admittance to the House, and by the slaves and servants, taking advantage of the absence of their masters to steal away and see something of the "big doings." The famous old street, the Appian Way of the Republic, which was to witness as the Nation grew in years and splendor many historic scenes of magnificent pagentry, was then in better condition than it had ever been up to that time, for only a year or so before, under the direction of Mr Jefferson himself, the street had been widened, and drains to carry off the surface water had been constructed for the first time. The surface also, not long before had been newly covered with gravel, and the four rows of Lombardy poplars which Jefferson had planted had grown and flourished, and gave, for that day, quite a finished appearance to the great broad, dusty highway, flanked by a few straggling two-story buildings, open fields, and marshes.

Up the Avenue rode James Madison, escorted by his nine companies of militia, until his residence in F street was reached. The reception began, we may assume, at once. The Diplomatic Corps, of course, presented their respects, but only a few foreign governments were represented at Washington at this time, Mr Erskine, the Minister from England, and Gen Turreau Minister from France, being the principal ones.

There were the Thorntons, the Van Nesses, the Youngs and Philip Barton Key; and the Brents, and the Randolphs, a brilliant company representing the old and wealthy Washington families and the "official set." The house was one of the famous mansions of all the many celebrated residences in Washington, and deserves to have been called rather the Madison house than the Adams house, by which name its successor is still known. John Quincy Adams resided there in later years when he was Secretary of State and after, and there, in Monroe's time, Mrs Adams gave a great ball in honor of Gen Jackson, which is still a notable historic landmark in the social annals of the city. When this building was later remodeled by Mr Adams, he incorporated a part of the old walls into the newer building; and years later when the present Adams building was erected, a large part of the walls of the original house, occupied for nearly eight years by James and Dolly Madison, was retained.

Jefferson Appears.

Of course, everybody intended, after they had paid their respects to the new President and Mrs. Madison, to repair to the "President's House" and make a final call upon Mr. Jefferson. What must have been the surprise of all therefore, when suddenly the retiring President was discovered in the midst of the gay company! With that democratic simplicity which had always characterized him, he stood not upon stale and unprofitable precedent, but himself called upon his successor. And, indeed, why not, for was he not now once more a private citizen?

Presently Mr Jefferson went away again, and returned to the big, bleak, barn-like place he had called his home for so long a time, now quite deserted, for all the servants were away making holiday in honor of the occasion and here, all alone, his friends found him when they came, in the late afternoon, to say farewell.

"How mournful was the last interview!" comments Mrs. Smith. "Every one present seemed to feel it so, and as each in turn shook hands with him, their countenances expressed more forcibly than their words the regret they felt on losing one who had been the uniform friend of the city and of the citizens with whom they had lived on terms of hospitality and kindness."

But one more festivity remained to bring the day to a close—the inauguration ball. For weeks it had been the chief topic of conversation among the belles and beaux. The dressmakers had been busy, and the "beauty parlors" had given their best attention to hair and complexion. Yes, Washington had beauty parlors, even in those far-off days. The first one of which there is any record had been opened on F street, "opposite the Little Hotel"—that is to say, on the south side of the street, between Fourteenth and Fifteenth streets—by Anthony Sawyer, on August 19, 1801, as disclosed by a card in the Intelligencer of that date. Mr Sawyer advertised "Turban wigs of the newest fashion," and added that "any other business in his line will be strictly attended to." The fashionable ladies of 1809 were not without facilities for enhancing their good looks.

Ball at Long's Hotel.

Formal announcement of the inaugural ball was made in the Intelligencer on March 1, 1809, when a small advertisement appeared:

INAUGURATION BALL.

A DANCING ASSEMBLY will be held on the fourth inst. at Mr Long's Hotel. Tickets to be obtained at the bar, on application to a Manager.

The managers whose names were affixed to this brief but momentous announcement were Thomas Tingey, John P. Van Ness, Franklin Wharton, Daniel Carroll, John Tayloe, James H Blake, William Brent, John Graham, A Henderson, James Eakin, John Law, and Isaac A Coles. A galaxy of distinguished names. Mr Coles was Mr Jefferson's secretary.

Long's Hotel, where the first inauguration ball in the history of Washington was held, is also rich in historic memories.

In 1805 Daniel Carroll erected three large three-story brick buildings on the east side of First street southeast, between East Capitol and A streets, which were not torn down until 1886, when they, like so many other of the old houses of early Washington, passed into oblivion before the march of progress. The Library of Congress, in part, now stands on this site.

In the year in which the buildings were finished Pontius D Stelle, whose name is associated with numerous early hotel ventures in Washington, occupied the middle of these buildings as a hotel. After about three years he was succeeded there by Robert Long, and the place was known, at the time of Madison's first inauguration, as Long's Hotel, as described by John Quincy Adams in the letter just quoted. It was here that the new Capital's first inauguration ball was held on the night of March 4, 1809.

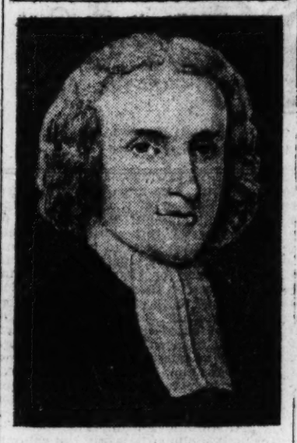
"In the evening," reports the Intelligencer in its account, "there was a grand inauguration ball, at Long's Hotel, the most brilliant and crowded ever known in Washington, at which the late and present President of the United States and foreign ministers were present by invitation. The company is supposed to have exceeded four hundred.

"Thus terminated a day memorable for an important event, and which, we trust, will prove the harbinger of much good in store for our country."

Dancing at 7 P. M.

The President and Mrs. Madison were there, sharing the honors with Mr. Jefferson, whose last social function in Washington it was destined to be, and welcoming, and being welcomed, by all the elite of the city. The dancing, according to the advertisement, was to begin promptly at 7 p m.

"The room was so terribly crowded," writes Mrs Smith, in the inauguration day letter already referred to, "that we had to stand on the benches; from this situation we had a view of the moving mass, for it was nothing else. It was scarcely possible to elbow your way from one side to another, and poor



AARON BURR,
of New York, Vice President of the United States, March 3, 1801, March 3, 1805, first Jefferson administration. Engraved by J. Sartain.

Mrs Madison was almost pressed to death; for every one crowded round her those behind pressing on those before, and peeping over their shoulders to have a peep of her, and those who were so fortunate as to get near enough to speak to her were happy, indeed. As the upper sashes of the windows could not be let down, the glass was broken to ventilate the room, the air of which had become oppressive, but here I begin again at the end of the story. Well, to make up for it, I will begin at the beginning. When we went there were not above 50 persons in the room. We were led to benches at the upper fire place. Not long afterward the musick struck up "Jefferson's March," and he and Mr Coles entered. He spoke to all whom he knew, and was quite the plain, unassuming citizen. "Madison's March" was then played, and Mrs Madison led in by one of the managers and Mrs Cutts and Mr Madison; she was led to the part of the room where we happened to be, so that I accidentally was placed next her. She looked a queen. She had on a pale buff-colored velvet, made plain, with a very long train, but not the least trimming and beautiful pearl necklace, earrings and bracelets. Her head dress was a turban of the same colored velvet and white satin (from Paris) with two superb plumes, the bird of paradise feathers. It would be absolutely impossible for any one to behave with more perfect propriety than she did. Unassuming dignity, sweetness, grace."

Madison "Exhausted."

According to Mrs. Smith, from the same source, "Forty Years of Washington Society," Mrs Madison was escorted in to supper by the French Minister Gen. Turreau de Garambonville, who was a marshal of France, and Mrs Cutts, by the English Minister, who was then Mr D M Erskine.

Mr. Jefferson remained at the ball about 2 hours, and partook of the supper, and seemed "in high spirits," but Madison, on the contrary, "seemed spiritless and exhausted."

"Immediately after supper," reports Mrs. Smith—the quotation is from the same letter—"Mr. and Mrs. M withdrew, the rest of the company danced until 12, the moment the clock struck that hour the musick stopped, and we all came home tired and sick."

James Madison, at the time of his first inauguration, was in the prime of life, 58 years of age, and already full of honors and sure of a place in history to which the Presidency could add but little fame, while Mrs Madison whom he had married in 1794, when she was a young widow of 26, was seventeen years his junior. Charming and attractive, without being beautiful, the Virginia Quakeress brought to the President's House a personality which to this day, nearly a century and a quarter later, is still as fresh and vivid as though she had lived out yesterday.

Thomas Jefferson remained in the President's mansion for a whole week following the inauguration of his successor, leaving for his beloved Monticello on Saturday night, March 11, as faithfully reported in the Intelligencer of the 13th.

It was not until after this date that the Madisons removed from their F street house into the "palace," only a few blocks distant, where almost immediately they began that regime of quiet and simple hospitality which has passed into the social tradition of the city.

Adams Goes to Russia.

Beset by political intrigue, Madison appointed a Cabinet in which Albert Gallatin, as Secretary of the Treasury which post he held under Jefferson, was the only figure of major caliber. Robert Smith, of Maryland, incompetent brother of Senator Samuel Smith, of the same State, was appointed Secretary of State, while William Eustis of Massachusetts, became Secretary of War and Paul Hamilton, of South Carolina Secretary of the Navy. Under this arrangement, naturally Mr Madison was his own Secretary of State.

John Quincy Adams, who had been in Washington on "professional business" at the time of the inauguration profited from his contacts with the new President, and, despite the fact that he had been a Federalist, and was a new convert to Madisonian principles, he became Minister of Russia, and his feet were thus set upon the rounds of the ladder that led to the Presidency.

It is no part of the plan here to describe how, from the beginning of Mr Madison's first term, the country slowly drifted into the vortex of the European war then raging. American commerce had been killed as well by the British orders in council and the decrees of Napoleon, as by the embargo act of Jefferson's administration. But if commerce was annihilated or reduced to little more than smuggling, and the taking of enormous risks with contraband cargoes the embargo at least had the effect of stimulating American manufacturing as it would never otherwise have been encouraged. And this despite the fact that the policies of Jefferson and Madison for partisan reasons, were as bitterly opposed by the Federalists of Northern States, where manufacturing increased with tremendous strides for those primitive days, as they were cordially supported by Southern politicians, whose section was actually the sufferers from these policies.

Jacksons Startled City.

The fiasco of Minister Erskine's negotiations being repudiated by the imbecile British ministry then trying to conduct a government for an insane king, was followed by his recall from Washington. George Canning sent as the new minister Sir Francis James Jackson, an overbearing man who arrived at Annapolis September 5, 1809, and proceeded to Washington with the most elaborate domestic establishment the new Capital had ever beheld up to that time. His wife who had been a Prussian baroness, was quite the most fashionable creature the quaint and unsophisticated little town on the Potomac had ever seen. The Jacksons did not long remain for the instructions with which he had sailed left him impotent, and Madison in the end "outsmarted" the new diplomatist, but they cut a wide swath in Washington society while they did stay.

The Jacksons took the house of Thomas Peter on K street, later designated as No. 2618, which had been occupied by his predecessors, Ministers Merry and Erskine. This building, since remodeled, is still standing. Jackson has left a description of Washington of that day which is interesting for he declared that it resembled "more nearly Hampton Heath than any other place I ever saw."

"I have procured two very good saddle horses," he wrote, "and Elizabeth and I have been riding in all directions round this place whenever the weather has been cool enough. The country has a beautifully picturesque appearance, and I have nowhere seen finer scenery than is composed by the Potomac and the woods and hills about it; yet it has a wild and desolate air from being so scantily and rudely cultivated, and from the want of population."

Mrs. Madison Criticized.

When the Jacksons finally left the city, Madison's patience being exhausted, the fashionable Lady Jackson described Mrs Madison as "un bonbon gross femme, de la classe bourgeoise sans distinction . . ." Yet "sans prétensions," and accused the vivacious Dolly of copying her toilettes. Which doubtless Dolly did. This first of the British Legations is still a landmark—the building, considerably remodeled, still stands at the foot of K street, near the river, in a neighborhood now greatly run down.

The peace policies of Jefferson had left the Republic unprepared for armed resistance to the encroachments upon its liberties by the British crown and the Emperor Napoleon, whose numerous acts of perfidy were glossed over by the strong feeling of affection still entertained by Americans, and especially by the Republicans of Jefferson's party. The Army, the Navy and the militia were permitted under Madison to reach a state of pitiful decay and inefficiency. The revolt against the pacifism which had resulted in the embargo and the Non-Intercourse act, came not from without, but from within Madison's own party. Henry Clay sounded the note of Union and patriotism in his maiden speech in the Senate, and when the Twelfth Congress assembled on March 4, 1811, the Kentuckian was elected Speaker by the war party on the day he took his seat as a member, an incident without precedent and without duplication in American history. Clay, Crawford and Calhoun forced the President's hand, and Madison yielded to the influences of the war party, upon which he saw his renomination for a second term depended.

Madison was unanimously renominated by the Republican caucus held at the Capitol, May 12, 1812, and John Langdon, of New Hampshire, was nominated for Vice President.

Declined a Second Place.

Langdon declined the nomination for second place, as Frank O Lowden did at the Cleveland convention 119 years later, and on June 8 the caucus nominated Elbridge Gerry, of Massachusetts. De Witt Clinton, nominated by a Republican caucus of the New York Legislature ran against Madison as an independent Republican, and in September he was formally nominated by the Federalists at a convention held in New York City, the first political convention. Jared Ingersoll, of Pennsylvania was nominated for Vice President. Madison and Gerry were elected November 3, 1812, the former receiving 128 electoral votes to 89 for Clinton, there being one blank ballot. Gerry received 131 votes to 86 for Ingersoll. By this time the United States, by act of June 18, had declared the existence of a state of war with Great Britain. Thus the intolerant despotism of a Bonaparte and the imbecilities of a British government headed by a crazy monarch and a corrupt and incompetent ministry plunged America into the wars which had already drenched the soils of Europe with blood and had upset the trade relations of the entire world and this as a virtual ally of France, which had been the chief offender against American rights. Had James Monroe been elected President in 1809 doubtless our war of 1812 would have been fought against France instead of England.

On Washington's birthday, February 22, 1813, the Daily National Intelligencer published under the heading, "Glorious News," an account of the brilliant victory of U S frigate Constitution, Commodore Bainbridge, over the British frigate Java, 49 guns, off the coast of Brazil on December 29, 1812. Other naval victories were reported from time to time. It was in an atmosphere highly charged with patriotic fervor and pride in the exploits of the American Navy, which had already done so much to obliterate the Yankee inferiority complex which for so many years had been cultivated by the government's policy of passive resistance to intolerable wrongs, that

CONTINUED ON PAGE 22



WASHINGTON IN 1812.
(From an old print.)

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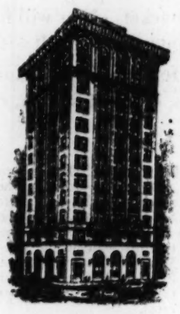
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PRESIDENT MONROE TOOK OATH IN OPEN AIR

RIVALRY OF HOUSES LED TO PRECEDENT FOR OUTDOOR RITES

Portico Erected Hastily in Front of Capitol From Which President Spoke.

8,000 PERSONS CROWDED WASHINGTON STREETS

Newspaper Marveled at Lack of Accidents Notwithstanding Magnitude of Throng.

What might have been the influence upon history if James Monroe, rather than James Madison, had been elected President of the United States in 1808, belongs to the field of speculation.

Certainly Monroe was a far more formidable contender for the honor of being Jefferson's immediate successor than appears now in the fragments of political tradition. His is one of the few examples, in the story of our Presidents, of the man who had his White House chance, missed it, and yet attained the object of his ambition eight years later. Save only in the case of Herbert Hoover, in 1928, there is no parallel.

Never carried away by the glamour of republicanism as exemplified by the French Revolution, Monroe leaned rather toward England than France, and if he had been elected in place of Madison doubtless either the War of 1812 had never been fought at all, or had been fought against Napoleon.

While there was never any open breach between Jefferson and Madison, on the one hand, and Monroe on the other, the former Minister to France was not identified with the Madison administration until the embarrassments of foreign affairs which emphasized the gross incompetency of Robert Smith, Madison's Secretary of State, made it necessary for Madison to call Monroe to the Cabinet. This he did in 1811 and Monroe took up the foreign affairs on April 6 of that year, one of the most critical in the whole course of American history.

Monroe Wins Election

It was not without some violence to previous convictions that he undertook the difficult task. The opportunity once more restored him to public notice, however, and the force of circumstances made him in the end the logical exponent of the Madison policies and his inevitable successor in the elections of 1816. Throughout the war Monroe had demonstrated his qualities of statesmanship. Peace came in 1815 and a year later the mantle of Jefferson and Madison fell upon the shoulders of their fellow Virginian. His only formidable rival was William H. Crawford, of Georgia, that persistent seeker after the Presidency, who had resigned from the Senate in 1813. At the caucus of the Republican party, March 16, 1816, Monroe, with the administration influence, received 65 votes and Crawford 54, a total of 119 being cast. Daniel D. Tompkins, Governor of New York, who had rendered great aid to the Government during the war, was nominated for Vice President.

The Federalists, who had been opposed to the point of treason to the second war with England, could not survive the successful termination of that struggle, so flattering to American prestige on the sea, and with the final vindication of the policies of Jefferson and Madison they sank into nothingness, so that as a party they made no nominations in 1816. The Federalists, however, voted for Rufus King, of New York, for President, and he received the electoral votes of Connecticut, 9; Delaware, 3, and Massachusetts, 22, a total of 34. Monroe and Tompkins received all the rest, 183, 4 votes being blank, while the Federalists scattered their votes for Vice President among John E. Howard, of Maryland, who received 22; James Ross, of Pennsylvania; John Marshall, of Virginia, and Robert G. Harper, of Maryland.

Era of Good Feeling.

President and Mrs. Madison held their last New Year's reception on January 1, 1817.

"Never, perhaps," said the Intelligencer on Thursday, January 2, "was the new year in this climate preceded by a happier season. Winter holds back, as though unwilling to advance, the air having been as temperate and the sun as benign as usually in October.

"The influence of the season on the disposition of men was yesterday sufficiently visible. Every face wore a smile, and reciprocal good wishes flowed from every lip and almost every heart.

"The President, as usual on the annual return of the Day, received the compliments of the season from a great number of the Members of both Houses of Congress, the Heads of Departments and other officers of the Government, Foreign Ministers, Citizens and Strangers."

Thus happily was the year begun which ushered in the Era of Good Feeling. But the mild weather of the first of the winter did not long continue, if we accept the report of it that Mrs. Margaret Bayard Smith has left. Writing to Mrs. Kirkpatrick, January 19, 1817, she says: "This is winter, cold, piercing winter! I am half frozen, with my back close to the fire and a foot stove beneath my feet. It was so extremely cold that we all agreed not to go to church, for altho' we might have escaped much suffering, our poor coachman would have almost perished. The same consideration kept us at home last night, otherwise we would have enjoy'd ourselves exceedingly at M. de Neuville's, where we were invited to pass the evening." By February 15, as reported by the Intelligencer of that date, Washington was enjoying "the climate of Lapland," with ice 26 inches thick in the channel of the Potomac off Alexandria. Actually it was 10 inches thick, quite enough!

Indiana Challenged.

The Washington climate has changed but little in the past century or so, though the winters are generally less severe. It is as remarkable now as then for the extremes of temperature, for its quick changes from warm to freezing weather.

The election began on November 5, but some of the States did not choose electors until later, Louisiana electing her three on November 25. The electoral vote was counted on February 12, in the hall of the House, the Senate proceeding there in a body. Senator Macon and Representatives Jackson and Pitkin, the tellers, occupied seats in front of the Chair.

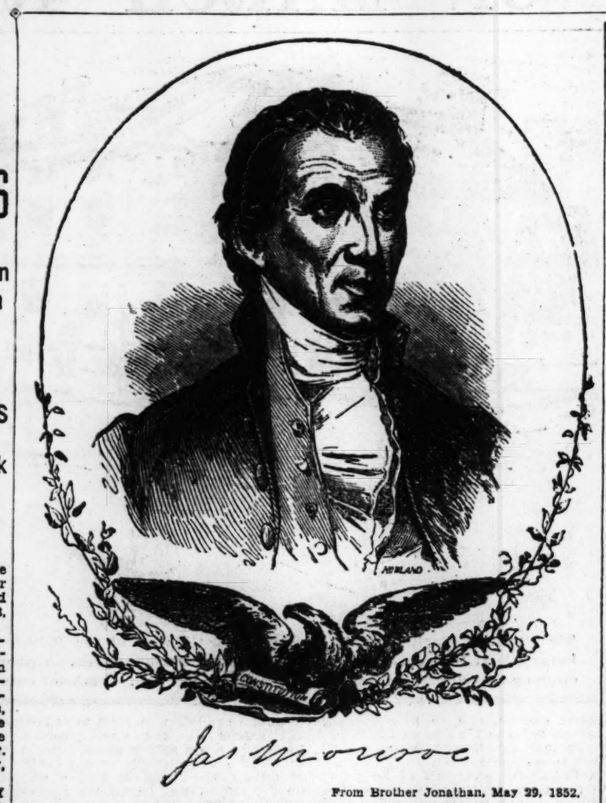
When Indiana was reached Mr. Taylor, of New York, interrupted the proceedings for the purpose of objecting to the vote of that State being read. The Speaker objected, whereupon, on motion o Senator Varnum, the Senate withdrew. The question was on the constitutionality of the admission of Indiana as a State. There was a considerable debate, with no action being taken, whereupon the House again notified the Senate that it was ready to proceed with the counting of the vote, and the Senate returned to the chamber of the House, and the count was completed.

"The President of the Senate," reports the Intelligencer in its issue of February 14, "then declared James Monroe, of Virginia, to be duly elected President of the United States and Daniel Tompkins, of New York, duly elected Vice President of the United States for the term of four years from and after the 4th day of March next.

"The Senate then withdrew, in the order in which they entered the hall; and

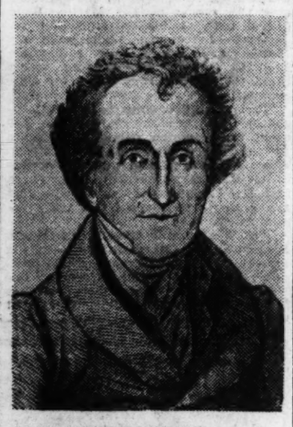
"The House adjourned."

Thus terminated amicably a remarkable incident, the separation of the two houses in the midst of the count of the electoral vote, and after they had been assembled in joint session, under the Constitution, for the purpose expressly prescribed by the Constitution.



From Brother Jonathan, May 29, 1852.

PRESIDENT JAMES MONROE.



WILLIAM WIRT,

Associate counsel retained by Jefferson in the prosecution of Aaron Burr; a native of Bladensburg, who became Attorney General in the Cabinet of President Monroe; author of "The Life of Patrick Henry" and a distinguished essayist. He died in Washington February 18, 1834. (From the (old) American Magazine, December, 1834.)

Capitol Being Rebuilt.

These proceedings did not take place in the Capitol, nor was the inauguration of President Monroe held there, although the Capitol was sufficiently repaired, after the burning by the British invaders, for the Supreme Court to meet there in the north wing on Monday, February 3, 1817, as shown by a notice to that effect in the Intelligencer in its issue of Thursday, February 6.

The Capitol had been burned on the evening of August 24, 1814. All that was now a nightmare, something to be ashamed of, and forgotten. The war with England on the whole had been terminated with credit, and the rebuilding of the invaded Capital was under way. Mrs. Madison's brother-in-law, Richard Cutts, was occupying at this time the house in F street in which the Madisons had lived in 1808, and this building, afterward the home of John Quincy Adams, was the temporary residence of the President for about ten days following the departure of the British back to their fleet in the Patuxent. The President and Mrs. Madison then removed to the Tayloe Octagon house, still standing, at the northeast corner of Eighteenth street and New York avenue.

Fortunately for its subsequent grandeur and majesty, the Capitol had been badly damaged by the British, so that it was rebuilt on a nobler scale. Congress was not in session when the Capitol was burned, but convened less than a month later, September 19, 1814, in the building which had been known as Blodgett's Hotel, or the "Great Hotel."

This, one of the most pretentious houses in early Washington, was erected by Samuel Blodgett in 1793, from plans by James Hoban, and intended to be the first prize in a lottery scheme which eventually led to the financial downfall of Blodgett, one of the pioneer promoters of Washington real estate. This was also the first building in the City of Washington that was used as a theater. It was a two-story attic and basement brick, having a frontage of 120 feet on the north side of E street northwest, between Seventh and Eighth streets, site of the present Land Office, or old Postoffice, Building.

Congress Met in Hotel.

The Government had purchased the building in 1811, and at the time of the invasion it was used as the Postoffice Department and the Patent Office. This building was not burned by the British, but the severe electrical and wind storm which swept the city while the English troops were here had badly damaged its roof. Meanwhile most of the valuable archives of the Postoffice Department were taken away and stored in the old Borrows house on the north side of E street, a few doors west of Ninth, Mary Ann and Susan Borrows, young girls, carrying off many papers and records in baskets to their home.

This old hotel building was hastily repaired, and here on September 19, 1814, the third and last session of the Thirteenth Congress assembled, the Postoffice Department being removed to a rented building on the Avenue. The Patent Office remained.

Meanwhile, a site for a temporary Capitol was being prepared. In 1798 William Tunnicliffe, proprietor of the Eastern Branch Hotel on the south side of Pennsylvania avenue southeast, between Eighth and Ninth streets, erected a new hotel building on the south side of A street northeast, immediately east of the corner of First.

On this corner, then vacant, and including the site of the hotel, which was torn down, a stock company of citizens, began erecting, in the midsummer of 1815, a three-story brick building for the temporary use of Congress. This was known for years as the Brick Capitol and later as the Old Capitol Prison. Entrance was on First street, the Senate chamber, 45 feet long, being on the first floor and the Hall of the House, 75 by 45 feet, with a gallery on the second floor. Here the first session of the Fourteenth Congress met, December 4, 1815. Here, also, James Monroe was inaugurated fifth President of the United States, March 4, 1817, the only President save only George Washington and John Adams who was not inaugurated at the Capitol of the United States, in Washington.

Home Still Standing.

Mr. Tompkins resigned as Governor of New York, and arrived in Washington on the 3rd of March to take the oath of office as Vice President.

James Monroe, retiring Secretary of State, was then living in the historic Monroe house, which, 1929, is still standing, on the north side of I street, between Twentieth and Twenty-first streets northwest, now known as 2017 I street. Mayor James H. Blake, of Washington, and Mayor John Peter, of Georgetown, were in charge of the ceremonies, the informal inaugural committee of that day. In public advertisements in the Intelligencer a few days prior to the inauguration, they recommended to the citizens of the two towns that they "convene on the open space in front of the Franklin Hotel (O'Neale's,) on horseback, on Tuesday the 4th instant at 11 o'clock a. m. From thence to accompany, as an escort, James Monroe to the Capitol; where the oath of office as President of the United States will be administered to him."

Gen. Van Ness, Gen. Mason, Adjutant Gen. Cox, and Maj. Walter Jones, were appointed marshals.

A committee of the Senate had taken charge of the arrangements, and the Intelligencer on Monday, March, 3rd, had announced the program, but the House of Representatives upset it.

The Senate proposed to organize and proceed to the hall of the House of Representatives, there to meet the President-elect at 12 o'clock noon on March 4. For the first time at an inauguration strangers and visitors were to be excluded from the floor. This program of the Senate in detail was published in the Intelligencer of March 3, indicating that the plans were changed at the very last minute, as, indeed, they were.

Clay Caused Change.

What actually happened was something quite different, and a decided innovation, which was to establish a precedent observed thereafter by most other Presidents except under the most adverse weather conditions. It so happened that the Speaker of the House was Henry Clay, of Kentucky, a gentleman very jealous of his rights and of the dignities of the body over which he presided.

There was a great pressure of business in the closing hours of the Thirteenth Congress, but it finally adjourned after midnight on the morning of March 4, and the out-going President did not have to be at the Capitol up to noon of that day to sign belated bills, as is now so universally the case.

Inauguration day dawned bright and clear. The severe winter was over and a glorious Washington spring had come. Gov. Tompkins joined Mr. Monroe at the latter's residence; the citizens and militia comprising the escort were awaiting, and the procession proceeded "at half after 11 o'clock" to the "meeting place of Congress," President Madison leaving the President's house at about the same time, and joining his successor there.

"The President reached the Congress Hall a little before 12," reports the Intelligencer in its account on March 5. "At the same time the ex-President arrived, and the judges of the Supreme Court. All having entered the chamber of the Senate, then in session, the Vice President took the chair, and the oath of office was administered to him. A pertinent address was delivered on the occasion by the Vice President.

"This ceremony having ended, the Senate adjourned, and the President and Vice President, the judges of the Supreme Court, the Senate generally, the marshals, &c., attended the President to the elevated portico temporarily erected for the occasion, where, in the presence of an immense concourse of officers of the Government, foreign officers, strangers (ladies as well as gentlemen) and citizens, the President rose and delivered the following speech."

Prerogatives Involved.

Thus for the first time, with the exception of the occasion when Washington had first taken the oath, on the balcony of Federal Hall, in New York, was a President of the United States sworn in in the open air, under a March sky, in the presence of all the people of high and low degree. The custom has since been followed, but the original incident grew out of no desire on the part of Congress to make such an event more democratic, but from jealousy between the two Houses.

The Senate had desired to have complete control of the ceremonies, and if it had had to deal with a less resolute Speaker it might have had its way. The Senate chamber was more elaborately furnished than the House, and it was desired to remove to the latter hall the chairs occupied by Senators. Mr. Clay objected, but obviously the deadlock was actually upon more serious grounds, touching the prerogatives of the lower house. However, the Senate would not yield, and arrangements for an out-of-doors inauguration had to be made quickly. The Intelligencer published in its edition of the 4th of March, inauguration day, the following account of the difficulty:

"The committee of arrangement have been induced to alter the form of the ceremony, intended to have been observed at the inauguration of the 4th March, and the President-elect will take the oath of office at 12 o'clock in a portico to be erected in front of the Congress Hall for that purpose.

"The cause of this change of arrangement is principally ascribable, we believe, to fears of the strength of the building in which Congress sits, but in a degree also imputable to a difference between the two houses,or their officers, in the mode of appropriation of the representatives chamber to the purposes of this ceremony."

Clay Gives Version.

Twenty years later Henry Clay, then a Senator, gave his version of what had happened at Monroe's first inauguration. It was on Tuesday, February 28, 1837, as disclosed by the debate in the Senate. Let us quote from the "Abridgement of Debates of Congress" for that date:

"The President pro tem presented a letter from the President-elect of the United States informing the Senate that he would be ready to take the usual oath of office on Saturday, March 4, at 12 o'clock noon at such place and in such manner as the Senate might designate.

"Mr. Grundy offered a resolution for the appointment of a committee of arrangement to make the requisite preparations for administering the oath to the President-elect of the United States.

"Mr. Clay said he would like to inquire whether precedent had been examined on this subject. He was aware that the Senate had always had a peculiar agency in this business; but he was not aware why the Senate should act upon it any more than the House, or why it was not a joint concern. He remembered that, on the first election of Mr. Monroe, the committee of the Senate applied to him, as Speaker of the House, for the use of the chamber of the House; and he had told them that he would put the chamber in order for the use of the Senate, but the control of it he did not feel authorized to surrender. They wished also to bring in the fine red chairs of the Senate, but he told them it could not be done; the plain democratic chairs of the House were more becoming. The consequence was that Mr. Monroe, instead of taking the oath within doors, took it outside, in the open air, in front of the Capitol. Mr. C. mentioned this for the purpose of making the inquiry, what was the practice, and on what it was founded, and why the Senate had exclusive care of administering the oath.

"Mr. Grundy said the committee had found no authority but several precedents, which were in strict accordance with the proposition now proposed to be made. He did not recollect any instance in which the House had participated in it; and, in fact, the House, as such, had no existence, their term having expired on the preceding day. The committee had examined three cases of more modern date and had found nothing in opposition to the practice proposed. If the committee could not get into the House, they could go out of doors."

Marshall Again Officiated.

But to return to Mr. Monroe's first inauguration in the contemporary reports, which doubtless are more accurate than Henry Clay's memory in 1837 of what had happened in 1817.

One well may imagine the portico used on this occasion to have been small enough, indeed. There was little time for its erection. Beneath the portico, in the unpaved street, quite a multitude gathered and listened to the inaugural address.

"Having concluded his address," reports the Intelligencer, in its issue of March 5, 1817, "the oath of office was administered to him by the Chief Justice of the United States." Thus once again did John Marshall, then in the prime of life, officiate at the induction into office of a President of the United States.

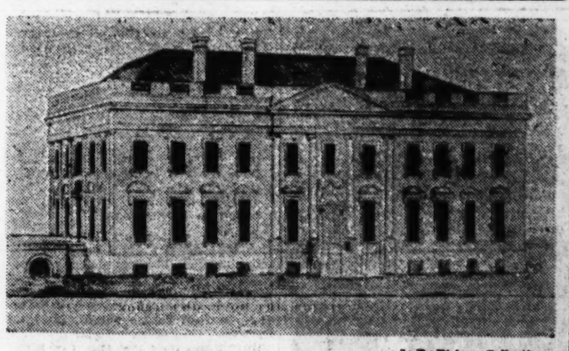
"The oath was announced," adds the Intelligencer, "by a single gun, and followed by salutes from the navy yard, the battery (by which doubtless is meant at Greenleaf Point) from Fort Warburton (now Fort Washington), and from several pieces of artillery on the ground.

"The President was received on his arrival with military honors, by the Marine Corps, by the Georgetown Riflemen, a company of artillery and two companies of infantry from Alexandria, and on his return was saluted in like manner.

"It is impossible to compute with anything like accuracy the number of carriages, horses and persons present. Such a concourse was never before seen in Washington; the number of persons present being estimated at from five to eight thousand. The mildness and radiance of the day cast a brilliant hue on the complexion of the whole ceremony; and it is satisfactory to say that we heard of no accident during the day, notwithstanding the magnitude of the assemblage.

"The President and his Lady, after the return, received at their dwelling, the visits of their friends, of the heads of departments, most of the senators and representatives, of all the foreign ministers at the seat of government, of strangers and citizens; who also generally paid the tribute of their unabated respect to Mr. and Mrs. Madison."

President and Mrs. Madison were living at this time in the building at the northwest corner of Nineteenth street and Pennsylvania avenue, the corner house of the famous "Seven Buildings." The reception by the Madisons were easily less restrained than that at the new temporary Presidential mansion, a few blocks west, for the Monroes were far more formal in their social contacts, and Mrs. Margaret Bayard Smith is authority for the statement, in her letters, that "Although they have lived seven years in W., both Mr. and Mrs. Monroe are perfect strangers not only to me but all the citizens."



J. E. Bisbop Collection.

North front of the President's House. Engraved for the National Calendar, 1822.

Ball Widely Attended.

On the evening of the great day, the inaugural ball, which was becoming firmly established as a part of the official ceremonies, was held at Davis' Hotel, which was still on the Avenue. All society had been in a flutter about it for days. Plans had been finally completed at a meeting at the hotel held on Thursday, February 27, when James H. Blake, Daniel Carroll, of Duddington, David Porter, John Graham, H. Carroll, Perrin Willis, Samuel Lane and Edward W. DuVall, were chosen as managers. In the Intelligencer of the 3d. of March, the managers caused to be inserted the following notice:

"The short time allowed for making the arrangement for this ball, may prevent tickets from reaching some of the ladies in due time. Those ladies therefore of Washington and Georgetown, who were invited to attend the City Assemblies, and ladies on a visit to the city, are respectfully requested to honor the Inauguration Ball with their company on Tuesday evening, the 4th of March, at Davis' Hotel."

On the following day, as though to indicate that the social line wasn't drawn so closely as might have been imagined from the foregoing, another notice read:

"The ball in honor of this interesting occasion will be at Davis' Hotel this evening. Strangers and citizens of the District will obtain tickets at the bar of Davis' Hotel."

Not only President and Mrs. Monroe, but Mr. and Mrs. Madison attended the ball, described by the Intelligencer as "splendid." All the foreign ministers in the city, members of the old and some of the new Cabinet to be, and the leaders in the social life of the Capital, were present. According to the Intelligencer there was "an immense throng."

Honor Paid Madison.

The Madisons remained in Washington for more than a month after the inauguration of Monroe. On the 6th of March a committee of citizens presented a testimonial address to Mr. Madison, at his residence, through Mayor James H. Blake, chairman. The people of Washington had reason to be particularly grateful to the retiring President, for after the devastation to the city caused by the British invaders in 1814 he had thrown his influence against various movements, open and covert, for the removal of the Federal Capital to some other location, and was largely given credit for preventing what would have been disastrous to the property interests of innumerable private citizens.

"We shall never forget," said the address, "that, when our city felt the tempest of war, it was your wisdom and firmness that repaired the breach, and, from causes that enacted its ruin, extracted the elements of its stability and expansion. May you long continue yourself happy, to behold in the prosperity of others, the attestations of your virtues, and, especially, to find in every heart in Washington a sanctuary of gratitude!"

"I am much indebted to the citizens of Washington," said Madison in reply, "in whose behalf you speak, for the expressions of regard and respect addressed to me. These sentiments are the more valuable to me, as my long residence among them has made me well acquainted with their many titles to my esteem, at the same time that it has enabled them to mark more particularly the course of my pulic and personal conduct. Their partiality has greatly overrated both; but they do no more than justice to my honest zeal in the service of my country, and to my friendly dispositions toward the city and its inhabitants. I have ever regarded the selection for the National Metropolis, made by its great founder, as propitious to the national welfare; and although I could not rival my immediate predecesser in the aids he afforded, I was not less sincere in my desires for its growth and improvement."



DANIEL D. TOMPKINS,

of New York, Vice President of the United States, Monroe administration, March 4, 1817 to March 3, 1825. (Engraved by T. Woolnoth, from a painting by J. W. Jarvis.)

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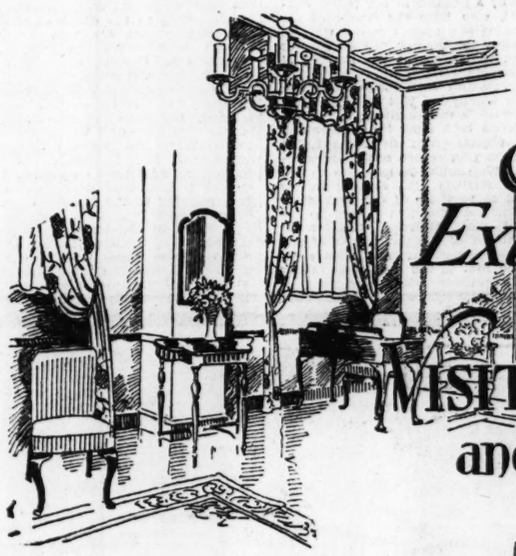
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UNITED STATES HAD NO PRESIDENT ON MARCH 4th, 1821

DAY BEING SUNDAY MONROE TOOK OATH OF OFFICE MONDAY

For First Time Since New York Event, Bad Weather Interfered.

QUESTION OF SPEECH SETTLED PERMANENTLY

Monroe Weighed Opposition to Inaugural Address and Decided to Deliver It.

No man retiring from the Presidency could have expressed himself more feelingly, nor with greater friendliness, toward the City of Washington than did President Madison. He was a true friend of the National Capital. He withdrew to his estate in Virginia regretted by all. The Intelligencer on April 7 published the news of his departure:

"James Madison, the late President of the United States, departed from this city with his family yesterday morning, for his seat in Virginia. He goes to enjoy in retirement the evening of an honorable life. He carries with him, we trust, the respect of every man who knows how to appreciate unsullied public virtue, united with a private character whose purity scandal itself has never dared to impeach."

The Madison seat was Montpellier, in Orange County, Virginia, about 30 miles from Monticello. Madison and Jefferson themselves spelled the name with two l's, although it is now generally spelled Montpelier.

The place was named from the town of Montpellier, in southern France. The original house was built by James Madison, sr., and was the first brick house built in Orange County. President Madison, during his first term, added materially to the mansion. Here James Madison died, June 28, 1836, and here he and Dorothy Madison, who before her death was to appear in another act on the stage of Washington life, are buried.

Not long after the inauguration of President Monroe it became rumored about that he proposed making a grand tour of the country, and on April 23 the National Intelligencer took cognizance of the reports and confirmed them. It was to be a tour of inspection on public business.

"Swing Around Circle."

On Saturday, May 31, the President set out upon his journey, Mrs. Monroe and the members of the household on the same day leaving for the Monroe estate, Oak Hill, about 10 miles from Leesburg, in Loudoun County, Va., on the road between that place and Aldie. This historic colonial home is still standing. Let us see how the Intelligencer reports this celebrated "swing around the circle," which perpetuated a custom which had been established by Washington, and has been followed repeatedly since the early days by other Presidents. In its issue of Monday, June 2, 1817, it says:

"The President departed from this city on Saturday for the northward, in pursuance of the intention we some time ago announced, to make a tour of observation through the Eastern and Northern States and Territories. Health and happiness attend him! Gen Swift, chief of engineers, who is to accompany him, waits his arrival in Baltimore. On the same day the President's family took the road for his seat in Virginia.

"Notwithstanding the unobtrusive manner in which the President travels, and his known desire to avoid parade, it is announced in all the cities that it is in contemplation to treat him with distinguished respect and to received him with such salutations as beseem the citizens of a republic. In this design there appears to be a rivalship in courtesy between the political parties, indicative, not only of the mellioration of party asperity, but of the prevalence of a lofty national spirit."

This is, perhaps, the first instance in which journalistic notice was taken of the remarkable decline of party feeling which followed the election of James Monroe. But three months after he had entered upon office we find it commented upon. History has vindicated this early judgment of the Washington observer and editor. Monroe's trip did much to bring about and perpetuate the "Era of Good Feeling."

Wore 1776 Uniform.

The grand tour carried Monroe as far north and east as Portland, Maine, and as far west as Detroit. Everywhere he was acclaimed. Balls, parties, parades, addresses, receptions. Above the middle size in height, and described as "compact, muscular, and indicating a constitution of considerable hardiness and vigor," he was a fine figure of an old-fashioned Virginia gentleman, who wore, on the trip through the northern tier of States, the uniform of a colonel in the Revolutionary Army, a scarlet-bordered blue coat, and a three-cornered hat.

"His countenance," as a contemporary described him, "exhibited lineaments of great severity and seems as if it had been seldom irradiated by the rays of joy, or softened by the touch of sensibility." He seldom smiled, we are told, but was a grave and austere man. He was now, as he set out upon his travels, in his sixtieth year, having been born in 1758, in Westmoreland County, Virginia.

Mr. Monroe arrived in Baltimore on Sunday, the 1st of June, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, and was escorted by a troop of the First Baltimore Hussars, commanded by Capt. Cterrett, accompanied by about 200 citizens on horseback. He attended divine services, and on the following day reviewed the Third Brigade of Maryland Militia. It is no part of the purpose here to follow James Monroe on his perigrinations. He had a successful trip of some 3,000 miles, and returned to Washington on horseback, Wednesday, September 17.

On the following day, the Intelligencer, which had the day before reported that for two days his return had been expected, but that he had not yet made his appearance, published the following, which also discloses that the President's House, placed in charge of James Hoban after the building had been burned by the British, was once more ready for occupancy:

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 18.

The President of the United States has returned to the seat of Government. The citizens of the District too well appreciated the motives and importance of the Tour of Observation which the President has happily completed, to permit him to return to the city with as little ceremony as our Presidents have usually come and gone. The President was met at the line of the District by the Marshal, and escorted by a large concourse of citizens, on foot and on horseback, through Georgetown and the City, to the house prepared for his reception. He was greeted on all hands with a sincere welcome and numerous manifestations of respect and affection.

It was too late last evening for us to give further particulars, which are reserved for our next.

It was with great pleasure we once more beheld the President of the United States entering the dwelling appropriated by the Nation to his use. By the indefatigable exertions of the Architect, Mr. Hoban, under the direction of the worthy Superintendent, Col. Lane, the President's House is already rebuilt, with many improvements in the interior arrangement of the building; and several rooms are completed for the comfortable accomodation of the President. So that it will no longer be necessary for the chief oficer of the government to be chaffering for lodgings.

The furniture for the Presidential residence is not yet arrived; and indeed we presume the sum appropriated to the object is not nearly sufficient to furnish the house on a scale commensurate with its dimensions.

The reception to the President was indeed even more fulsome than the first meagre account would indicate. On arriving at Georgetown, with the Mayor who had gone out some miles to meet him, he was "greeted by a national salute from a detachment of the Georgetown artillery; previous to which, the cavalcade had been met by Capt. Thornton's fine troop of cavalry from Alexandria." Also there was a volunteer band of music.

Escort for Monroe.

"The cavalcade," reports the Intelligencer of the nineteenth, "passed down High street to Bridge street, at the intersection of which streets the star-spangled banner waved over their heads. Continuing down Bridge street, the President and his escort passed over Rock Creek at the ford near Williams & Carroll's mill, and thence defiling to Pennsylvania avenue, proceeded to the President's mansion. On nearing the house the President was received, with the honors due to his station, by the Marine Corps (under the command of Maj. Miller), whose fine military appearance, and excellent band of music, added not a little to the interest of the occasion.

"On his arrival at his residence, the President dismounted and was received by a number of his fellow citizens, who waited his arrival. In behalf of the citizens of Washington who had formed a part of the cavalcade, Gen. J. P. Van Ness delivered to the President a verbal salutation, nearly in the following words:

"'I am authorized and requested, sir, by a number of my fellow citizens, who have the honor of attending you upon this occasion, to express to you our full confidence that the people of the District of Columbia, after having viewed with no common satisfaction your late tour amongst a part of your countrymen—a tour deriving additional interest both from its manner and its objects—cordially congratulate you on your return to the Metropolis. We should do injustice to our own feelings and sentiments, as well as to those of our immediate fellow citizens, if we were to regard with apparent indifference even any of the public acts of one whose services and merits have exalted him to the first rank in our distinguished nation; and we need not advert to the circumstances constituting this more than an ordinary occasion of that character.

"'In our present reception to you, sir, whilst we greet you most affectionately, we at the same time indulge in the lofty reflection that we are exercising a sacred privilege of freemen who, whilst they have a right to approve or to applaud their public agents, are not compelled to do either, and are too proud to flatter them.'"



MARQUIS DE LAFAYETTE.

To this rather ornate speech the President made a brief reply. Then, as the chronicle informs us, "having entered his dwelling in the midst of the hearty cheers of the spectators, the cavalcade dispersed, leaving the President to that repose which, after such incessant fatigue as he had undergone, nature must have demanded of him."

Tradition of Fireworks.

By this time it was evening, and we learn from the same authority that "a number of skyrockets were discharged in honor of the occasion." Fireworks upon public occasions have thus, from a very early day, been employed by the people of Washington in demonstrations of public rejoicing, and there is another touch of local color in the reception to President Monroe, and that is the participation therein of the Marine Band. Here is an institution that is indeed deeply rooted in Washington tradition.

At noon on September 18, the day following his return, Mr. Monroe received Benjamin G. Orr, the Mayor of Washington, and the members of the Board of Aldermen and the Common Council, and the Mayor delivered a formal address in behalf of the city, to which Mr. Monroe fittingly replied.

"In returning to the City of Washington," he said in conclusion, "I rejoice to find the public building intended for the accommodation of the Chief Magistrate in a state to receive me and to admit within it this friendly interview with you."

This, then, was the first public event of any kind whatever that has occurred in what is now the rebuilt White House, although, as doubtless has been noticed, that name for the mansion had not as yet been employed by any one in speaking of it.

John Quincy Adams, toward whom the finger of destiny had not as yet begun to point, arrived in Washington, fresh from his services in London, on Saturday evening, September 20, to assume his new duties as Secretary of State, and hence he had but a brief time in which to discuss the work of his department, with the President, probably at a conference on Sunday, for on Monday, the twenty-second, only a few days after his arrival, Mr. Monroe left Washington for Oak Hill, his estate near Aldie, to rejoin his family from whom he had been separated for three months, and did not return to Washington until toward the end of October, a full month later.

Had No Opposition.

Mrs. Monroe was Miss Elizabeth Kortright, of New York City, one of whose sisters married Nicholas Gouverneur. Her long experience at the French court doubtless greatly influenced her when her husband became President of the United States. During her regime social life at the President's house became much more formal, but without loss of her popularity. As for that of the President, it has become proverbial.

By the time the elections of 1820 were at hand there was no serious opposition to Monroe, no individual to challenge him, no party to oppose him. The Federalists had disappeared, and made no nominations. Indeed, the Republican caucus did not consider it necessary to nominate Monroe and Tompkins—they were candidates by acclamation to succeed themselves. Of the 235 electoral votes, three were blank, owing to the death of electors. One elector cast his vote for John Quincy Adams. All the others, 231, were cast for Monroe; and Vice President Tompkins received 218.

When the electoral vote was counted, February 14, 1821, another dispute arose, as had been the case four years earlier, this time over the vote of Missouri. When the Missouri votes were announced Mr. Livermore, of New Hampshire, objected to receiving them on the ground that Missouri had not been admitted to the Union. A motion by a Senator was then put for the withdrawal of the Senate, which was carried. The Senate retired, in the midst of the count, and the House proceeded to debate the question of the admission of Missouri, on motion of Mr. Floyd, of Virginia, declaring that Missouri was a State in the Union, and that her votes should be counted. Henry Clay's motion to lay this resolution on the table finally prevailed, after a long wrangle, and the Senate, being notified, returned to the hall of the House to continue counting the electoral vote.

The question of the admission of Missouri—that vexatious problem lying at the root of slavery—was finally left suspended for the time being like Mahomet's coffin; and the resolution as finally adopted by the joint session of the two houses merely stated that if the votes of Missouri were counted James Monroe would have 231 votes, and that if they were not counted he would have 228, and let it go at that. The session adjourned in great disorder.

Snow Marred Occasion.

The second inauguration of Monroe as President of the United States was characterized by several interesting incidents which give to it an unusual character. In the first place, for the first time since the oath had been administered to George Washington in New York, the weather was inclement. The first instance of that atrocious March weather, which from time to time thereafter marred the inaugural ceremony, occurred.

"The day proved very unfavorable for the attendance of spectators," reports the Intelligencer of Tuesday, March 6, 1821, "there having fallen during the preceding night a good deal of snow and rain; notwithstanding which, an immense crowd thronged the doors of the Capitol. The number of persons who obtained admission within the walls of the representatives' chamber (gallery, of course, included) could not have been less than 2,000."

In the second place Vice President Tompkins was lying ill at his home, and was therefore unable to attend the sessions of Congress or to be present for the inauguration.

Thirdly, for the first time since the establishment of the Government inauguration day fell upon a Sunday. When the joint committee of Congress waited upon Mr. Monroe on February 26 to inform him of his reelection, he had already fortified himself with a written opinion of the Supreme Court, through Chief Justice Marshall, that the oath should be taken on Monday, the 5th, and of this purpose he informed the committee. Even so late as this there was doubt as to whether Mr. Monroe would deliver an inaugural address, for there was a considerable Republican opposition to the custom in the country on the ground that it was not democratic.

As late as March 1st, when, as John Quincy Adams discloses in his diary, there was a Cabinet meeting at the President's, and Mr. Monroe read the address which he had prepared, "he proposed for regular consideration whether he should deliver any address at all." Says Mr. Adams:

"Mr. Thompson, the Secretary of the Navy, expressed again his doubts of the propriety of making any such speeches, which, he observed, were not required by the Constitution, and for which, he said, he did not see any adequate reason. The uniformity of the practice on former occasions might, he said, be a motive for continuing it, but if it were a new question he should be opposed to it.

"My opinion was otherwise. Independent of the uniform usage, I thought there was a propriety in the thing itself. The inauguration was the only occasion presented by our institutions for direct intercourse between the Chief Magistrate and the Nation. It was very proper at his first election to avail himself of it to declare succinctly the principles upon which he proposes to conduct his administration; and, when reelected, there is equal propriety in reviewing before the world the progress of past events, as connected with the principles which have been pursued, and in announcing the perseverance with which they will be continued. There was nothing in the Constitution which required that the President should address Congress at the commencement of every session; but there was a manifest propriety that he should, and the practice was accordingly so.

Precedent for Address.

"Mr. Thompson did not press the discussion, and the other members of the administration agreed that there was no adequate reason for discontinuing the practice hitherto uniformly observed."

Thus the wise council which advised the perpetuation of this custom prevailed, Mr. Monroe delivered an inaugural address, and so have his successors down to the present time.

For one day, Sunday, March 4, 1821, the Government was actually without a President, "an event of no importance now," observes Mr. Adams, "but which might be far otherwise under supposable circumstances." Doubtless if an emergency is ever presented by reason of inauguration day falling upon a Sunday, the American people in their wisdom will know how to deal with it.

Mr. Monroe was at the Capitol until nearly 1 o'clock on Sunday morning, March 4, signing bills passed in the closing hours of the last session of the Sixteenth Congress, and the snow had probably not yet begun to fall by that hour, for Mr. Adams notes that after the adjournment he "walked home in company, as far as his house, with Mr. Calhoun."

Oath Came First.

All of the principal authorities upon the second inauguration of Monroe agree that he first took the oath and then delivered the address. Of these accounts that of Mr. Adams is superior to the report by the National Intelligencer. The following is from his diary, under date of March 5th:

"The arrangements were made at the hall of the House of Representatives, by the Marshal of the District, in concert with the Clerk, and by consent of the late Speaker of the House. There were seats reserved for the ladies of the heads of departments, and others for the members of the Diplomatic Corps and members of Congress. The President had requested the heads of departments to assemble at his house and accompany him to the Capitol. The Marshal had recommended that the ladies should go early, to secure their admission into the hall and their seats. Mrs. Adams went first to the Capitol, and sent back the carriage for me. Mme. De Neuville went in company with her. A quarter before twelve I went to the President's house and the other members of the Administration immediately afterwards came there. The Marshal and one of his deputies was there, but no assemblage of people.

"The President, attired in a full suit of black broadcloth of somewhat antiquated fashion, with shoe-and-knee-buckles, rode in a plain carriage with four horses and a single colored footman. The Secretaries of State, the Treasury, War, and the Navy followed, each in a carriage-and-pair. There was no escort, nor any concourse of people on the way. But on alighting at the Capitol a great crowd of people were assembled and the avenues to the hall of the House were so choked up with persons pressing for admittance that it was with the utmost difficulty that the President made his way through them into the House. Mr. Canning and Mr. Antrobus, in full Court-dress uniforms, were in the midst of this crowd, unable to obtain admission. We got in at last, after several minutes of severe pressure. There was not a soldier present, nor a constable distinguishable by any badge of office. The President took a seat on a platform just before the Speaker's chair. The Chief Justice was seated at his right hand, the other judges of the Supreme Court in chairs fronting him; the President of the Senate and the late Speaker of the House at his left hand: the heads of departments sideling at the right; and the foreign ministers in the seats of the members at the left. The House and galleries were as thronged as possible. There was much disorder of loud talkin and itation in the gallery, not altogether ceasing even while the President was reading his address, which he did immediately after taking the oath. At this ceremony the Chief Justice merely held the book, the President repeating the oath in the words prescribed by the Constitution. The address was delivered in a suitably grave and rather low tone of voice. After it was finished, several persons came up to the President and shook hands with him by way of congratulation. At his departure from the House there was a cheering shout from the people in the galleries, and the music of the Marine Band played both at his entrance and departure. I returned home with my family, and immediately afterwards went to the President's house, where there was a numerous circle for congratulations."

"It is well," comments the Intelligencer in its account, "considering the great crowd which filled the avenues to the door of the Representatives' Chamber, and pressed onward for admittance, that no accident occurred to mar the enjoyment of those who had the pleasure to witness this truly republican ceremony."

The Washington Gazette, of March 5, adds but few unessential details. It reports that among the diplomats present were the Ministers of France (De Neuville), Great Britain (Mr. Canning) and Sweden, and that the President entered the Hall of the House escorted by the President of the Senate, Mr. Gaillard, the Speaker of the House, Mr. Taylor, and the members of the Cabinet, not as yet called by that name, but designated as the "heads of departments," as they had been from the beginning.

"Executive Mansion."

The Gazette says that Chief Justice Marshall took his station "on the left of the President," whereas Mr. Adams says he was "seated at his right hand." The Gazette adds that when the oath had been administered "a salute of artillery was heard from the fort," by which doubtless was meant the fort at Greenleaf Point.

The Gazette says at the close there was a reception by the President at the "Executive Mansion," which, so far as it has been possible to ascertain, is the first reference in print to the home of the President of the United States as the "Executive Mansion," a designation which later was adopted and used down to Mr. Roosevelt's time. Up to Monroe's second inauguration the term "White House," supposed to have been given because the rebuilt mansion was painted white after the burning by the British, was not in use.

The Intelligencer completes the inaugural picture by the addition of the information that "the seats in the interior" of the hall of the House, "were principally occupied by a numerous collection of ladies; and all around, above and below, were countless numbers of the people, of whom, without discrimination, as many were admitted, after the ladies and privileged persons were seated, as the room could accommodate."

Once again Chief Justice John Marshall administered the oath of office to a President of the United States. Once more, in the evening, was the day brought to a close in a manner which had by now become a custom.

The inaugural ball was held in the

CONTINUED ON PAGE 17, COLUMN 1.

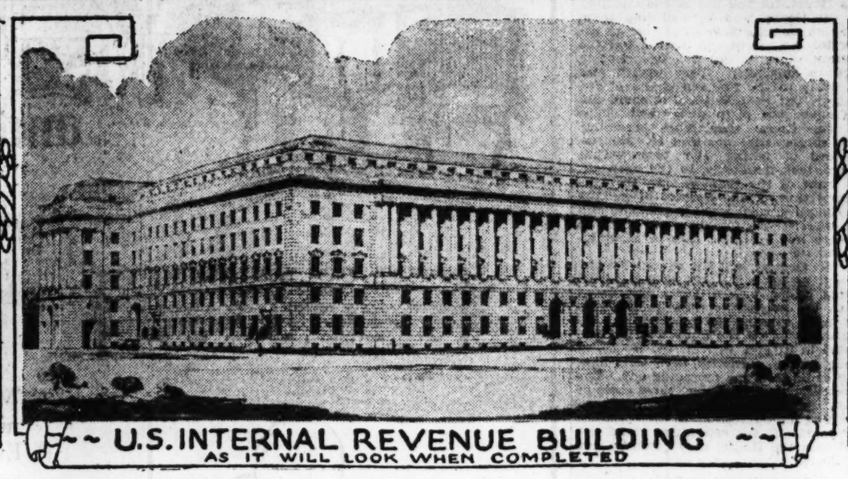


The temporary Capitol used by Congress after the visit of the British in 1814 when the Capitol was burned, later known as the old Capitol Prison. Here Congress sat when James Monroe took the oath of office on a small outdoor balcony erected for the purpose. Southeast corner First and A streets northeast.





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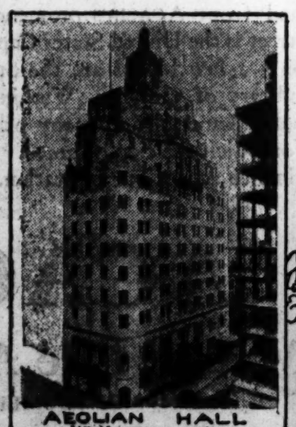


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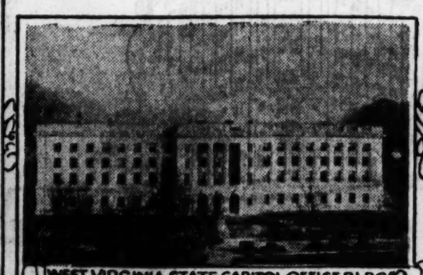


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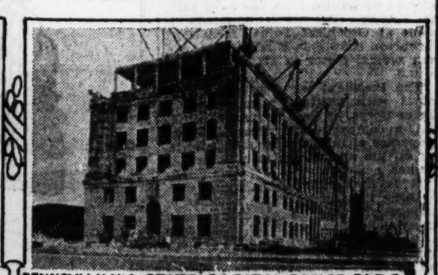
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GEORGE A. HERO,
NEW ORLEANS, LA.
Dreamer, Man of Action

Just a dream. Thus, many years ago, did the friends and acquaintances of George A. Hero, of New Orleans, dismiss with a shrug of the shoulders the developments which he so enthusiastically planned for the building of a greater New Orleans on the west bank of the Mississippi River below the present city.

But Mr. Hero could not be discouraged. He had given careful study to the different improvement projects he proposed and had determined to his own satisfaction that their successful consummation was not only feasible but practical.

Development and the lapse of time have wrought many wonders, but few of them can compare with the miracle that a few short years has worked on what was once a trackless swamp land lying on the west bank of the river, a scant 13 miles below New Orleans.

Where alligators and big snakes once glided through the impenetrable swamps, one finds today fine, hard-surfaced highways, a railroad, beautiful homes and teeming industry.

In the center of this development stands the town of Belle Chasse. Once Belle Chasse was only a name. Today it is the site of the recently constructed $1,000,000 terminal for the "Seatrain" commerce's latest ocean-going train ferry in which loaded freight cars are transshipped between New Orleans and Cuba.

As far back as 1834 the possibilities of the then remote section were visioned by Colonel George A. Hero, who acquired extensive holdings in the section. Through his efforts the section was drained, hard roads were built, and then, as fruit and truck farms, fishing industries and other undertakings sprang up, a railroad was built to serve the territory.

"My theory of business and development has always been different than that of most people," Colonel Hero declared in explaining events leading up to the section's latest development. "My theory has been that if you want business and development to come in you have to offer them the lowest possible investment cost."

The Seatrain Terminal of Belle Chasse enjoys the unique distinction of being the first development of its kind in the world and supports the belief of Lower Coast promoters that that section is shortly to become one of the richest and most prosperous neighbors of New Orleans.

The operation of the Seatrain permits through shipments to Cuba heretofore impossible. A giant crane at the terminals in Belle Chasse and in Cuba lifts the loaded freight cars from the land tracks into the ship and from the ship to the land tracks.

In addition to the industrial development, considerable residential development has occurred in the vicinity of Belle Chasse. One beautiful residential subdivision has been opened and has been entirely sold to home owners. Wide streets, parks, neutral grounds and home sites with 100 feet frontage have made the neighborhood one of the finest potential residential sites of the city.

Surrounded by a section rich in truck gardens, orange and citrus groves, supplied with all the conveniences of which modern progress is capable, the section which was once the habitat of frogs and alligators is now the abode of a happy, contented people who vision the day, not far distant, when they will compose the hub of a teeming district in which the possibilities are limitless.

And Colonel Hero continues to plan for the future. The ship canal from the Mississippi to Bayou Barataria, which he is advocating, will some day undoubtedly be a completed waterway, cutting in half the distance from New Orleans to the Gulf of Mexico.

Yes, the world is better because of its dreamers, and particularly if they are men of action like George A. Hero, who make their dreams come true.

ADAMS WON PRESIDENCY IN MANY-SIDED FIGHT

CLAY, CRAWFORD, CALHOUN, JACKSON WERE CANDIDATES

Election Thrown Into House, Which Showed U. S. Able to Avoid Mob Rule.

ADAMS' ACCEPTANCE NOTEWORTHY PAPER

Pleasant and Harmonious Reception Held That Night at President's Home.

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 16.

same hotel where the previous one had taken place, but it was by now in different hands. "Davis' Hotel" had passed from the nomenclature of the city, and Jesse Brown, who had been a successful innkeeper in Alexandria, had taken over the hotel on the Avenue, near Sixth street, which for many years thereafter, as the Indian Queen, was one of the most celebrated hostelries in the annals of Washington. It was not then known by this name, however, but by that of its new proprietor, who had only recently taken it over from John Davis.

Monroe Left Early.

So it was at Brown's Hotel, as all references show the name Indian Queen was not as yet in general use—that the inaugural ball was held. The managers were Commodore Rodgers, Col. Bomford, Thomas Munroe, John Taylor, Thomas Dougherty, James Thompson, Gen. Jesup, Col. Henderson, Dr. Kearney, Landon N. Carter, Thomas Randall and Benjamin L. Lear, as shown by a "card" in the Intelligencer of March 1.

The ball was held on the evening of the 5th. President Monroe and his family attending, but they "retired before supper," as Mr. Adams notes in his diary. "We came home immediately after," he adds, "and finished a fatiguing and bustling day about midnight."

The Intelligencer, in its issue of March 10, contains one other notice of particular interest in connection with this inauguration. It says:

"Daniel D. Tompkins took the constitutional oath on entering his second term of service in the office of Vice President of the United States, at his own residence, on Saturday the 3d instant. No."

There were few sources of amusements in Washington in the winter of 1820-21. There was no theater. Dancing assemblies were held by the young people, and there was a circus in town. On March 7 it advertised in the Intelligencer that on that evening there would be a benefit for Mrs. Wear, the wife of the proprietor, "under the patronage of the President of the United States."

"Mrs. Wear," adds the "card," "has the honor to inform the ladies and gentlemen of Washington City, Georgetown, and their vicinities, that the President has kindly consented to honor the performance with his presence on this occasion, when will be brought forward, for the last time, the great dramatic spectacle of 'Timour the Tartar.'"

About this time the Army was reduced, and one famous old general lost his job. President Monroe, by way of shifting him into an obscure and remote place, made him Governor of Florida. How the fates must have smiled! His name was Andrew Jackson.

Of the two most notable things which characterized the second administration of James Monroe, one, which aroused widespread enthusiasm throughout the country at the time, has now become but a dim recollection in history, whereas the other, which attracted but little contemporary attention, is one of today's most vital facts. The visit of Lafayette in 1824 was a cause of national rejoicing and celebration; the enunciation of what has since been termed the Monroe Doctrine, though not then so called, was received with but little attention.

Doctrine Not Appreciated.

The Monroe Doctrine was promulgated in a few sentences, toward the close of Monroe's seventh annual message to Congress, December 2, 1823, and in point of influence upon the destines of the Western Hemisphere is exceeded in importance by no other similar pronouncement in history, not even excepting that ancient Papal Bull by which the non-Christian world was proposed to be divided between Spain and Portugal. At the time its far-reaching consequences were scarcely appreciated. The attention of the American people was far more engrossed with the question of domestic manufactures and internal improvements, upon which party lines were to be rent asunder, than with foreign affairs, although the struggle of Spain's Latin-American colonies to establish their independence was an important question to the Washington government during the whole of the Monroe regime.

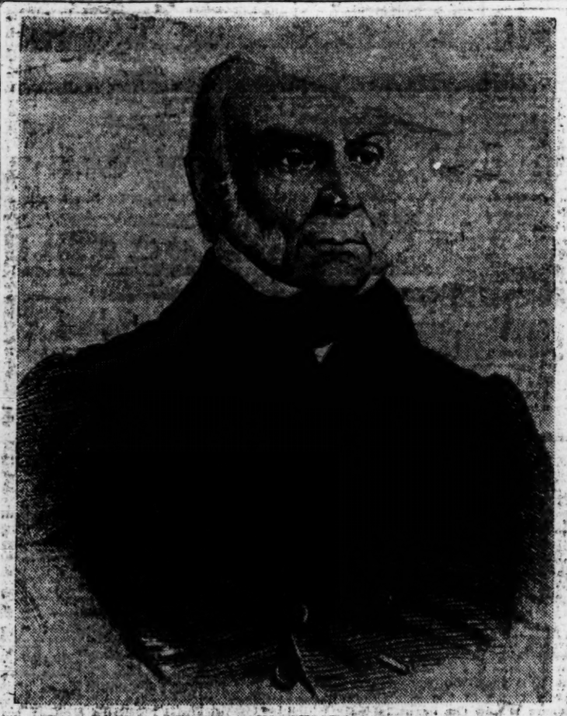
Lafayette's visit belongs to the history of the closing year of the second Monroe administration. That story has been told elsewhere, though perhaps not as it merits. Of the Revolutionary heroes who had been the venerable patriot's comrades in arms, James Monroe alone remained in exalted office at the time of his second visit to the United States, and Monroe, last of the Revolutionary Presidents, was preparing to quit the stage of public life.

A vital, but almost imperceptible, change had taken place in American politics since the first inauguration of Mr. Monroe. The question of internal improvements, the building of roads and canals by the Federal Government, had divided the various interpreters of the Constitution. Repugnant to the principles of Jefferson, except when he desired to ignore them, as in the purchase of Louisiana, this was destined to become, in the end, the settled policy of the Nation. Manufacturing was increasing, and its promotion by means of customs tariff entered more and more into the general revenue schemes of the Government.

Moreover, the so-called "era of good feeling," largely a misnomer, had all but obliterated the old party lines. Political opinion was disintegrating. Monroe had drifted a long way from Jeffersonian doctrine, while his talented and accomplished Secretary of State, John Quincy Adams, was at heart a Federalist. His election to the Presidency in 1825 marked the end of the party of Jefferson.

Death of Old Party.

It is not too much to say that the old Republican party of which Thomas Jefferson was the founder passed out of existence in that year, and that the present Democratic party dates, not from Jefferson, but from Andrew Jackson, with his defeat for the Presidency in 1825 by the House of Representatives. Although the notion is still maintained that the Democratic party of today, with its sacrificial State rights worship, is the party of the days of



JOHN QUINCY ADAMS,
Sixth President of the United States, March 4, 1825, to March 3, 1829. (Engraved by S. H. Gimber, from a daguerreotype taken from life.)

Monticello. It is, only by the severest stretch of the imagination and the distortion of historic fact.

Virginia had monopolized the Presidency for 32 out of the 36 years of the existence of the United States as a government when James Monroe's second term drew to a close, and for the first time the Mother of Presidents had no candidate to offer to the people as his successor.

The written political platform, and the ballyhoo which goes with modern methods of campaigning, had not as yet been invented, but surreptitious political intrigue was none the less rampant. Mr. Monroe's second term was hardly more than under way when the manipulation of political thought with a view to the election four years later was in full swing. As early as 1821 "electioneering," as it was called, was widespread. There was a vast deal of conference and correspondence. In this year, long before the presidential contest, the South Carolina Legislature held a caucus, and a minority declared for Representative William Lowndes, which was a blow at the time at the aspirations of John C. Calhoun, who was Secretary of War in Monroe's Cabinet, and had his ambition centered on higher things. Early in January, 1822, a number of members of Congress, formally invited Mr. Calhoun to become a candidate for the Presidency, to which he agreed, and the following day the Washington City Gazette printed a violent attack upon Mr. Adams, Secretary of State. Naturally there was bad feeling in the Cabinet.

Won New York Aid.

Mr. Adams had unwaillingly thrown his support to John W. Taylor, of New York, to succeed himself as Speaker of the House of Representatives at the beginning of the Seventeenth Congress, December 3, 1821, and whether or not he had the possible political benefit in mind, four years later the New York vote determined the election in his favor.

Mr. Adams frankly discussed his own prospects with his chief, Mr. Monroe, and found the President perfectly aware of the ambitions of members of his own administration and by no means alarmed. Thus Mr. Adams, with a clear conscience, nourished his own designs.

There was still another member of the Cabinet who cherished dreams of the Presidency, William H. Crawford, of Georgia, Secretary of the Treasury, a bold and adroit politician. He went so far, as early as 1822, as to appoint a friend as examiner of land offices and banks in four or five Western States, and this person, under this commission, traveled widely at the public expense whilst making an active if clandestine canvass for Crawford.

"Now, Crawford," says Adams in his diary, "has been seven years working himself up-hill in this manner, and has three years more to work himself up to the summit. What chance against him will a man have who neither can nor will use such means?"

Presidency Passed On.

Up to this time the Presidency had been, as one might say, a family affair, each administration, not, perhaps, without some household squabbles, perpetuating itself. John Adams had been Vice President under Washington; Thomas Jefferson, Vice President under Adams; James Madison, Secretary of State under Jefferson; James Monroe, Secretary of State under Madison. As Monroe's Secretary of State, John Quincy Adams, not without reason, could expect to profit from a system which had the indorsement of no inconsiderable a period of time in a new country.

The system was, indeed, to continue for a short time, but not without challenge. The contest for the prize of the Presidency against the three ambitious members of Mr. Monroe's second Cabinet, two other outstanding figures arose toward the close of Monroe's second term.

One of these was Henry Clay, of Kentucky, once again Speaker of the House, who alone bore the Virginia tradition, for he had been born in the Old Dominion; the other was Maj. Gen. Andrew Jackson, whose stormy career, as soldier and Governor of Florida, had been crowned by his triumphant return to the Army, after having been legislated out of his former military position. To add to his prestige he became United States Senator from Tennessee.

Of these five, Crawford, Jackson and Clay were the most popular. Crawford and Clay having great strength in Congress; Jackson's popularity was with the people. Adams and Calhoun were undoubtedly the ablest in point of intellect and Adams, by far, the outstanding figure of them all in character, brains, education and training in the public service. Of all American Secretaries of State he was the ablest and best equipped.

Republican Caucus Held.

Early in 1824, on February 14, a Congressional caucus of Republicans was held in the House of Representatives at the Capitol, and William H. Crawford was nominated for President, and Albert Gallatin, of Pennsylvania, who had been Secretary of the Treasury under Madison, and in Monroe's first Cabinet, was nominated for Vice President.

It is a curious anomaly of American politics that Andrew Jackson should have enjoyed widespread support among the anti-time Federalists, but this was true, especially among the Pennsylvania Germans. Calhoun was popular in that state, but Jackson outdistanced him and was formally nominated for President by the Federalist State convention at Harrisburg, February 22, 1824, and was also nominated by the Republican State convention on March 4. He received the endorsement of the Tennessee Legislature, and the way to executive power in Washington was opened to him.

Crawford's caucus nomination was by a minority of the Republicans in Congress, and thus the contest of 1824 became a free-for-all fight, from which no candidate emerged with a majority of the electoral college, as required by the Constitution. The election for the second time, therefore, was thrown into the House of Representatives. Calhoun, nominated by the Pennsylvania Federalists for second place on the ticket with Jackson, abandoned his Presidential aspirations, and being a Southerner, with Middle State support, and great popularity, at that time in New England, he was elected Vice President with scarcely any opposition.

New Electoral Rules.

For the first time since Jefferson's election in 1801 the choice of President devolved upon the House of Representatives, and that the unusual contest had created interest and excitement in the country not unmixed with apprehension, is shown by the contemporary accounts. Nevertheless, on the very face of the counting of the electoral vote President Monroe attended the Washington Theater, as did also the contending candidates, Mr. Adams, Gen. Jackson, Mr. Crawford and Speaker Clay, and Gen. LaFayette, the distinguished guest of the Nation, who was then in Washington.

The House, on the 7th of February, 1825, finally adopted a set of elaborate rules for counting the electoral vote. After a long and acrimonious debate it was determined, in the end, that the proceedings should be open to the public.

"A great number of strangers have been attracted to the city by the interest in the approaching crisis," reported the National Intelligencer, in its issue of February 8, "and many more are expected. Lodgings have already become scarce, and, by tomorrow's eve, there will not be a bed to be had in the city, for love or money. The galleries of the House of Representatives have been very crowded for several days, and yesterday still more than before. It is impossible to enumerate the strangers who are here, or even the principals among them. Among the auditors of the debate, yesterday, were, besides Gen. LaFayette, the venerable judges of the Supreme Court, several ex-members of Congress, Gov. Duval, of Florida, &c."

The vote was to be counted on the following day, February 9, and a protracted struggle was anticipated.

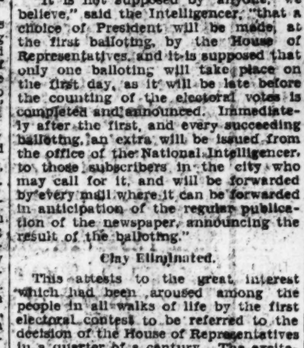
"It is not supposed by anyone, we believe," said the Intelligencer, "that a choice of President will be made, at the first balloting, by the House of Representatives, and it is supposed that only one balloting will take place on the first day, as it will be late before the counting of the electoral votes is completed and announced. Immediately after the first, and every succeeding balloting, an extra will be issued from the office of the National Intelligencer, to those subscribers in the city who may call for it, and will be forwarded by every mail where it can be forwarded in anticipation of the regular publication of the newspaper, announcing the result of the balloting."

Clay Eliminated.

This attests to the great interest which had been aroused among the people in all walks of life by the first electoral contest to be referred to the decision of the House of Representatives in a quarter of a century. The excitement, however, was not to be prolonged.

On the following day, February 9, 1825, the two Houses of Congress assembled in the hall of the House of Representatives. It was already known, of course, unofficially, that the three candidates to be voted for were Andrew Jackson, John Quincy Adams, and William H. Crawford. Henry Clay, the fourth man on the list, having been eliminated by law, and the contest narrowed down to the three highest candidates.

When the Senate had entered the hall, headed by its sergeant-at-arms, the President of the Senate, Senator Gaillard, took a seat on the right hand of the Speaker, Henry Clay, who, if he had but known it, had come nearer to the Presidency than he had ever come or would ever come again, only to lose.



COMMODORE DAVID PORTER.
(From Gleason's Pictorial, April 13, 1854.)

If Henry Clay had been third on the list, instead of fourth, he would have remained in the contest, and probably would have been elected, for such was then the power of the Speakership, and the popularity, in the House, of its presiding officer.

Senator Tazewell and Representatives John W. Taylor, of New York, and Philip P. Barbour, of Virginia, both ex-Speakers, took their places as tellers at the clerk's desk.

The President of the Senate then opened two packets containing electoral votes, one received by messenger, the other by mail. They contained the certificates from the State of New Hampshire. The votes were announced, and the other States taken up, Mr Tazewell finally making the tabulation. This showed that Andrew Jackson had received 99 electoral votes; John Quincy Adams, 84; William H. Crawford, 41 and Henry Clay, 37. For Vice President, John C. Calhoun received 182; Nathan Sanford, of New York, 30; Nathaniel Macon, of North Carolina, 24; Martin Van Buren, of New York, 9; Andrew Jackson, of Tennessee, 13 and Henry Clay, of Kentucky, 2, there being one vacancy.

Choice Goes to House.

"The President of the Senate," reports the Intelligencer, February 10, "then rose and declared that no person had received a majority of the votes given for President of the United States; that Andrew Jackson, John Quincy Adams, and William H. Crawford were the three persons who had received the highest number of votes, and that the remaining duties in a choice of a President now devolved on the House of Representatives. He further declared that John C. Calhoun, of South Carolina, having received 182 votes, was duly elected Vice President of the United States, to serve for four years from the 4th day of March next."

The Senate then retired in a body to its own chamber, and the Speaker ordered the roll to be called, when by a singular coincidence, it was discovered that every member was present save one, as had been the case in 1801, when the election of Jefferson was brought about by the attendance of a member who was so ill that he had to be carried into the House in his bed. Here the coincidence, however, ends, for while Representative Robert S. Garnett, of Virginia, was ill and absent, his vote was not essential.

Contrary to general expectation the balloting for President began immediately. The ballots were distributed, and were deposited in the boxes, by States, each State having one vote. The 24 tellers selected Daniel Webster, of Massachusetts, and John Randolph, of Virginia, to announce the vote, and after the count Mr. Webster rose and said:

"Mr. Speaker: The Tellers of the votes at this table have proceeded to count the ballots contained in the box set before them. The result they find to be, that there are,

"For John Quincy Adams, of Massachusetts, 13 votes——".

There was an uproar from the gallery. Mr. Webster continued:

"For Andrew Jackson, of Tennessee, 7 votes.

"For William H. Crawford, of Georgia, 4 votes."

Mr. Randolph made a similar announcement. The Speaker then stated the result to the House, and announced "that John Quincy Adams, having a majority of the votes of these United States, was duly elected President of the same, for four years, commencing with the 4th day of March next."

Cheers and Hisses.

"The moment of the election yesterday," reports the Intelligencer, "may naturally be supposed to have been one of deep excitement. The result was known in the hall, as soon as it was ascertained how New York had voted. The very crowded galleries, however, are separated so completely from the body of the House, and such perfect silence prevailed, that the first idea that a choice had been made, was communicated by the report of the Tellers, that Mr. Adams had received 13 votes! The effect was electric. Without waiting for the Tellers to conclude their report, a few persons in the galleries, by clapping their hands, &c., gave token of approbation, and, a few scarcely audible hisses were heard, as if in reply to the plaudits.

"The presentation of the report was arrested by the Speaker, order required in the House, and the galleries ordered to be cleared, and were cleared accordingly. This was a deep disappointment to the more than thousand persons, who had, many of them, patiently waited from early morn, to witness this august spectacle. It was necessary, however, that the House should exact the respect due, not only to its authority, but to the political rights and personal feelings of its members.

"After the galleries were cleared, the report of the Tellers was concluded, and the result declared in due form by the Speaker."

Although there afterwards sprang from this election a bitter personal and almost bloody quarrel between Henry Clay and John Randolph, terminating in a duel, and although Jackson's partisans used to full advantage the charge that the House had not reflected the popular will, and that there had been a corrupt bargain between Adams and Clay, the immediate consequences were beneficial. It was demonstrated to the American people and to the world that in any crisis affecting the Chief Magistracy the temper of the country was such that the Constitutional mandate could be carried out without resort to the decision of the mob or the revolutionist.

Reception That Night.

Indeed the election passed off in a way to give no indication of the controversy afterward engendered. It so happened that the election by the House was held upon a Wednesday, the day in the week by custom at this time set aside for public reception at the President's house. Thus on the evening of the eventful day we see Mr. Monroe and his family receiving there as usual.

"As well may be supposed," we quote again from the Intelligencer, "an unusual crowd filled the spacious apartments. Mr. Adams, the President-elect, was there and so was Gen. Jackson. Never was the usual courtesy of Gen. Jackson more conspicuous, or more honorable to himself. There was a laudable magnanimity in the manner in which he saluted Mr. Adams, and congratulated him on the event which had that day taken place. If Mr Crawford had been present we have no doubt he would have done the same. A kindred spirit pervaded the whole scene. The friends of the different candidates mingled together and conversed with a good humor and frankness finely contrasted with the virulence and malignity which, in some parts of the country had attended the discussion of the question before it came to the House of Representatives."

On the following day, February 10, Mr. Webster, of the committee appointed by the House to notify Mr. Adams of his election, reported to the House his letter of acceptance.

The formal acceptance of the Presidency under these unusual conditions is an important contribution to history, and should be preserved. He said:

"Gentlemen: In receiving this testimonial from the Representatives of the People, and States of this Union, I am deeply sensible to the circumstances under which it has been given. All my predecessors in the high station to which the favor of the House now calls me have been honored with majorities of the electoral voices in their primary colleges. It has been my fortune to be placed, by the divisions of sentiment prevailing among our countrymen on this occasion, in competition, friendly and honorable, with three of my fellow citizens, all justly enjoying in eminent degrees the public favor; and of whose worth, talents and services no one entertains a higher and more respectful sense than myself. The names of two of them were, in the fulfillment of the provisions of the Constitution, presented to the selection of the House. In concurrence with my own, names closely associated with the glory of the Nation, and one of them, further recommended by a larger minority of the primary electoral suffrages than mine.

"In this state of things, could my refusal to accept the trust thus delegated to me, give an immediate opportunity to the people to form and to express with a nearer approach to unanimity the object of their preference, I should not hesitate to decline the acceptance of this eminent charge, and to submit the decision of this momentous question again to their determination. But the Constitution itself has not so disposed of the contingency which would arise in the event of my refusal; I shall, therefore, repair to the post assigned me by the call of my country, signified through her constitutional organs; oppressed with the magnitude of the task before me, but cheered with the hope of that generous support from my fellow citizens, which, in the vicissitudes of a life devoted to their service, has never failed to sustain me—confident in the trust that the wisdom of the legislative councils will guide and direct me in the path of my official duty, and relying, above all, upon the superintending providence of that Being in whose hand our breath is, and whose are all our ways.

"Gentlemen: I pray you to make acceptable to the House the assurance of my profound gratitude for their confidence, and to accept yourselves my thanks for the friendly terms in which you have communicated to me their decision."

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.
Washington, 10th February, 1825.

Gen. Lafayette, the lion of the hour, was in Washington at this time, and doubtless he was present both at the ceremony at the Capitol when the electoral vote was counted, and at the reception that evening at the President's mansion. On the following evening, Thursday, February 10, he attended a grand military ball, given by the officers of the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, Militia and Volunteer Corps, of Washington, which was held at Brown's Hotel, as did also President and Mrs. Monroe, Mr. and Mrs. Adams and Vice President-elect Calhoun.

"Cabinet" Is Used.

"The leading subject of conversation in the circle of Washington since the election of a President has terminated," says the Intelligencer, in its issue of February 14, "is as to who are to compose the Cabinet of the President-elect. This is the first instance, so far as we are aware, of the use in print anywhere of the word "Cabinet" to describe the official advisers of the President of the United States. On February 17 the Intelligencer says:

"The Cabinet.—This is the name given by custom to the Secretaries of the Four Executive Departments and the Attorney General, collectively, when consulting and advising with the President." The use of the word "Cabinet" is also made in the same issue in a

CONTINUED ON PAGE 18, COLUMN 1.



LOUISA CATHERINE ADAMS,
Wife of John Quincy Adams, from a painting by C. R. Leslie.

The Farmer looks at the Future

SINCE the days when he first set forth in covered wagons to search for fertile frontiers, the American farmer has always held high hopes for the future. Through crop failure and disappointment, through bad year and good, he has followed the lodestar of better times.

Today, at last, he can find a real promise of prosperity in the years ahead. The economic recovery of Europe has placed the average world consumer of farm products in his best financial position of a decade. Four hundred million people of western Europe, exclusive of Russia, are fast returning to a normal standard of living. They are ready to buy more cotton, grain, sugar, and other farm products.

Before the war, Russia was an exporter of vast amounts of a great variety of food products, but, with its rapidly increasing population, its growing need for food, and its agriculture at a low level, that country gives no immediate promise of becoming agriculturally independent.

The balance of world trade has swung toward the Americas. The population of the world is increasing at the rate of twenty-five million per year. The demand for American farm products is rapidly growing. The buyer of these products has more money to spend. Powerful forces are at work to stabilize American agriculture. Science has taught the farmer how to bring fertility to his farm. The years ahead hold the promise of better times.

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JOHN QUINCY ADAMS WROTE OWN INAUGURAL DESCRIPTION

HIS DIARY REVEALS HIM UNDER STRAIN OF OFFICIAL WORK

Two Sleepless Nights Preceded Participation in Induction Ceremony.

WASHINGTON POLICE AIDED FOR FIRST TIME

Gen. Jackson Administered Oath of Vice President to Calhoun.

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 17.

letter signed "Pro Patria," written by an anonymous member of the House of Representatives, which, apparently, inspired its use by the Intelligencer. Mr. Adams, in his diary at this time, occasionally makes use of the word "cabinet" as designating the "place" where the Heads of Departments conferred with the President. From this time on "Cabinet," as a designation, came into general use, and has been employed ever since.

Rumors that Mr. Adams had offered the Secretaryship of State to Henry Clay were heard in Washington in February, and Mr. Adams' diary discloses that he had, indeed, offered the post. Clay's vote had been cast for Adams, as disclosed by himself on the grounds of Crawford's ill health and his fear of Jackson as a military man. Years later he had to defend himself against a charge of improper influence in voting for Adams.

Certainly any one who has read the wonderful historical record which John Quincy Adams has left in his diary must come to the conclusion that prior to his election Adams entertained a higher opinion of Jackson than of Clay.

New England Pleased

Naturally, political excitement ran high, and as the date of the inauguration of Adams as the sixth President of the United States drew near it became intensified. News of the election seeped slowly from the Capital, and was received with varying expressions. It did not reach Boston until 1 o'clock on the morning of Monday, February 14, when it was received "by repeated salutes of artillery, in different parts of the city." A typical Bostonese touch is added by the further news that "the New England Museum was brilliantly illuminated in less than ten minutes after the receipt of the intelligence." For the first time in a quarter of a century the Presidency had passed to New England—to Massachusetts. An old order in American politics had passed away forever.

Over all party dissension, however, still brooded the spirit of the immortal Washington. His birthday was still observed by all men. A "Birthnight Ball" was held at "Carusi's Rooms" on the evening of February 22 which was attended by President Monroe and his family and the President-elect and Mrs. John Quincy Adams, the Diplomatic Corps and Gen. Lafayette, for whom it was by way of farewell, for he set out on the evening of February 23 upon a tour of 5,000 miles through the Southern and Western States, going first to Norfolk by the steamboat Potomac. So he did not remain for the brilliant inauguration ceremonies.

The eighteenth Congress adjourned about 4 o'clock on the afternoon of March 3, Mr. Monroe, in the closing hours of his Presidency, remaining at the Capitol to sign bills passed, or to speak at the last minute. The Senate, however, held an executive session that night.

John Quincy Adams remained at the Capitol with the President in the performance of his duties as Secretary of State, and then returned to the State Department and finished the business awaiting his attention there. His inaugural address was already completed and toward midnight the editor of the National Intelligencer sent a proof of it to his residence, and at this late hour he sat down at his desk and corrected it.

Diary Discloses Strain.

How great a strain he had been under is disclosed in his own diary, which happily gives to us an account of the inauguration of a President of the United States, written by his own hand. The excitement and pressure of the inaugural ceremonies did not prevent this most methodical and painstaking of men from concluding the day, as had long been his custom, by recording in his invaluable diary the importance of which to historians could hardly be exaggerated, the chief events of the momentous day. Let us read his own story

"March 4, 1825—After two successive sleepless nights, I entered upon this day with a supplication to Heaven, first, for my country; secondly, for myself and for those connected with my good name and fortunes, that the last results of its events may be auspicious and blessed. About half past 11 o'clock I left my house with an escort of several companies of militia and a cavalcade of citizens, accompanied in my carriage by Samuel L. Southard, Secretary of the Navy, and William Wirt, Attorney General, and followed by James Monroe, late President of the United States, in his own carriage. We proceeded to the Capitol and to the Senate chamber. The Senate were in session, and John C. Calhoun presiding in the chair, having been previously sworn into office as Vice President of the United States and President of the Senate. The Senate adjourned and from the Senate chamber, accompanied by the members of that body and by the Judges of the Supreme Court, I repaired to the hall of the House of Representatives, and, after delivering from the Speaker's chair my inaugural address to a crowded auditory, I pronounced from a volume of the laws, held up to me by John Marshall, Chief Justice of the United States, the oath faithfully to execute the office of President of the United States, and, to the best of my ability, to preserve, protect and defend the Constitution of the United States. After exchanging salutations with the late President, and many other persons present, I retired from the hall, passed in review the military companies drawn up in front of the Capitol and returned to my house with the same procession which accompanied me from it. I found at my house a crowd of visitors, which continued about two hours, and received their felicitations. Before the throng had subsided I went myself to the President's house, and joined with the multitude of visitors to Mr. Monroe there. I then returned home to dine, and in the evening attended the ball, which was also crowded, at Carusi's Hall. Immediately after supper I withdrew, and came home. I closed the day as it had begun, with thanksgiving to God for all His mercies and favors past, and with prayers for the continuance of them to my country, and to myself and mine."

Weather Not Good.

The Fourth of March, 1825, fell upon a Friday. There is no mention in the contemporary reports of rain or snow, but there is reason to believe that the weather, as has been so frequently the case on inauguration days, was not anything to boast of. It was probably just one of those Washington March days. Moses Poor, a well-known auctioneer of that period, has a significant advertisement in the Washington Gazette—Jonathan Elliot's afternoon newspaper—in its issue of Saturday, March 5:

POSTPONEMENT.

In consequence of the inclemency of the weather, the sale of SPLENDID ALABASTER ORNAMENTS is postponed to Tuesday morning next, at 11 o'clock.

M. POOR, Auct.

The official arrangements for the inauguration were in charge of Tench Ringgold, marshal of the District of Columbia, who selected as his assistants William Brent, George W. May, Carey Selden, David Brearley, Nicholas Worthington, William Cox, John Mason, jr.; Benjamin Burch, Overton Carr, William F. Thornton and William A. Slacum.

Meanwhile, on the second of March, R. C. Weightman, mayor of Washington, and John Cox, mayor of Georgetown, jointly, called upon the citizens of the two towns, and their vicinities, "to assemble, on horseback, on Friday, the 4th instant, at 11 o'clock A. M., in front of the President's House, to form an escort to the Capitol, for the President of the United States and the President-elect," Daniel Carroll, of Duddington, Esq., Gen. John Mason, and Thomas Munroe, Esq., were appointed Marshals of the Day.

This action on the part of the officials of the cities of Washington and Georgetown strikingly illustrates this early conception of the duty of the people of the District of Columbia to participate in, and to direct, the inaugural ceremonies. Also, on this occasion for the first time, the Washington police were directed to render their services.

"The Police Officers of the respective wards of the City," said an order issued by Mayor Weightman, "will assemble at the Capitol on Friday morning the 4th instant, at 9 o'clock and place themselves under the direction of the Marshal of the District."

The Senate met at 10:30 o'clock in the morning, in special session. Senator Elijah H. Mills, of Massachusetts, called the attention of that body to the fact that John C. Calhoun, Vice President-elect, was present, and suggested that Gen. Andrew Jackson, of Tennessee, the oldest senator present, administer the oath to him. This being agreed to "Old Hickory" himself administered the oath, and this was destined to be his last official act as a United States senator, although the significance of it was not appreciated at that time.

Calhoun then took the chair and delivered a sort of inaugural address of his own, in which he analyzed the powers of the Senate, and pledged himself to preserve, and to elevate if possible, its high character.

Tench Ringgold and his deputy marshals, meanwhile, were hurrying hither and yonder full of the importance of their errands, bands were playing, bugles blowing, soldiers marching and fair ladies in their best bibs and tuckers were making their painful way by horse and carriage through the rutty streets toward the Capitol.

Unusual Bustle in City.

"At an early hour yesterday morning," says the Washington Daily National Journal — Peter Force's paper—in its issue of Saturday, March 5, "our city presented an unusual scene of bustle. There had been a great influx of strangers in the course of Thursday, in order to witness a scene, the entire grandeur of which consists in its simplicity, and the variety of associations to which it naturally gives birth. Whatever of splendour belongs to it is entirely intrinsic; there is no external show, no borrowed grandeur, none of the tinseling, nor glitter, nor circumstance of artificial pomp; yet its effect throws into the deepest shade the most magnificent spectacles which are dependent only on their gorgeousness for the interest which they create."

Promptly at the appointed time Tench Ringgold and his aides, and the escort, met in the broad expanse of dirt road in front of the President's house.

The parade was to show no sorry array of citizen soldiery, for Washington from the beginning had been full of martial ardour, with a militia of its own before there had been a government. There was the Volunteer Corps of the First Columbian Brigade, which assembled, in accordance with orders by Thomas L. McKenney, aide-de-camp, at 10 o'clock "on the ground immediately north of the President's house," where is now the beautiful park which has long since been laid out and called Lafayette Square, but was then a pommon. Each company of artillery of the brigade was ordered to report with 24 rounds of blank cartridges.

The volunteer companies of the First Legion assembled at 9 o'clock, and the volunteers of the Second Legion at the same hour on Pennsylvania avenue north of Center Market, Capts. Burch and Force also being ordered to provide themselves with 24 rounds of blank ammunition for firing salutes at the Capitol. The National Volunteers assembled at 8 o'clock at City Hall, the Washington Artillery at the "Gun-House," at 9. The Columbia Artillery and the Washington Cavalry assembled "on the ground north of the Tyber and Center Market," while the Columbian Yaegers and the Union Rifle Company also turned out.

The program was carried out according to orders issued by Marshal Ringgold, who was by now coming to have a considerable experience in these affairs, having participated less formally in previous inaugurations. At 11 o'clock the procession moved from in front of the residence of the President-elect, the site of the present Adams Building, on the north side of F street just east of the corner of Fourteenth, proceeding west on F street to Fifteenth. The military were commanded by Gen. Smith. As the escort of militia reached Fifteenth street President Monroe, with his mounted escort of citizens, joined the line, and the parade passed down Fifteenth street and proceeded down the Avenue to the Capitol; but one must shut his eyes now to bring to mind a picture of what that straggling thoroughfare must have been in that far-off day—scraggly, untrimmed, lined by but few mean and poor houses and fewer still of any pretension.

Entering the Capitol Grounds by the north entrance, the cavalcade passed up the steep hill on that side of the building, and Mr. Adams and the two gentlemen who accompanied him passed into the Senate, followed in turn by President Monroe, the mayors of the two towns and the other guests of honor. The carriages passed out of the Capitol Square by the "South Gate," leaving the square clear during the ceremonies, and reentered the grounds by the same entrance when the procession returned on its march up the Avenue. The arrangements were not only the most elaborate that had ever been made for such an event, but in a sense they were the first formal arrangements ever made for an inaugural ceremony.

"About 12 o'clock," says the Daily National Journal, "the President of the United States and President-elect, having arrived, they were received by the committee appointed for that purpose on the part of the Senate, and conducted to the House of Representatives, followed by the senators and a number of representatives and citizens.

"Before 10 o'clock, the galleries of the House of Representatives were filled to an overflow, and all the sofas and the seats which were not reserved for the senators and representatives, the public officers who had to officiate on the occasion, and the Diplomatic Corps, were entirely occupied by ladies, and numbers were compelled, notwithstanding, to abandon the hope of obtaining even standing places long before the hour arrived for the commencement of the ceremony.

"By 12 o'clock the hall was completely thronged, every avenue to the chair

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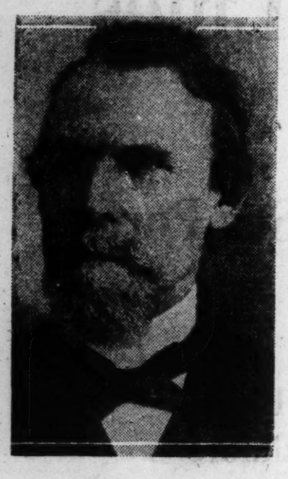


Death of John Quincy Adams in the United States Capitol, February 23, 1848. From a contemporary print, March, 1848, lithographed by N. Currier.



Early home of Andrew Jackson.

These Men Contributed Much to the Iron and Rolling Mill Industry of Pennsylvania and Philadelphia



Recognized as two of the great pioneers in a field that has developed many of the country's greatest



JAMES MOORE

James Moore was born in County Down, Ireland, August 7, 1818, on a farm upon which his ancestors for generations had been born and raised. His father, John Moore, and his mother, Elizabeth (Cairns) Moore, were of Scotch-Irish blood. John Moore came to the United States with his family in 1827, locating in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, which has ever since been the home of the family.

James Moore, having attended schools until his sixteenth year, entered the works of Coleman Sellers & Sons, then in Upper Darby, Delaware county, Pennsylvania, as an apprentice to learn the machine trade. The firm manufactured paper mill machinery, stationary engines, and were pioneers in building locomotives. Just before he had completed his apprenticeship in 1839, he was sent to Chambersburg to assemble the two locomotives built for the Cumberland Valley Railroad, then being constructed between Chambersburg and Hagerstown. Having successfully started the locomotives and trained the crews to run them, he was appointed master mechanic of the road. He shortly gave up this position to return to Philadelphia, taking charge of the Bush Hill Oil Cloth Works operated by Isaac McCawley, where he remained until 1843. Not satisfied away from his trade, he entered the employ of I. P. Morris & Company, one of the leading iron manufacturers, and in a few months was placed in charge of their machine shop. Here he remained until 1846, when with four others he formed the firm of Neall, Matthews & Moore, and leased the Bush Hill Iron Works at Sixteenth and Spring Garden streets, Philadelphia, subsequently purchasing the works. The business of the firm was principally stationary engines, rolling mills and heavy air furnace iron castings.

In 1850 Mr. Moore visited Cuba and laid the foundations for an extensive business in sugar mill machinery. The partners one by one withdrew until in 1870 the works passed into Mr. Moore's sole ownership. He retired from active business in 1895, and sold the real estate, the square west of Sixteenth street, to the United States Government for the new mint, and that east of Sixteenth street to the Baldwin Locomotive Works.

The Bush Hill Iron Works was an important factor in the development of the rolling mill industry of the country, particularly in the production of iron and steel rails. Among other concerns, whose first mills were built at the Bush Hill Iron Works, may be mentioned the Pencoyd Iron Works, the Abbott Iron Works of Baltimore, the Albany and Rensselaer Iron & Steel Company, of Troy, New York, the Reading Iron Works, the Cambria Iron Works, the Edgar Thompson Steel Works, the Bethlehem Iron Works, the Pennsylvania Steel Company, the Colorado Coal & Iron Company, the Scranton Steel Company, and numerous plate and merchant iron mills throughout the country.

James Moore died February 10, 1901.

DAVID TOWNSEND

In presenting to the public the representative business men of the city of Philadelphia and State of Pennsylvania none can be found more worthy of a place in this volume than the late David Townsend, president of the Production Engineering Company, and officially identified with other important industrial and scientific organizations. With professional ability of a high order Mr. Townsend combined the attributes of a truly public-spirited citizen.

David Townsend, only child of Samuel Sharpless and Anna Elizabeth (Peckworth) Townsend, was born February 21, 1856, in Philadelphia, and received his preparatory education in Friends Central and Hallowell Select schools. He then entered the University of Pennsylvania, mechanical engineering department, graduating in 1876 with the degree of Bachelor of Science. In 1878 he was a special student at the Stevens Institute of Technology, Hoboken, New Jersey, serving at the same time as assistant to Dr. R. H. Thurston and Professor Albert H. Leeds. From 1878 to 1895 Mr. Townsend was with the Bush Hill Iron Works of Philadelphia, as an apprentice in the machine shop, foundry and drawing room, and also as general manager. His specialties were rolls, rolling mills, and steel and iron works construction and equipment. In 1895 Mr. Townsend built the Philadelphia Roll and Machine Company Works at Twenty-third street and Washington avenue, and until 1898 operated them as general manager. The specialties were rolls, rolling mills and products similar to those produced by the Bush Hill Iron Works. The company was a subsidiary of William Wharton, Junior, & Company, of Philadelphia. In 1898 Mr. Townsend went to Magdeburg, Germany, where at the Krupp Works, he studied the methods and construction of the Gruson Revolving Coast Defense Turrets. On his return he designed, built and operated the Gruson Iron Works at Eddystone, Pennsylvania, holding the position of general manager. In 1903, this property was sold to the Baldwin Locomotive Works who have since occupied it for themselves and for the Remington Arms Company. From 1903 to 1912 Mr. Townsend was engaged in private mechanical engineering practice, specializing in iron and steel foundries, roll and rolling-mill designs, and general construction for iron and steel products. In 1912 he became president of the Production Engineering Company, of Philadelphia, specializing in oil-burning apparatus of all descriptions. During 1916 Mr. Townsend was manager of the Philadelphia plant of the Neidich Process Company, and the Calco Chemical Company, producing aniline dyes, etc.

Politically David Townsend was a Republican. He belonged to the Franklin Institute and the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, and served from 1899 to 1901 as vice president of the latter. His clubs were the Union League and Engineers, and of the latter he was one of the original members. He was also a member of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania. He and his wife were members of the Presbyterian church. As a man of strict integrity and great generosity of feeling, David Townsend was respected by all and loved by many. His nature was genial and his disposition social. He was an art lover, taking special enjoyment in the collection of Oriental porcelain.

The death of David Townsend occurred November 27, 1918.



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CHICAGO PLANT.



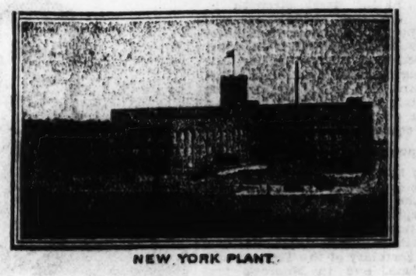
OTTAWA PLANT.

A household word---

That is a somewhat hackneyed phrase, but there is no other which so well describes the American Bank Note Company. The beautifully designed and marvelously executed steel engravings that appear on the *Bank Notes, Bonds, Stock Certificates, Stamps, etc.*, put out by this 134-year-old Company are recognized as, not only works of art—which they are—but as offering the greatest possible protection against counterfeiting. Consequently, the name of the American Bank Note Company on a document is a protection in itself.

The extraordinary safeguards taken to insure against any possibility whatever of a single piece being issued over and above the quantity ordered, or a single sheet of paper—printed or not—being lost or stolen during the course of manufacture, have also added very greatly to making the name of this Company that which it is proud to be known by—

A household word.



NEW YORK PLANT.

ANDREW JACKSON WALKED TO CAPITOL FOR OATH

ADAMS' INAUGURAL MOST ELABORATE UP TO THAT DATE

Great Crowds at Capitol for Event; Standing Room Gone at 10 o'Clock.

CLAY'S APPOINTMENT FORERUNNER OF STORM

Monroe Retired to Private Life in New York Almost Impoverished.

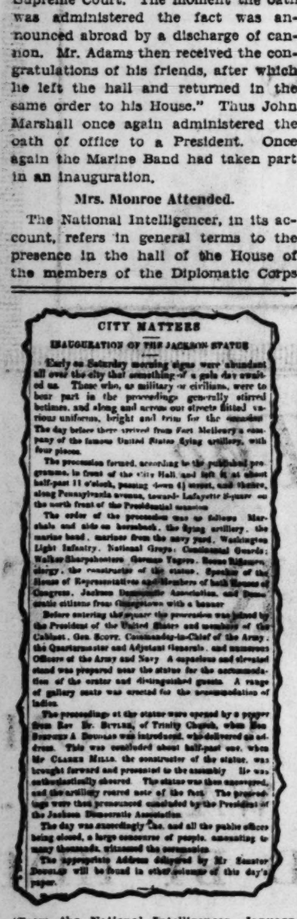
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being crowded so as to produce the greatest personal inconvenience to the individuals by whom they were filled. About that time the sound of military music announced the approach to the Capitol of the procession by which the President and President-elect were escorted, and in a few minutes afterward the doors were thrown open, and the procession entered the Hall of the Representatives. The rush at this moment was tremendous, and the doors were for security closed so rapidly as to exclude many of the senators, representatives and citizens who had remained in the Senate. As soon as the President-elect had ascended the Speaker's chair and order had been in some degree restored, he delivered in a tone of deep feeling the address which will be found in another part of our paper.

"As soon as he had concluded his address, which occupied about half an hour in the delivery, the oath prescribed by the Constitution was administered by the Chief Justice, who was attended by the other judges of the Supreme Court. The moment the oath was administered the fact was announced abroad by a discharge of cannon. Mr. Adams then received the congratulations of his friends, after which he left the hall and returned in the same order to his House." Thus John Marshall once again administered the oath of office to a President. Once again the Marine Band had taken part in an inauguration.

Mrs. Monroe Attended.

The National Intelligencer, in its account, refers in general terms to the presence in the hall of the House of the members of the Diplomatic Corps



CITY MATTERS

INAUGURATION OF THE JACKSON STATUE

Early on Saturday morning signs were abundant all over the city that something of a gala day would be on. Those who, as military or civilians, were to bear part in the proceedings generally stirred betimes, and along and across our streets flitted various uniforms, bright and rare for the occasion. The day before there arrived from Fort Mellenry a company of the famous United States flying artillery, with four pieces.

The procession formed, according to the published programme, in front of the City Hall, and left it at about half-past 11 o'clock, passing down 4½ street, and thence, along Pennsylvania avenue, toward Lafayette Square on the north front of the Presidential mansion.

The order of the procession was as follows: Marshals and aids on horseback, the flying artillery, the marine band, marines from the navy yard, Washington Light Infantry, National Greys, Continental Guards, Walker Sharpshooters, Sherman Fayres, Benno Bilgmore, clergy, the constructor of the statue, Speaker of the House of Representatives and members of both Houses of Congress, Jackson Democratic Association, and Democratic citizens from Georgetown with a banner.

Before entering that square the procession was joined by the President of the United States and members of the Cabinet, Gen. Scott, Commander-in-Chief of the Army, the Quartermaster and Adjutant Generals, and numerous Officers of the Army and Navy. A capacious and elevated stand was prepared near the statue for the accommodation of the orator and distinguished guests. A range of gallery seats was erected for the accommodation of ladies.

The proceedings at the statue were opened by a prayer from Rev. Dr. Bevens, of Trinity Church, when Hon. Benjamin A. Bonnell was introduced, who delivered an address. This was concluded about half-past one, when Mr. Clarke Mills the constructor of the statue, was brought forward and presented to the assembly. He was enthusiastically cheered. The statue was then unveiled, and the artillery roared note of the fact. The proceedings were then pronounced concluded by the President of the Jackson Democratic Association.

The day was exceedingly fine, and all the public offices being closed, a large concourse of people, amounting to many thousands, witnessed the ceremonies.

The appropriate Address delivered by Mr. Senator Benton will be found in other columns of this day's paper.

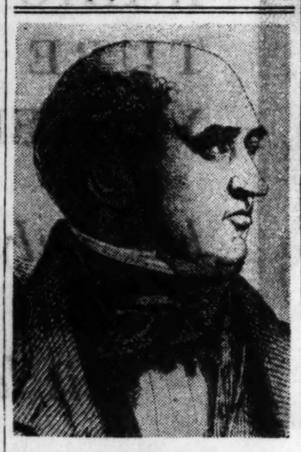
(From the National Intelligencer, January 10, 1853.)

in their court dress, officers of the Army and Navy and various distinguished personages. Mr. Monroe was accompanied by Mrs. Monroe. Mr Monroe wore a "plain suit of black," and Adams also wore black homespun. The Intelligencer is authority for the statement that Gen. Jackson was among the first to offer his congratulations to the man who had defeated him. "Their looks and deportment toward each other," it adds, "were a rebuke to that littleness of party spirit, which can see no merit in a rival and feel no joy in the honor of a competitor."

Whatever may have been the relations between John Quincy Adams and Andrew Jackson on this occasion, certainly no one could have looked into the future and foretold how different would be the scene four years later.

Washington now had, for the first time, a place of entertainment and social amusement commensurate with the requirements of the city and its society. The old Washington Theater had been burned down, and on its site, at the northeast corner of Eleventh and C streets northwest, in 1822, Lewis Carusi erected the City Assembly Rooms, which, as "Carusi's Saloon," for many years enjoyed that reputation among the "smart set" of Washington which long after enjoyed by the old Rauscher's, at Connecticut avenue and L street northwest. Here, at Carusi's, the inaugural ball of 1825 was held. The building is still (1929) standing, a part of the old Kernan's Lyceum Theater, the Comique of an even earlier day.

The most prominent social leaders of the city had been preparing for the ball since the middle of February. Two projects were finally combined, and the committees which had charge of the arrangements, as disclosed by the Intelligencer of February 28, were composed of N. Causin, George Graham, N. Frye, jr., William Cox, T. P. Andrews, R. C Weightman, A. Henderson, Tobias Watkins, A. Macomb, Thomas Munroe, Joseph L. Kuhn, C. W. Goldsborough, James Eakin, Richard Wallach, W. A. Bradley, E. J. Weed, L. M. Goldsborough, D. Brearley, A. Way and C. Andrews.



LEVI WOODBURY,
Governor of New Hampshire and Secretary of the Navy in the Cabinet of President Jackson. (From a contemporary print in the United States Magazine and Democratic Review, July, 1838.)

Early Traffic Directions.

The entrance to the ballroom and dining rooms was on the C street side of the building, and Mr. Adams' inaugural ball is notable for this, that so far as there is any record, it was the first public social event in Washington in which adequate police arrangements were made and explicit directions given publicly in advance for the handling of the crowds and the carriages. The Daily National Journal, in its issue of March 7, gives the following account of the event:

"The ball at the City Assembly Rooms in honor of the Inauguration of the President and Vice President, on Friday night, was more numerously attended, and exhibited, perhaps, a greater display of beauty and respectability, than has ever been witnessed on a similar occasion in this city.

"The President of the United States, the ex-President, and the Vice President, with their families; most of the representatives of foreign courts, and nearly all the members of the Senate and House of Representatives who still remained in the city; many officers of the Army and Navy, and visitors of distinction from different parts of the Union; and a large number of our own citizens, were present, making altogether, an assemblage of nearly a thousand persons.

"In the ballroom, which was most tastefully decorated, the dancing continued without interruption until past the midnight hour. About 10 o'clock, the supper tables in the room below were filled by as many of the company as could be seated at once. At the head of the center table the President took his seat under a canopy, which had been prepared for him, and some of the most distinguished guests; and it is but justice to Mr. Brown, to whose public spirit and taste we are principally indebted for the arrangements, to say, that neither expense nor exertion appear to have been spared to render the supper superior to any which has ever been given in this city." The Brown to whom this reference was made was Jesse Brown, the proprietor of the Brown's Hotel, celebrated boniface of his day.

Father and Son.

Thus ended the inauguration of John Quincy Adams, who at 58 years of age came to the Presidency as no other man had before or has since, and whose venerable father, John Adams, then 90 years old, still lived to see his son occupy the chair he himself had once occupied, a thing no other man has done.

President Adams very promptly appointed his Cabinet, and when the name of Henry Clay led all the rest there were faint mutterings of the storm that later was to break in fury. For nearly three weeks Mr. Adams continued to occupy his F street residence, as Mrs. Monroe was ill, and the former President could not move at once. Finally, on March 23, the Intelligencer wrote this final chapter to the Washington story of James Monroe:

"Our late venerable President bids farewell to the city this day. We understand that Capt. Andrews' Troop of Horse, and some of the Independent Companies, will escort him to the District line, and that many of our citizens propose assembling at the President's House, at 10 o'clock, to take leave of this illustrious Patriot, who, after half a century of public service, retires to private life on his farm in Loudoun County, in Virginia."

Monroe Left Quietly.

The Daily National Journal of March 24, in reporting the departure of the former President on the previous day, adds the following to the historic record:

"There was neither pomp nor show on the occasion. He was mounted on horseback and dressed in his usual plain attire; and as the silent cavalcade passed along he received and returned the salutations of many who availed themselves of this last opportunity of testifying their regard and esteem for one who had so long, so honorably and so faithfully served the public.

"He will carry with him into retirement the grateful remembrance of his country for the many and important services he has rendered during the last 50 years; and he will receive the best wishes of his countrymen for his future welfare and happiness. This city will long remember him; he has been our firm friend, attentive always to our permanent interests and desirous of promoting our present and future prosperity."

Like Jefferson and Madison, Monroe left the service of the people wellnigh impoverished. Unable to maintain his estate, Oak Hill, near Aldie, he removed to New York City to live with a married daughter, and there he died the same year, July 4, 1831, the third President of the United States to have died on the birthday of the Republic, John Adams and Thomas Jefferson having died on that day, in the year 1826.

Meanwhile John Quincy Adams settled down to the foreign and domestic problems which confronted him. If he had had time to pick up the National Intelligencer of the 16th of April, he might have read an item of interest to him. Doubtless he did.

Gen. Jackson was on his way home to the Hermitage, and stooped in Cincinnati, and at the Cincinnati Hotel on the evening of March 30 he was given a public dinner, among the guests being another soldier, also a general, named William Henry Harrison. If Mr. Adams had read the item his eye might have caught the following, one of the toasts drunk that night:

"May our sentiments this evening make here apparent that no Heir Apparent shall ever again succeed to the presidential chair."

Yes, the Era of Good Feeling was at an end.



JOHN FORSYTH,
Senator from Georgia, Secretary of State in the Cabinets of Andrew Jackson and Martin Van Buren. (From the United States Magazine and Democratic Review, June, 1838.)



ANDREW JACKSON,
Drawn from life by William H. Brown; lithograph by E. B. and E. C. Kellogg, 1843. Courtesy the Library of Congress.

GENERAL RECEIVED WILDLY ALL ALONG HIS ROUTE TO CITY

Met at Rockville by Senator Eaton, Whose Wife Created Social Storm.

HORDE OF JOB-HUNTERS FILLED WASHINGTON

He Refused to Call on Adams Whom He Blamed for Part in Slanders.

Andrew Jackson's journey from the Hermitage, in Tennessee, to Washington, to take the oath of office as President of the United States, was one long, triumphal march.

The venerable hero of the battle of New Orleans, who had fought his way to the highest office within the gift of the people against the most ambitious and strongly entrenched politicians of his time, had left the wreckage of the old parties in his wake. The campaign of 1828 had been a slaughter. On the ashes of the old Republican party rose the Democratic party of today, of which Jackson, not Jefferson, was the founder. The campaign had been marked by unparalleled bitterness, and Old Hickory deployed upon the Capital, over the Alleghanies, with anger in his heart and blood in his eye.

On February 11, 1829, while he was nearing journey's end, the Senate and the House of Representatives, in joint session, canvassed the electoral colleges, and formally reported a majority of electors for Andrew Jackson for President, and John C. Calhoun for Vice President, the former receiving 178 electoral votes and the latter 171, as against 83 each for John Quincy Adams, candidate of the National Republican party, to succeed himself, and his running mate, Richard Rush, of Pennsylvania. William Smith, of South Carolina, receiving 7 votes for Vice President. Thus ended a political contest which established a new order of things in the Nation.

The grizzled old soldier-statesman, then at 62 only at the threshold of his career, reached Cumberland, Md., on Thursday, February 5, accompanied by Col. W. B. Lewis, Col. and Mrs. H. Lee and Maj. Donaldson and his family; Mr. Hays, Mrs. and Miss Love and Miss Mary Easton. Here, as on his way through Ohio, Union Town, Pittsburgh and Washington, Pa., and other places great crowds turned out to greet him and the citizens tendered banquets in his honor. The party came down the valley of the Potomac in triumph, and reached the town of Rockville on the afternoon of February 10.

Here the distinguished travelers were met by Senator John H Eaton, of Tennessee, whose marriage a short time before with that devastating widow, the beautiful and vivacious Peggy O'Neal, was destined to disrupt Jackson's first Cabinet, and precipitate Washington into the greatest social turmoil it had ever known, or has ever known since.

Went to National Hotel.

Leaving his family to follow at their leisure, Gen. Jackson rode into the city from Rockville on Friday morning, February 11, with Gen. Eaton, in the latter's carriage. Near the Western Market they were met by the central committee, on horseback, and escorted to Gadsby's Hotel, now the National Hotel, at the northeast corner of Sixth street and Pennsylvania avenue, now about to pass into history, but which was then only about two years old.

"The national salute, intended to announce his arrival," reported the United States Telegraph, Duff Green's faithful organ, "was suspended until the comparison of the electoral vote, then in progress, in the presence of the two houses of Congress, was concluded, and those two events were proclaimed by the artillery stationed on the mall, which was responded to by a salute from the navy yard. The general, upon his arrival, found many letters in the postoffice; these with the consideration of the important arrangements connected with the administration of the Government, will necessarily employ much of his time. Yet prompted by a desire to see and exchange salutations with his fellow citizens, he has consented to appropriate three hours of each day (from 12 till 3 p. m.) to that purpose."

There were plenty who wanted to see the general, for Washington was besieged with the hungriest horde of office-seekers who had ever stormed the Capital since the establishment of the Government on the shores of the Potomac. The "Jackson Men," as they called themselves at the time, rather than either Republicans or Democrats demanded the rewards of partisanship, nor were they to be denied the spoils of war. In the course of the next two weeks or more Gen. Jackson saw everybody in town—except one man: he did not see the President of the United States. The tongues of the gossips wagged, and the editorial pens of the Washington press—the whole country—worked overtime.

Avoided Predecessor.

As good a hater as he was a fighter Andrew Jackson, grief-stricken by the recent death of his wife, unjustly blamed John Quincy Adams for having uttered or acquiesced in some of the contemptible slanders against her good name which had been a part of this early "mud-slinging" campaign. He did not go near the man whom in a few days he was to succeed as President, either to pay his respects, or to confer upon the problems of the Government. In this atmosphere of political and personal animosities, the Jackson administration came into existence.

As the day drew near upon which the change in Government was to take place Gen. Jackson became the originator of the idea of the plain and simple inauguration. He was, of course, in mourning.

"The central committee have ascertained," said a notice in the United States Telegraph in its issue of February 24, "that the President-elect desires to avoid all military parade on the occasion, and intends to proceed from his lodging to the Capitol on foot, for the purpose of taking the oath of office on the fourth of March. But inasmuch as it is expected that a large concourse of his fellow citizens will attend him, they announce to the public that, in pursuance to a resolution adopted at a meeting of his friends, heretofore published, they have requested Col. Nathan Towson to act as marshal of the day; and that he, with such associates as he may appoint, will arrange the order of procession. Further particulars, should any be deemed necessary, will be announced on the morning of the inauguration.

"JOHN P. VAN NESS, Chairman.
"H. C. NEALE, Secretary."

Col. Towson was the paymaster general of the Army, and on the morning of the fourth Gen. Van Ness appointed him, and Tench Ringgold, Marshal of the District, as marshals of the day. It will be seen that for the first time, on this occasion, there was a central committee, or inaugural committee, and that Gen. Van Ness was the first chairman of the inaugural committee, as we know that institution today.

Gen. Jackson's traditional good fortune smiled on him at the moment of his great triumph and enabled him to carry out his democratic determination to walk to the Capitol, for, as Mrs Margaret Bayard Smith writes to Mrs Kirkpatrick, on March 11, the Fourth was warm and delightful. It was "serene and mild," as the Intelligencer describes it. The very next day, as the Intelligencer of the 6th discloses, a steady downpour of rain fell, scattering the enormous throngs of people, which had flocked to the city to witness the ceremonies. For the first time thieves and pickpockets from out of town swarmed into the city and preyed on the inaugural crowds, several being arrested.

Inauguration Day, Wednesday, March 4, 1829, was ushered in at sunrise by the firing of the national salute, arousing the old hero, and the populace, who at an early hour began their march toward the Capitol. At half past 10 o'clock a gathering of officers and soldiers of the Revolution, who had met in the Vice President's room at the Capitol the day before and organized into a body, formed in procession at Brown's Hotel and marched across Sixth street to Gadsby's, where an address was delivered to Gen. Jackson by a committee of which Col. William Polk was chairman. The address and the response are worthy of a place in this account:

Washington, 4th March, 1829.

Gen. Andrew Jackson. —

Sir: We, a few of the surviving officers and soldiers of the army of the Revolution, now convened at this place, most respectfully solicit the honor of forming your escort to the Capitol, where you are about

CONTINUED ON PAGE 20, COLUMN 1.



Engraved by J. C. Buttre.
MRS. ANDREW JACKSON.

WASHINGTON CITY.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 15, 1832.

CHARLES CARROLL OF CARROLLTON.

Our paper is clothed with the emblem of mourning, and the heart of every American citizen will respond to the sentiments of grief with which we record the death of the last of the illustrious men who signed the Declaration of Independence. Eulogy is needless. The Patriarch of a nation's freedom has sunk into rest, "full of years and of honors."

FROM THE BALTIMORE AMERICAN

CHARLES CARROLL IS NO MORE!

The last of the Signers is dead! The only remaining link which connected this generation with the past, with that illustrious race of statesmen, philanthropists and patriots, the founders of American Independence, and the benefactors of the world, now, and for all time hereafter—is broken. The brotherhood of glory is reunited above, and CARROLL is removed from the love, gratitude, and veneration of the living, to an association with the kindred spirits of Washington and his associates, the departed patriarchs of liberty. Henceforth the Declaration of Independence is sacred to history—part of the mighty Past. THE LAST OF THE SIGNERS IS DEAD!

Those tidings, though in the course of nature not unexpected in some degree, will be received with solemn feelings by the American

(From the United States Telegraph, November 15, 1832.)

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We Should Build Up
Our Domestic Sugar Industry

THE American Sugar Cane League is an organization of farmers engaged in growing diverse crops in the Southern States, with sugar cane as their principal money crop. The paid membership of the American Sugar Cane League runs up into the thousands, and it is recognized as an organization representative of their interests by all the sugar cane growers throughout the United States. These people are farmers of the average sort and are of the type which finds difficulty in expressing itself publicly or influentially, and, in common with their brethren engaged in other sorts of farming throughout the United States, their interests have been seriously overlooked—so much that "farm relief" has become the most insistent issue of the day, made so by the American conscience and the American sense of justice.

• • • •

It seems appropriate at this time to recite certain facts bearing in a broad way on the development of sugar production in the United States under the tariffs existing during the past twenty years as compared with the production of sugar in our principal competitor, Cuba, while those same tariffs prevailed, as follows:

	1906	1926	Increase
Production of sugar in the Continental United States	755,772 tons	944,166 tons	24.92%
Production of sugar in Cuba....	1,390,932 tons	5,462,756 tons	292.74%

(The production for 1926 is taken because the production of later years in Cuba has been held down by Presidential decree.)

The bulk of the sugar produced in Cuba is sold to, and imported into, the United States and the present and all previous tariffs on Cuban sugar, doubtless without intention, have been so graduated as, in actual practice, to largely encourage and develop sugar production in Cuba and to retard the development of sugar production in the United States. The figures given above, which are facts of record, demonstrate this unequivocally. No argument can confute them.

The people of the United States eat something like six million tons of sugar every year and it has to come from somewhere. Ever since this nation first had its birth it has been a source of patriotic pride and an accepted economic axiom that it was, and is, so rich in natural resources, so endowed with fertile soil, so blessed with different types of climate, so underlaid with the essential minerals, so criss-crossed with belts of every kind of timber so prolific and generous in its response to the husbandry and industry of its people that it holds within its grasp self-sustenance in the fullest and broadest sense of the word. There are few things that we can not grow or manufacture in the United States, and we hold a proud and independent position among the nations of the world because of that and because of one other thing—the inherent quality in our people which has for 150 years led them to apply their natural skill and industry to the energetic and tireless exploitation of the resources, treasures and possibilities of their country, and which has led them to rely on those resources and treasures and possibilities, and to utilize them to the utmost to the end that, as a nation, we might stand alone in our intrinsic strength, and use it, if necessary, to challenge the world in any righteous cause.

Of all the necessities of life that we can produce in sufficient abundance for our needs, there is just one that we do not produce in that abundance, and that is sugar. The reason we do not produce it in sufficient quantity for our needs is because it has been made, on occasion, a political football and has paid the price of legislative compromise. It is because for years those on whom rested the responsibility of upholding, in the case of sugar, the patriotic tradition that has painted other industries in brilliant colors into our great national picture did not feature sugar like the rest. Sugar enough to supply all the requirements of our people is not produced within the United States today merely for the reason that it was to the interest of certain powerful elements that it should be produced somewhere else and the figures we have given above show pointedly just where. The picture of our national completeness should have nothing missing from it that can readily be put in it. Sugar is such a thing.

• • • •

Under the tariff on sugar that now prevails, and under the tariffs that have previously prevailed the sugar industry of the United States has been unable to do more than barely exist, and it has been able to do that only by maintaining conditions that do not harmonize with the American picture. Under the present tariff and under previous tariffs the young American seeking a vocation has found nothing attractive in the sugar industry and has gone elsewhere with his talents. Under the present and previous tariffs capital has not flowed into the sugar industry to expand it, because it could do so much better in other industries not victimized by the successful attempts of importers of cheaply produced foreign goods to flood the United States market with their wares.

• • • •

The time has come when sugar production in the United States must be lifted up to the level of other industries. The time has come to place the sugar industry of the United States where it will expand and reach out, take up new land, build new factories, employ able men, cover the unused acres with beets or cane and be a typical, virile American industry like all the others are. Why not? Every economic reason calls for such a consummation. Is there one single reason why the United States Congress should continue to legislate as it has done for so many years so that the sugar industry of the United States can merely struggle and stagger along, keeping itself alive only by resorting to expedients that are out of keeping with the general American viewpoint of life, while all the time an enormous home market is unsupplied except by imports? Is there any parallel to such a situation? Let us discard every consideration except the patriotic necessity of making our country self-sustaining in the matter of sugar, and the national pride that will impel us to lift our sugar industry to the level of our other industries. To do this a materially higher tariff than the present one will be necessary. Let the measure of the protection given to sugar be one that will drive the domestic sugar industry ahead. We have had too much of the tariff rates that make the domestic sugar industry a national sore spot and a wage-haven for workers of un-American types. We have had too much of the tariff rates that have given birth to the little handful of comparative statistics with which we have prefaced this article. Let us have a tariff on sugar that will enable it to hold up its head among other American industries—a tariff that will expand the sugar industry until it is big enough to fill all our requirements for sugar. When it does that, then there will ensue a healthy and wholesome competition between the domestic sugar producers themselves that will be welcome to all and objected to by none, instead of, as now, competition with foreign producers operating mostly in tropical countries under conditions subversive of the high industrial ideas and platforms on which this nation is striding towards the goal of "luxury as well as life" for every working man. We must not try to meet that sort of competition here. We ought to be shielded from the necessity of continuing the attempt.

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JACKSON, PAST 60 YEARS, LEAPED WALL TO ENTER CAPITOL

VETERANS OF 1776 ACTED AS ESCORT OF NEW PRESIDENT

General Wore "Suit of Plain Black Cloth Manufactured by Fellow Citizens."

HE RODE HORSEBACK TO EXECUTIVE'S HOUSE

For First Time Retiring Official Surrendered Home on Inaugural Day.

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 19.

to be inaugurated as President of the United States.

Former events and our advanced ages, preclude the idea that this is designed to be a military pageant; no, sir, it is far otherwise: having fought in the defense of the sacred rights of man, and for the liberty, sovereignty and independence of these United States, now happily bound together as we fondly hope, by an indissoluble chain, we feel desirous to avail ourselves of the opportunity of being present when the guardianship of these invaluable benefits shall be deposited in your hands.

The valor, the judgment, the independence of mind, the prudence, the firmness and the true patriotism of our great commander, Washington, led us triumphantly through the Revolutionary War, and the Nation through the first periods of the Federal Constitution; and we have entire confidence that the exercise of the same transcendent virtues will, under God, preserve inviolate our liberties, independence and union during your administration; and it is our most ardent prayer that they may be perpetual. May your days be long and happy; may increasing honors multiply on your head, and, like your first predecessor, may you add a civic monument to your martial glory, and, like his, may they be imperishable.

The address was delivered by Col. Polk, of North Carolina, on behalf of himself and Lieut. Col. John Nicholas, of Virginia; Capt. Aaron Ogden, of New Jersey; Capt. Robert Bolling, of Virginia; Maj. William Gamble, of New Jersey; Lieut. Philip Stewart, of Virginia; Lieut. Caleb Stark, of New Hampshire; Lieut. Col. John M. Taylor, of Pennsylvania; Lieut. Abraham Broom, of Maryland; Lieut. Elnathan Sears, of New York; Pvt. Absolem Baker, of South Carolina; Pvt. Jacob Gideon, sr., of Virginia; Pvt. Armistead Long, of Virginia; Robert Keane, John Browne Cutting and J. Woodsides. To the address Gen. Jackson, deeply touched, made the following reply:

Respected friends, your affectionate address awakens sentiments and recollections which I feel with sincerity and cherish with pride. To have around my person at the moment of undertaking the most solemn of all duties to my country the companions of the immortal Washington will afford me satisfaction and grateful encouragement. That by my best exertions I shall be able to exhibit more than an imitation of his patriotic labors a sense of my own imperfections and the reverence I entertain for his virtues forbid me to hope.

To you, respected friends, the survivors of that heroic band who followed him so long and so valiantly in the path of glory I offer my fervent thanks, and to Heaven my prayers that your remaining years may be as happy as your toils and your lives have been illustrious. ANDREW JACKSON.

Meanwhile vast crowds of people gathered around the hotel where the presidential party were quartered, a group of friends and military officers; and some of the old soldiers who had been with Jackson at the battle of New Orleans assembled as his guard of honor.

Out into the bright sunshine of a spring morning stepped the old warrior, his tall, spare, distinguished looking form more than 6 feet tall, surmounted by a shock of white hair which stirred in the soft breeze as he raised his hat in response to the salutations of the populace.

Before him the unpaved Avenue, with its quaint old one and two story buildings, and numerous vacant lots on either side, stretched away toward the Capitol, which could be seen in the distance through the bare branches of the four rows of poplars which Jefferson had caused to be planted, and many of which still remained, not being, as yet, in bud or leaf.

Crossed Tiber Bridge.

Gadsby's Hotel was on the north side of the Avenue, and on this side of the street was a narrow brick sidewalk part of the way, but not all of the way, to the Capitol. Along this sidewalk Gen. Jackson set off for the scene of his inauguration, preceded by Gen. Van Ness and the central committee, and supported on one side by Col. Towson and on the other by Tench Ringgold and followed by Maj. Lewis and Mr. Donaldson. At Second street the party crossed the Tiber by foot-bridge. The escorts and crowds of people followed along, using the main roadway of the street.

There was an iron fence around the Capitol Grounds at this time, somewhat east of First street, with a roadway leading up the hill on the north side of the building. As the party neared the Capitol it became a problem how to get in.

"It was ascertained," says the Report in the United States Telegraph of March 5, "that the press of the crowd on the east front was so great as to make it almost impossible to gain admittance from that direction, and by moving to the right, the President, Col. Hunter and Dr. Carson, acting as marshal, the committee and the officers of the Revolution and the officers of the late war, named above, entered over the parapet at the western door."

In other words, when Gen. Jackson had walked up the gravel walk through the west grounds of the Capitol, and had reached the terrace with a flight of steps leading to the Capitol, he scrambled over the wall of the parapet, crossed the area, and entered the Capitol by way of the west basement door, no inconsiderable feat, of agility for a man past 62 years of age, and a far less dignified mode of entrance than that adopted by other Presidents, before or since. Even at this door "the press was so great," says the Telegraph, "as to create the alarm, lest some one might be thrown into the area or trodden under foot."

Meanwhile the Senate had convened, with C. Calhoun, who has been Vice President with John Quincy Adams, but who had changed his party and had been Vice President-elect with Gen. Jackson, presiding. Jackson, in the Woodrow Wilson at a later period, had run on a declaration of principles among which the "one-term" doctrine was included, and Calhoun already had his ambition fixed upon becoming President himself in 1832, of which, however, he was to be thwarted.

Jackson Half-hour Early.

"John C. Calhoun," says the Intelligencer of March 5, "took the chair of the Senate at 11 o'clock, and the Senate was called to order.

"The oath to support the Constitution of the United States was administered to the Vice President by Mr. Smith, of Maryland.

"The oath to support the Constitution of the United States was then administered to the following new senators, by the Vice President: viz; Messrs Branch, Clayton, Bibb, Hayne, King, Knight, McLean, of Ohio; Tazewell, White, Silsbee, Bell, Frelinghuysen, Sprague and Livingston, and they took their seats."

"At half past eleven," reports the Telegraph, "the President entered the Senate chamber, and was seated in front of the secretary's table. The ministers and charges of foreign nations resident near the United States, were seated on his left, and vacant seats for the Supreme Court on his right. The President of the Senate and senators in their seats, and the western gallery, and the area in the chamber without the bar of the Senate, crowded with the members of the late House of Representatives, and such of the fair as were so fortunate as to obtain a view of the imposing spectacle."

Gen. Jackson wore "a suit of plain black cloth, manufactured by his enterprising fellow citizens of Baltimore." The hour had now approached for the inaugural ceremonies, and, for the first time in the history of the country, these were conducted on the east portic of the Capitol, out of doors, in the place where, weather conditions permitting, they have been conducted ever since.

It was 12 o'clock, noon. Gen. Jackson, with the Supreme Court, the Senate and its officers, and accompanied by Tench Ringgold, Marshal of the District, and the other inaugural officers, proceeded through the rotunda to the east steps, where a platform had been prepared. Thousands of spectators were assembled in the plaza, rough, unpaved, enclosed by a fence a short distance from the east steps. A mighty cheer greeted the hero of the hour. Then silence, and Jackson delivered his first inaugural address.

"Having concluded it," reports the Intelligencer, "the oath to support the Constitution was administered to him by Chief Justice Marshall."

"Salutes were fired by two companies of artillery, stationed in the vicinity of the Capitol," adds the Intelligencer, "which were repeated by the forts, and by detachments of artillery on the plains. When the President retired, the procession was reformed, and he was conducted to the Presidential Mansion."

"When the address was closed," says that then faithful organ, the Telegraph, in its account, "the gratified multitude again rent the air with cheers, and the President, after taking the oath of office, proceeded on horseback to the President's House, where, for several hours, he received the salutations of such of his friends as could force their way through the immense crowd. At about 4 o'clock he returned to his lodgings at Gadsby's, much fatigued. The day itself was remarkable and pleasant, and all nature seemed to rejoice with the people.

"The number of persons present at the inauguration, have been variously estimated—we believe it could not have been less than 30,000; yet, in this immense crowd, not one single accident, tending in the least to disturb the order, or to mar the harmony of the occasion, occurred."

Adams Not Present.

Three things will instantly occur to mind in connection with these eye-witness accounts of Jackson's first inauguration.

First, the name of the official place of residence of the Chief Magistrate is still called the President's Mansion or simply the President's House. Although its building had been painted white following the burning by the British fourteen years earlier, and the name White House is commonly supposed to have been derived from that fact, nowhere yet has this designation appeared.

Second, for the first time since the President's House had been occupied, was it turned over to a new President on the same day that he took office. This was by Jackson's request. Adams compelled, although not ready to leave the city.

Third, the retiring President of the United States was not present at the Capitol, and took no part whatever in the ceremonies which elevated his successor to the Presidency.

In this respect John Quincy Adams showed the same pique which had led his father before him to quit the city prior to the inauguration of Thomas Jefferson. One might almost say that the Adamses proved themselves to be [illegible] John Quincy Adams, unlike John Adams, undoubtedly had good cause for his action, for Jackson, although he had been about three weeks in the city, had never paid him the courtesy of a call of respect. Stubborn to the end!

Meridian Hill Home.

On the Third of March John Quincy Adams left the President's House, as disclosed by an entry in his diary under that date, and, with his son John and T. B. Adams, jr., went out and joined his family at Meridian Hill.

Mr. Adams, not desiring to remove from Washington immediately after the close of his term, had rented the residence on Meridian Hill, near what is now Sixteenth street at Meridian Hill Park, which had been designed by George Hadfield, and erected about 1820 by Commodore David Porter. The estate lay east of Sixteenth street, just north of what is now Florida avenue, and running to what is now Columbia road, and comprised about 110 acres.

On the Fourth of March, which was "warm and spring-like," according to his diary, Mr. Adams rode horseback "into the city, and thence through Y street to the Rockville turnpike, and over that till I came to the turn of the road, by which I returned over College Hill, back to the house." In other words, Mr. Adams returned to his new house by way of the old Columbian College, then on the hill above Florida avenue, just west of Fourteenth street, at about what is now Euclid street. Mr Adams had consulted with his Cabinet as to whether or not he should participate in Jackson's inauguration, and all were against it except Mr. Rush." He accepted the majority opinion. Little did Andrew Jackson care! The people were with him!

What a spectacle it must have been, as he mounted his horse at the foot of Capitol Hill, and rode slowly up the broad Avenue!

Mob Followed Him.

A veritable mob followed at his heels, rich and poor, high and low, black and white, on foot and in carriages. The clamoring populace stormed the President's House, and made themselves at home. Let us see how Mrs. Margaret Bayard Smith, who was there, describes this remarkable reception in the letter of March 11, 1829, already referred to:

"Some one came and informed us the crowd before the President's House was so far lessen'd that they thought we might enter. This time we effected our purpose. But what a scene did we witness! The Majesty of the People had disappeared, and a rabble, a mob, of boys, negroes, women, children, scrambling, fighting, romping. What a pity, what a pity! No arrangements had been made, no police officers placed on duty and the whole house had been inundated by the rabble mob. We came too late. The President, after having been literally nearly pressed to death and almost suffocated and torn to pieces by the people in their eagerness to shake hands with Old Hickory, had retreated through the back way or south front and had escaped to his lodgings at Gadsby's. Cut glass and china to the amount of several thousand dollars had been broken in the struggle to get the refreshments, punch and other articles had been carried out in tubs and buckets, but had it been in hogsheads it would have been insufficient. Ice creams, and cake and lemonade, for 20,000 people, for it is said that number were there, tho' I think the estimate exaggerated. Ladies fainted, men were seen with bloody noses and such a scene of confusion took place as is impossible to describe—those who got in could not get out by the door again, but had to scramble out of windows. At one time, the President, who had retreated and retreated until he was pressed against the wall, could only be secured by a number of gentlemen forming around him and making a kind of barrier of their own bodies, and the pressure was so great that Col. Bomford, who was one said that at one time he was afraid they should have been pushed down, or on the President. It was then the windows were thrown open, and the torrent found an outlet, which otherwise might have proved fatal.

"This concourse had not been anticipated and therefore not provided against. Ladies and gentlemen only had been expected at this Levee, not the people en masse. But it was the People's day, and the People's President and the People would rule."

Muddy Boots on Sofas.

Nathan Sargent, who was in Washington at the time, confirms this description of the scene: "It was mortifying to see men with boots heavy with mud standing on the damask-satin-covered chairs and sofas" of the President's House, he quotes in his interesting "Public Men and Events." Other writers of the time confirm the reports.

There was one thing that occurred at the time of Jackson's first inauguration, however, which was of far more value than all the political intrigue of the time, but it attracted scant notice. The following letter, dated March 8, and signed "A Mechanic," appears in the United States Telegraph of March 6, 1829, in which it occupies but a few inches of space:

"I have witnessed, with pleasure, the last 3 or 4 days, an exhibition at the Rotunda of the Capitol, the model of the newly invented Rail Road Car, by Mr. Isaac Knight, of Baltimore, under whose direction it was made.

"Many experiments, in the presence of a large number of members of Congress and other highly respectable citizens, who had collected at Washington to witness the inauguration of President Jackson, were made, who expressed great astonishment and delight, at the immense saving of propelling power, produced by the application of one friction wheel resting upon the main axel, and revolving thereon, and sustaining the whole weight of the load

"Eight persons were drawn across the Rotunda of the Capitol with a single thread of fine sewing cotton and I was informed that 1,760 pounds had been drawn by a half-pound weight suspended over a pulley upon a rail way. From the result of those experiments and the information which has been received, who will doubt the great superiority of rail roads to that of canals?"

Of far more importance to America than the politicians who in 1928 threw the Nation into an uproar were the scientists and mechanics whose minds were concerned with the invention and perfection of mechanical devices for the improvement of manufacturing and transportation. The birth of the railroad was of vastly more consequence than the birth of a new political doctrine, although it attracted less attention at the time. The coalition of steam and steel of more moment than the coalition of parties. With the advent of Andrew Jackson, on March 4, 1829, began the history of modern industrial America.

Jackson Not at Ball.

More space than that referred to above was given by the Telegraph in the same column to an account of the presentation to President Jackson by the Jackson electors of Maryland of a "handsome hickory goblet, bound round with silver," and suitably inscribed. The gentlemen engaged in laying the first track of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad have earned a more enduring place in history.

There remains but one more incident to be recorded in connection with the first inauguration of Andrew Jackson. On the evening of March 4 there was the usual inaugural ball, held at Carusi's, and attended by the elite of the city and a great number of strangers. Owing to the recent death of his beloved wife, President Jackson did not attend.

The ball was under the direction of the Jackson central committee, and the managers were as follows: Gen. George Gibson, Col. N. Towson, Col. G. Bomford, Com. Patterson, Col. C. K. Gardner, Col. Chris. Andrews, Col. James Corcoran, Col. Alex. Hunter; Maj. T. Cross, Maj. J. H. Hook, Maj. R. Dulany, Capt. P. G. Howle, Lieut. Symington, Lieut. Dumest, Mr. Alexander Kerr, Mr John S. Haw, Mr. George B. Magruder, Mr Robert Beverly, Dr. John B. Blake, Mr. John H. Houston, Mr. James Dunlop, Dr. Scott, Mr George Beale, Mr. Albert J. Fairfax, Mr D. Butler, Mr William Cox, Mr. George Brent, Mr. O. S. Hall, Mr. George Thomas, Mr Richard Bennett and Mr. William A. Gordon. Not even the bereavement of the President prevented an "old-fashioned inauguration."

What Andrew Jackson did in four short years to the party of Jefferson, Madison, Monroe and Adams is a twice-told tale that belongs to the political history of the United States and not to the story of the inauguration of our Chief Magistrates. He annihilated the old Jeffersonian party.

"Old Hickory" came to grips with the doctrine of nullification and the United States Bank, and, with respect to the former, blazed the trail of union that Daniel Webster had indicated, and that Abraham Lincoln, in a later generation, followed. Jackson's struggle with the United States Bank brought him into conflict with the united power of money and solidified behind him the masses of the common people.

Poular in Washington.

So far as Washington was concerned, the apprehensions with which Jackson's first election had been received proved largely baseless. The policy of rotation in office—the doctrine that "to the victors belong the spoils"—was established as a principle, and long endured; but the terror and panic among employes of the Government at the Capital were allayed as it was seen that wholesale discharges from minor positions were not to be the rule, and by the end of his first term Jackson enjoyed widespread popularity among the business men and the people generally of Washington.

John C. Calhoun's ill-fated star had set, and with the rise to personal favoritism of Martin Van Buren, of New York, he saw his hopes for the Presidency as Jackson's eventual successor fade away, for it was quickly demonstrated that the friends of Jackson had no intention of holding him to the one-term principle upon which, partly, he had been elected.

Van Buren, a brilliant political genius, had won Jackson's heart by the attitude he had taken in the affair of Peggy O'Neal—an attitude of sympathy toward the sparkling daughter of Jackson's old landlord, William O'Neal, which he could afford to take, being a widower, and hence not obliged to represent in public the private prejudices of a feminine household.

First Party Conventions.

By the time the campaign of 1832 was launched the old caucus system of making nominations for President and Vice President was entirely in disrepute and was abandoned, and the State legislatures lost the power which they had originally possessed to indicate the popular choice for these high offices. For the first time all the parties made their nominations by conventions, and this form has endured down to the present time, surviving even the primary system.

Calhoun had had his revenge upon Van Buren by casting in the Senate the deciding vote by which his nomination as Minister to England was rejected; it was now Van Buren's turn. The press controlled by the Jackson men was skillfully manipulated to create sentiment favorable to a second term for the President, and as this movement gathered momentum it became apparent that it was Jackson's personal desire that Mr. Van Buren should be nominated on the ticket with him.

Meanwhile a national convention of the Anti-Masonic party, which had grown up in consequence of the mysterious disappearance of William Morgan, of Batavia, N. Y., who had written a book exposing, as it was alleged, some of the secrets of Free Masonry, was held at Baltimore, September 26, 1831, and nominated William Wirt for President and Amos Ellmaker, of Pennsylvania, for Vice President. This was most embarrassing to Henry Clay, for the plan of the national Republican party had been to nominate Mr. Wirt on the ticket of that party with him.

Clay Was Nominee.

Baltimore was selected as the convention city by the national Republican party, and it met there, December 12, 1831, and nominated Mr. Clay for President and John Sargeant, of Pennsylvania, for Vice President.

The Jackson party—it was not yet, even at this late date, referred to as the Democratic party—also held its convention at Baltimore, where it met May 21, 1832, Robert Lucas, of Ohio, chairman.

Andrew Jackson was nominated for a second term, and Martin Van Buren was put into the line of Presidential succession by Jackson himself, and received the Vice Presidential nomination at the hands of the hand-picked convention. The campaign in the summer of 1832 was fought with unparalleled vindictiveness, and it was in this contest that the modern political cartoon, very crude at first, had its origin.

The elections were held in the various States through the latter part of October and November, 1832, and at first the opponents of the Jackson ticket were jubilant, but on November 26 word of the popular vote of North Carolina reached Washington, and was published in the Telegraph. It showed that Jackson and Van Buren had polled 21,007, Jackson and Barbour 3,855, and Clay and Sergeant only 4,563, and this proved to be indicative of the state of mind of the country.

The Union had grown, and 24 States voted, 17 of them casting a total of 219 electoral votes for Andrew Jackson for President, and 16 a total of 189 votes for Martin Van Buren for Vice President, Pennsylvania, which had given Jackson 30, casting 30 for William Wilkins, a "favorite son." Henry Clay, of Kentucky, and John Sergeant, of Pennsylvania, received only 49 electoral votes. The electoral colleges were canvassed in accordance with the constitutional mandate, on February 13, 1833, the Senate and House sitting in joint session in the hall of the latter at the Capitol, the president of the Senate, Senator Hugh L. White, of Tennessee, taking his seat beside Andrew Stevenson, of Virginia, Speaker of the House. Senator Grundy and Representatives Hubbard and Drayton were the tellers.

Jackson's second inauguration, March 4, 1833, was characterized meteorologically by weather so inclement that the custom he had instituted of taking the oath out of doors in the presence of the plain people had to be abandoned.

March 4, 1833, fell upon Monday, and a deep snow had fallen on the previous Thursday, February 28. The Intelligencer of March 6 says, "The snow which fell on Thursday night still lies all around us."

So President Jackson proceeded to the Capitol, and at 12 o'clock noon, in the Hall of the House, he was again sworn in, the venerable Chief Justice Marshall, then 78 years of age, administering the oath to a President of the United States for what was to be the last time; for two years later, July 6, 1835, the career which had made his name immortal among Americans came to its inevitable end by death. Andrew Jackson himself on inauguration day was in a precarious state of health.

"We learn that the President was so much enfeebled," said the United States Telegraph, March 5, "as to be compelled to retire to rest immediately after his return from the Capitol; and that persons who called, as is usual, to pay their respects to him, were unable to see him yesterday evening."

From the Globe we learn that when the inaugural party entered the Hall of the House for the ceremonies President Jackson took the seat of the Speaker, Andrew Stevenson, of Virginia, with Mr. Van Buren on his left, and his secretary, Andrew Jackson Donelson, on his right. The President presently arose and was greeted with cheers. He delivered his second inaugural address; the oath, at its conclusion, was administered, and again "Old Hickory," idol of the people, was cheered to the echo.

Van Buren Second.

"The oath," says the Globe in its account, "was also administered to Mr. Van Buren." If this means that it was administered following the swearing-in of Jackson, as would seem to be indicated, this was quite a departure from custom, for hitherto the Vice President had taken the oath in the Senate Chamber at an hour earlier than that set for the inauguration of the President. The Globe also reports another departure from precedent, in that Mr Van Buren, unlike other new Vice Presidents, did not deliver an address of his own.

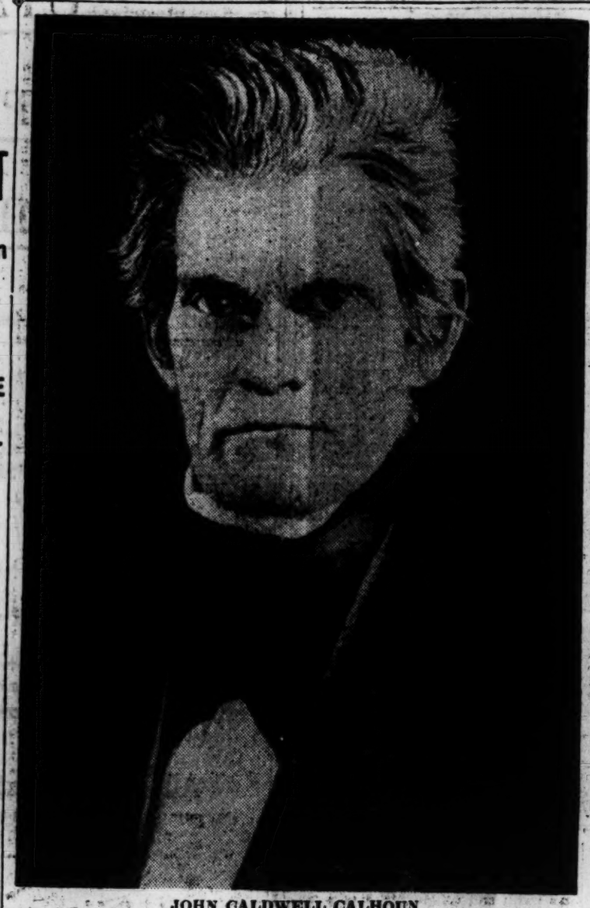
On the following day the diplomatic representatives waited upon President Jackson, to offer their congratulations and delivered an address to him through their spokesman, Mr. Serrurier, the French Minister, to which President Jackson replied. The present north portico of the President's house was completed in Jackson's first term, the work of James Hoban, the original architect of the building; and thus for the first time, the mansion acquired the appearance which it bears today.

Two Rival Balls.

According to the notices in the Telegraph of March 4, there were two inaugural balls in 1833, one held at Carusi's and the other at Central Masonic Hall, a three-story brick building, which had been erected in 1828, at the southeast corner of Four-and-a-half and D streets.

The ball at Masonic Hall was under the auspices of the Republican citizens, Thomas B. Reily, secretary, and the

CONTINUED ON PAGE 21, COLUMN 1.



JOHN CALDWELL CALHOUN,
of South Carolina, elected Vice President with Andrew Jackson in 1828, inaugurated March 4, 1829, resigned December 28, 1832. (Engraved by T. Doney from a daguerreotype and published by E. Anthony, 1848.)



JOEL R. POINSETT,
Representative from South Carolina, and opponent of nullification, Minister to Mexico, 1825-1829, and Secretary of War, Van Buren administration, 1837-1841. Died December 12, 1851.

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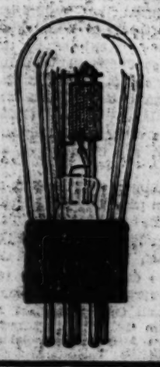
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JACKSON HANDED CHIEF MAGISTRACY DOWN TO VAN BUREN

HISTORY OF PRESS MUCH INFLUENCED BY "OLD HICKORY"

Break With Editor Green Brought Globe to Height of Prestige.

TELEGRAPH MOURNED ADOPTION OF FORCE BILL

President, in Second Term, Won Great Battle With United States Bank.

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 20.

other managers were John P. Van Ness, mayor of the city; Amos Kendall, Elijah Hayward, John N. Moulder, Hanson Gassaway, John Davis, Henry Ashton, James B. Thornton, J. B. Booker, William G. Bruce, James Gooch, John Boyle, John Y. Bryant, Charles Keller, Thomas Lyndall, A. W. Goodrich, Edward Van Ness, John Suter, Dr. J. M. Broadhead, Dr. Edward W. Clarke, Robert Leckie, John M. Head, W. J. Gaszler, R. B. Mason, Pishey Thompson, Dr. James Carson, George M. Davis, John A. Brightwell, E. D. Robinson, Gen. T. S. Jessup, Col. Roger Jones, Col. Henry Naylor, Col. David Butler, Col. Samuel Burch, Capt. William P. Piercy, Capt. Charles B. Broom, Maj. John H. Reily, Maj. A. Woodward, Maj. R. H. Dulany, Maj. J. Elkins, Maj. Hy. S. Handy, Surgeon Noble Young, Capt. William W. Moore, Capt. O. S. Moore, Capt. Benjamin Kinsey, Capt. James Owner, Capt. Samuel Drury, Capt. J. Washington, Capt. V. Masi, Lieut. John Calvert, Lieut. Charles Pryse, Lieut. J. A. M Duncanson, Lieut. Richard Wright and Lieut. William Towers.

The managers of the rival ball, held at Carusi's Saloon, and, apparently, from the circumstance that one of them was Andrew Jackson Donelson, representing the Jackson, or Van Buren, faction of the party, were W. T. Barry, W. R. King, Camp. P. White, W. B. Sheppard, Gen Macomb, Gen. Gibson, Col. Kearney, Commodore Hull, Capt. W. Ramsay, Dr. W. Jones, William B. Lewis, Asbury Dickins, J. B. Thornton, Thomas L. Smith, A. J. Donelson, Selah R. Hobbie, Virgil Marcy, Dr. N. P. Causin, Dr. J. F. Thomas, George Brent, William C. Gardner, Capt. W. Turnbull, Capt. W. H Bell, W. B. Guion, George W. Hughes, Robert Lawrence, Henry Jackson, R. E. W. Earle, A. Van Buren, Washington Hood, J. L. Locke, Thomas R. Gedney, O. S. Hall, W. A. Gordon, Lewis Randolph, and Samuel Cheslyn Potter.

Globe Rose to Power.

Andrew Jackson not only disrupted political parties, but he exerted a profound influence upon the history of journalism at Washington. At the beginning of his first Administration Duff Green, of Missouri, became editor of the United States Telegraph, and conducted it as a Jackson organ, but with the rupture between Jackson and John C. Calhoun, which resulted in the resignation of the latter as Vice President, December 28, 1832, the Telegraph became a champion of the Calhoun party, and the Globe, which had been launched in January, 1831, as a semi-weekly, became a daily that was destined to take rank as one of the most famous newspapers, not alone in Washington, nor in the United States merely, but in the world. Supplanting the Telegraph as the Jackson organ at the Capital, the Globe and its editors became powerful factors in the political history of the age.

When nullification, with its threat of secession, reared its head in South Carolina, President Jackson not only issued a remarkably strong proclamation, defining the powers of the Federal Government, but he caused to be enacted a new law giving the Executive additional powers to deal with the situation which threatened the integrity of the Union.

This act became a law as Jackson's first term drew to a close, and on the morning of the Fourth of March, 1833, which was to witness his second inauguration, the remarkable spectacle was presented of the United States Telegraph, which had originally been Jackson's organ, appearing with its second and third pages in heavy mourning borders.

"The reader will ask why our paper is in mourning," it said. "This is the day of the inauguration of Andrew Jackson, and some may suppose that it is on that account. But no, that is not the cause. Since our last publication, the bill known by the name of the 'bloody bill,' and which we this day lay before our readers, has become a law—a law which, we solemnly believe, sounds the knell of the Constitution, unless the people be roused from a false security."

As the "Bloody Bill," or the "Force Bill,"—for enforcing the tariff act of 1832—this measure was known at the time. It went into effect amidst the imprecations of the anti-Jackson press—but South Carolina did not secede from the Union. Not then. Not while Andrew Jackson was in the President's chair at Washington.

In his second term Jackson won his great battle with Nicholas Biddle and the United States Bank. As he had dictated the nomination of Martin Van Buren as Vice President, so four years later he passed the Presidential succession on to the "Little Magician."



AMOS KENDALL.

From a contemporary print published by Langtree and O'Sullivan, Washington, D. C., 1838. Most influential member of Jackson's famous "Kitchen Cabinet." Postmaster General, 1835-1840, and founder of the Columbian Institution for the Deaf at Kendall Green, Washington, D. C.

Opening of Iron Age Greeted New Chief

Jackson Came to Capital on Horse, Left by Railroad. Harrison Badly Beaten in Electoral Vote by New Yorker.

The Jackson era was remarkable for the return to popular use in the newspaper press of party names which had been familiar at the time of the Revolution. As parties disintegrated, and the prominent men of the time began forming new connections, running about, in a sort of political pussy-wants-a-corner style, they were termed in the editorial discussions of the day as "Whigs" or "Tories," and by the time Jackson was ready to pass the sceptre on to another the old National Republican party, the true successor to the party Jefferson had founded, although it had largely absorbed the Federalists, as it was later to absorb the antislavery men, had become known as the Whig party. The "Jackson men" became the Democratic party.

In Jackson's time the Democrats were more commonly known by a nickname as carelessly bestowed, and for as little reason, as was the designation "Bull Moose" many years later applied to the party which Theodore Roosevelt sought to establish. Nathan Sargent has left an interesting account of the origin of this older party name.

Origin of Party Name

"For some time previous to this time —1837—there had been residing in the City of New York an Englishwoman, of masculine person and mind, who entertained peculiar views in regard to marriage relations, as well as to religious and political doctrines, and who, by that force by which a superior and more vigorous intellect draws others within its controlling influence, had gathered numerous disciples around her. This woman was no other than Miss Fanny Wright; her peculiar radical notions in regard to the social relations and intercourse of the sexes, and her avowed disbelief in the Christian religion, became known as 'Fanny Wrightism.' The New York 'New Era' was established and carried on for many years as the organ of this class of religio-politicians, whose numbers were comparatively small, but embraced a good deal of talent. They formed a party, or faction, calling themselves the 'Equal Rights Party,'—Democrats, but the most radical of radicals.

"Holding extreme Democratic doctrines, and belonging to that party, they gave it no little trouble. Opposed to all banks and monopolies of every kind, they recognized no other legitimate currency than gold and silver. In this agreeing with Jackson and Benton, while the leaders of the Jackson, now called the Democratic, party in New York, repudiated these radical, impracticable notions. This difference in views soon brought about a conflict in action. Being opposed to the nominations made by the party for members of Congress and the State assembly, they gathered in great force at a meeting held at Tammany Hall in 1835 for the purpose of acting on these nominations. Here the two factions became distinct, a clear line being drawn between them, and a scene of contest and confusion—not unfamiliar to Tammany Hall—ensued, in the midst of which the gas was shut off and the hall and crowd were involved in darkness. But the Equal Rights men had anticipated this, and provided against it. Each man had brought with him a box of loco-foco matches and a candle, and instantly every man held a lighted candle in his hand.

"In giving an account of this meeting, the row, and the lighting of the candles by loco-foco matches, the next day, the facetious Maj. Noah called the Equal Rights men Loco-Focos, a name which was very soon applied to the whole Democratic party, though much the larger portion of that party in the State denounced that faction in the most bitter terms. Such was the origin of the term 'Loco-focos,' applied to them by their opponents the Whigs."

Left by Railroad.

Of this party Andrew Jackson was the undisputed head, the boss and dictator. He had destroyed the old, and created the new, and was no less the cause of the founding of the Whig than he was of the Democratic party.

But far more important to the welfare of America than the changes in parties during Jackson's administrations was the radical reformation in transportation which occurred at that time. Jackson came to Washington in 1829 to be inaugurated, by horseback, and carriage; he left by railroad, and made part of the journey home by this means. The stagecoach of Washington's day was to survive for a while, but it was doomed. The nation whose affairs Andrew Jackson turned over to Martin Van Buren on Saturday, March 4, 1837, was modern America, and the problems of the new President were the problems of a modern world. Thus began the iron age.

The beginning of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad in 1828 was followed in July, 1835, by the entrance into Washington of the first steam railroad, whose depot was at Second street and Pennsylvania avenue; and although we now have the swift automobile and the swifter airplane, the railroad has been used ever since that time by every President of the United States going to his inauguration, over a period of a century. History has yet to record the first arrival or departure of a President by the skyway, but doubtless that will soon be no novelty.

Martin Van Buren was almost a Washingtonian when, at 55 years of age, he became President of the United States; for he first came to the Capital in 1821, as a senator in the Seventeenth Congress, where he served until 1828. From 1829 to 1831, he was Secretary of State, and he became Vice President in 1832. At the time of his election as Jackson's successor he lived in one of the "Seven Buildings," on the north side of Pennsylvania avenue between Nineteenth and Twentieth streets northwest, which is still standing.

His Path Smooth.

Van Buren's way into the Chief Magistracy was as smoothly paved for him as had been Pennsylvania avenue not long before. It is true that there was a small anti-Jackson faction within the Democratic party. This faction rallied behind Hugh L. White, United States Senator from Tennessee, and he was nominated by the legislature of his own and Jackson's State, and endorsed by that of Alabama. He did not get very far.

The Democratic convention was held at Baltimore, May 20, 1835, and it did Jackson's will, nominating Van Buren for President, and Richard M. Johnson, of Kentucky, for Vice President.

The Whigs held no national convention, but various candidates were put in nomination. The Pennsylvania State convention nominated William Henry Harrison, of Ohio, and Francis Granger, of New York, and this ticket proved to be the principal opponents of the Jackson candidates, although the Whigs also nominated several other candidates for both offices. Van Buren polled a popular vote of 761,549 to 736,656 for Harrison, but in the electoral college he had 170 votes to 73 for Harrison, 26 for White; 14 for Daniel Webster and 11 for Willie P. Mangum, of North Carolina. Richard M. Johnson had 147 electoral votes for Vice President, compared to 77 for Francis Granger, 47 for John Tyler and 2[illegible] for William Smith, of Alabama.

Beautiful Sunny Day.

March 4, 1837 was one of those beautiful sunny days with which a Washington spring so often distinguishes itself. The city, with its newly paved Avenue from the Capitol to the President's house, sparkled in the glory of another gala occasion. Once more the city was overrun with people from various parts of the country come to see a Chief Magistrate inducted into office, and, for the first time, many of them came by railroad.

"Perhaps the city was never on any previous occasion so full of strangers," said the Metropolitan, a triweekly, published simultaneously in Washington and Georgetown, in its report of the inauguration in its issue of Monday, March 6. "For several days a living tide had been pouring into it by every route and every possible conveyance, and it is believed that on the morning in question not less than 15,000 were assembled to witness the scene.

"Every arrangement had been made for the convenience of the multitude. The committee of arrangements had decided that the ceremony should take place on the steps at the eastern front of the Capitol, where, accordingly, a suitable platform had been erected and seats provided for the ladies who attended, despite the rawness of the morning, in great numbers."

The inauguration of Martin Van Buren as eighth President was characterized by two incidents of historic importance. In the first place, for the first time since George Washington had laid down the burdens of office a President of the United States felt moved to deliver a "farewell address" to the American people. Incidentally, it was twice as long as Van Buren's inaugural address, and was marked by an extraordinary amount of "pointing with pride."

Chief Justice Taney Appears.

The other incident was the appearance for the first time of Chief Justice Roger B. Taney, of Maryland, at an inauguration. By the appointment of President Jackson, in whose Cabinet he had been Secretary of the Treasury, he had succeeded the venerable John Marshall upon the death of the latter, July 6, 1835. Thus, Van Buren was the first President to whom the oath of office was administered by Taney.

On the morning of the fourth of March Mr. Van Buren left his residence, and went to the President's house, where he was joined by Gen. Jackson. The two then rode together to the Capitol.

"All the concomitants which attended the inauguration," said the Globe, in its issue of March 6, "were in happy keeping with the principal and attracting objects. A lovely day of brightest sunshine gladdened every heart—a soft spring snow, which had fallen two days before, lost, in the warm day, its touch of water, and, in virgin purity, reflected from the surrounding hills the cheering light and benignity of the Heavens—the paved avenue, of more than a mile in extent, was thronged with citizens from every quarter of the Union, all dressed in holiday suits, and cheering each other with eager salutations. At 12 o'clock the late venerable Chief Magistrate, his successor by his side, took his seat in the beautiful phaeton built of the wood of the frigate Constitution, and lately presented to him by the democracy of the City of New York, and, preceded by a splendid escort of cavalry and infantry, and a fine band of martial music, proceeded to the Capitol, through the Pennsylvania avenue. An immense crowd filled the square on the east front of the Capitol.

"An opening was readily made for the late and present President, and the family of the former and of Chief Justice Taney (who are at present inmates of the President's mansion), and, under the conduct of Messrs. Grundy, Parker and Tallmadge, the committee appointed by the Senate, they proceeded to the Senate chamber. On ascending the steps of the eastern portico, cheers of unanimous greeting rose from the surrounding people, and were repeated with an affecting emphasis when the whitened head of the toil-worn general was seen, for the first time since his sickness, and probably for the last time, rising above the rest, as he ascended the portico of the Capitol. After reaching the Senate, the procession was formed as set down in the published arrangements, and President Van Buren, attended by his predecessor, the members of the Senate, of the Cabinet and the diplomatic corps of foreign nations, led the way to the rostrum erected on the ascent to the eastern portico. He then delivered his inaugural address in clear and impressive tones, and in an easy and eloquent manner. At the close of it, the oath of office was administered by Chief Justice Taney.

"There never was a more sublime spectacle presented to the reflecting mind, than was exhibited in the fixed attention, the perfect order, and quiet, which held the immense auditory in view of the rostrum as still as the sea in a perfect calm. Nothing disturbed the profound interest which those within the reach of the speaker's voice gave to the address. Those beyond it, stood with a steady gaze on the objects elevated by the public confidence to the high station which the one was about to abandon, and the other to enter upon. So absorbing and riveting was the sense of the immediate transaction, that many, we are told, did not even hear the peals of the cannon firing at the time a Federal salute at the navy yard, though it reverberated in the surrounding hills like sounds of distant thunder. How beautifully this fact illustrates the feeling of our countrymen. The maxim that "inter arma legis silent" has its counterpart strikingly displayed on the late occasion. While the organ of our civil institutions spoke in the gentlest tones, and was listened to with rapt attention, the thunder of the cannon which speaks the prowess of our country abroad, rolled over the Capitol and was unheard.

"The power of public opinion in this country was never before so strongly

CONTINUED ON PAGE 22, COLUMN 1.



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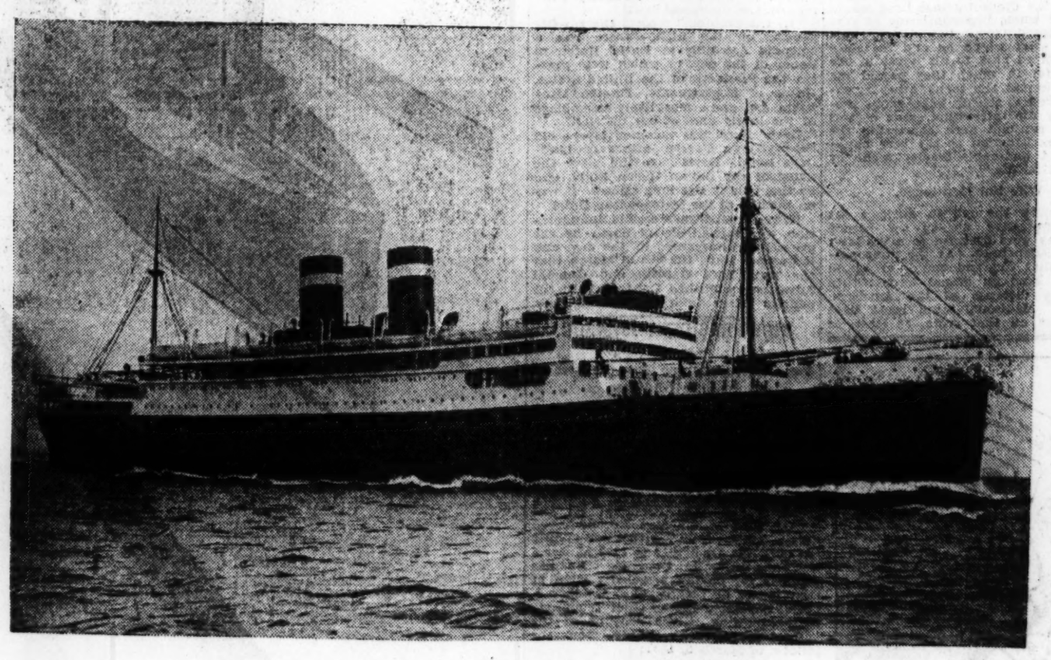
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Men Who Opposed Confirmation of Chief Justice Taney Also Beaten.

WEATHER DESCRIBED AS MILD AND SERENE

Ball That Night Was Most Brilliant and Numerously Attended.

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 21.

presented as by the scene in the portico of the Capitol. The President, who had been assailed by the great moneyed power in this country, and by all the combined factions which "ill-weaved ambition" had brought to bear against him—the President, whom the majority of the Senate had denounced as a violator of the Constitution, and upon whom all the leaders of the disaffected factions invoked the curses of the country as a despot, stood bareheaded in the midst of 10,000 of his fellow-citizens, without an arm to protect him, and was welcomed with one universal shout of applause.

"The man who had been recalled from a foreign mission by the Senate, as unworthy the confidence and love of his country, after having been first called by the suffrages of his countrymen to the second office in the Government, to preside over the Senate, stood before it, elevated by the same voice to the Chief Magistracy of this great and happy Republic; and the Chief Justice of the United States, who administered the oath of office, was the same man whose pure and unsullied life, inflexible firmness, powerful intellect, and profound legal learning, had unfitted him in the eyes of the Senate both for the office of Secretary of the Treasury, and for the bench of that Supreme Court which he now adorns as its head! Sixteen of the senators who had participated in these acts of proscription, were not present to witness the consummation of their labor. They had been gradually expelled by the force of public opinion, operating on the several State Legislatures, and, shorn of their honors, left to expiate their violation of the will of their constituents, by repentance in the solitude of their homes.

"We were glad to see, however, both Mr. Clay and Mr. Webster present at the Inauguration, and to perceive, from their looks, that their bosoms were relieved from that 'perilous stuff' which could only serve to make them wretched. With open and cheerful countenances, they seemed to have caught the contagion of the fine day and glowing patriotism that surrounded them. They can not, we believe, altogether wean their hearts from their country and the institutions that bless it. They performed their duties as Senators at the inauguration suitably to their characters as distinguished public men, and proved that personal disappointment had not estranged them from all the feelings of patriotism. There was one, however, reprobate spirit that could not bear to look upon the bright and auspicious day; and it was a pleasure to all that the face of Catiline was not seen on the occasion. The place he occupied when Gen. Jackson came into office was filled by the kind and brave Col. Johnson, whose generous front showed that he could bear the brunt of Federal persecution for 30 years, as his person did the fury and weapons of a savage enemy, without altering the happy smile of his countenance."

From Timbers of Ship.

The Metropolitan's account adds a few additional details to the story of the inauguration, and the scenes at the Capitol:

"The area in front," it says, "was boarded over and was covered with a dense mass of citizens, all anxious to see the solemn but simple ceremony.

"At a little after 12 o'clock the President-elect, the ex-President, the Chief Justice and the heads of departments arrived on the scene, the two former in the new and very beautiful vehicle so appropriately made from the timbers of the Constitution and presented by the Democratic citizens of New York. The presidential party was escorted by the fine company of the Potomac Dragoons and was received with the National Anthem from the Marine Band, stationed in front of the platform."

The National Intelligencer contributes the fact that when Gen. Jackson and Mr. Van Buren entered the Senate chamber they took seats in front of the Chair, Chief Justice Taney and the heads of departments on the right and members of the Diplomatic Corps, the Mayor and the common councils of Washington on the left. It also confirms the fact that the weather was "mild and serene."

After the inauguration President Van Buren returned with Gen. Jackson and Chief Justice Taney to the "President's Mansion." There he held a reception "in the ladies' drawing room," and with the retiring President welcomed the Diplomatic Corps, which paid its final respects to him through Signor Don Angel Calderon de la Barca, Minister from Spain, and dean of the corps.

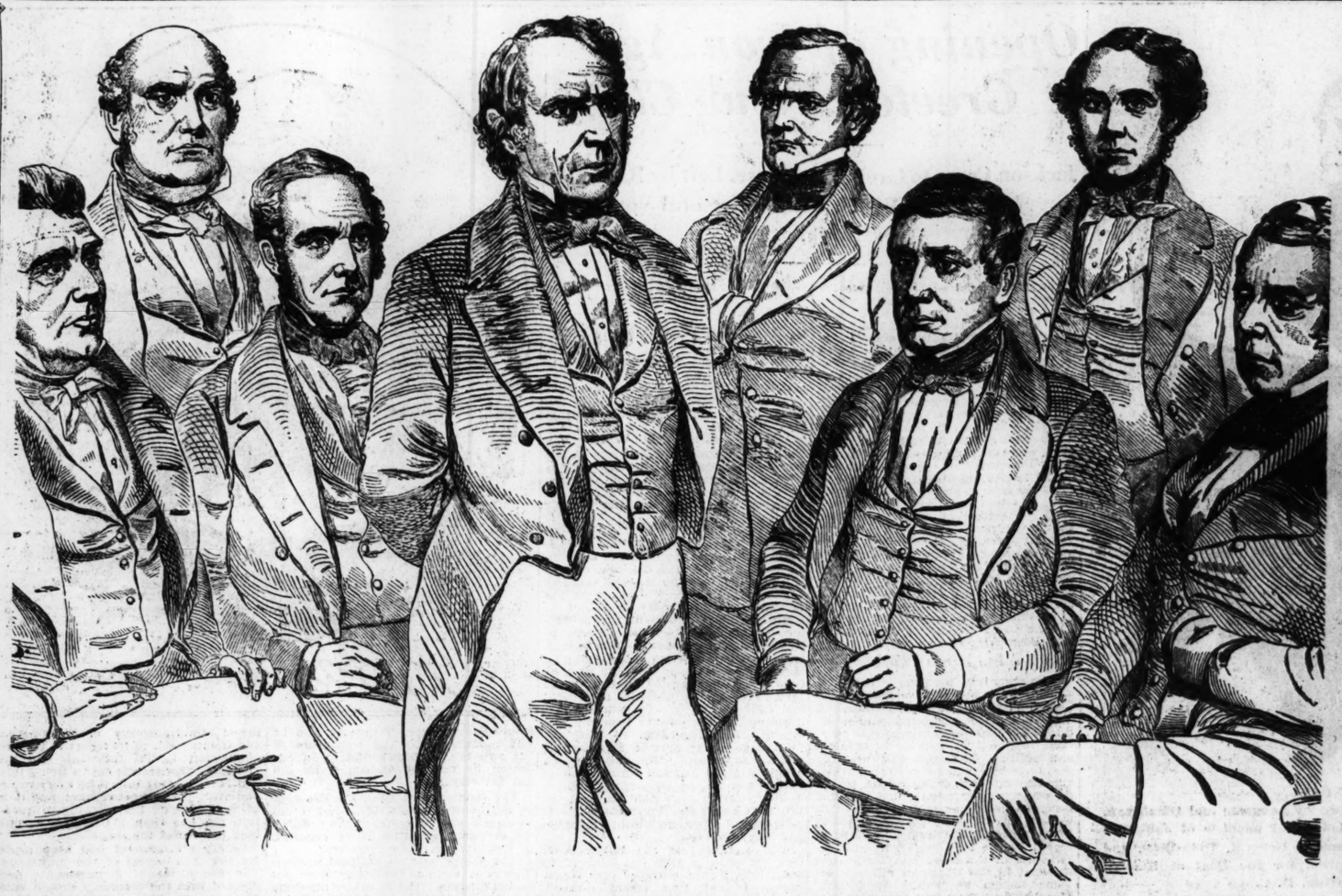
"It was a most numerously attended and brilliant affair," said the Globe in its edition of the 7th. "Gen. Jackson was present during part of the time and received the greetings of thousands who paid their respects to the new President."

After the reception President Van Buren returned to his own residence on Pennsylvania avenue, and that evening attended the inaugural ball, which was held at Carusi's.

On March 7 Gen. Jackson bid farewell forever to Washington, for eight tumultuous years the scene of his personal and political triumphs. The United States Bank was no more. The Senate which had censured him had humbled itself by expunging that act of censure from its journal. His handpicked successor sat in the Presidential chair. There was nothing more that the fates could give to him. Said the Metropolitan of March 8:

"Gen. Jackson left the city yesterday by the railroad, in which he proceeded as far as Ellicott's Mills on his way to Frederick, where he will probably rest for a day or two."

Chief Justice Taney accompanied him on this, the first departure by railroad from Washington, at the conclusion of his term, ever made by a President. Gen Jackson was a guest for a few days at Taney's ancestral home, near Frederick. Thence he proceeded by easy stages back to the Hermitage, and there he died, June 8, 1845.



Zachary Taylor and the men who served with him in his Cabinet. Left to right—John M. Clayton, Thomas Ewing, J. Collamer, Zachary Taylor, George H. Crawford, William M. Meredith, William E. Preston and Reverdy Johnson.

MADISON TOOK SECOND OATH IN NEW CHAMBER OF HOUSE

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 14.

James Madison for the second time took the oath of office as President of the United States.

Again Takes Office.

The Fourth of March, 1813, fell upon a Thursday, and the Daily Intelligencer, with more care to detail than the newspapers in the past had devoted to a subject always of considerable importance to Washington, reports in its issue of the fifth, "The day was fine."

The Intelligencer published the bare fact of Mr. Madison's second inauguration, and his address in full, in an extra issued on the Fourth, added additional facts on the Fifth, and in its issue of the Sixth leaves us the most accurate and complete record. At this time the New York and Philadelphia newspapers, although some of them had their occasional correspondents at the Capital, relied almost wholly upon the Intelligencer for their Washington news, and most of them quote their accounts of the inauguration from this paper, which was then under the joint proprietorship of Gales & Seaton, Samuel Harrison Smith, its founder, having sold the paper in 1810.

"The President of the United States," says the Intelligencer of the Sixth, "accompanied by the Heads of Departments, Gen. Van Ness and a number of the officers of the Militia of this District, was escorted from his House to the Capital by Capts. Manderville's, Caldwell's and Peter's uniform cavalry under the immediate command of Capt. Peter. As the President and his suite approached the center of the line, composed of militia volunteers, a detachment of marines, and Lt. Perkins, with a detachment of U. S. artillery, formed near the Capitol, and passed in front on his way to the South wing. He was handsomely saluted by the line under Col. Young, of Alexandria, commanding officer of the whole for the day."

The President was inaugurated at 12 o'clock noon in the new hall of the House of Representatives, the oath to support the Constitution of the United States being administered to him by Chief Justice Marshall, "in the presence of many members of Congress, the Judges of the Supreme Court, the Foreign Ministers, and a great concourse of Ladies atnd Gentlemen."

"The President was escorted to the Capitol," says the Intelligencer of the 5th, "by the cavalry of the District, and received on his approach to the Capitol by the several volunteer corps of this city, Georgetown and Alexandria, drawn up in line for the purpose. The day was fine, the sun shone brilliantly, as if to welcome it; the appearance of the military, the Marine Corps and volunteers, was unusually animating. No accident occurred to mar the ceremonies of the day. The scene was truly brilliant, and at the same time it was solemn and truly Republican. Previous to taking the oath in the chamber of the House of Representatives, the President delivered the following elegant and appropriate speech." Then followed the short speech in full.

"The President, on retiring from the Hall of Representatives," adds the Intelligencer in its issue of March 6, "received at the door of the South wing of the Capitol a marching salute from the whole line consisting of several hundred troops handsomely uniformed; after which he and his suite were escorted back to his house in the same order in which they passed up. In addition to the many other agreeable as well as solemn impressions produced by the interesting scene of this day, we can not omit expressing the general satisfaction at the very handsome and honorable display made by our local militia."

Wife Not Mentioned.

Unhappily the militia made a far more impressive display on parade than they were destined to make later on at Bladensburg. As yet none suspected that England could, or would dare to, land an armed force within marching distance of the American Capital. Madison's mind must have been easy on that score, at least, as he returned to the mansion so soon to be the scene of panic and precipitous flight.

There is no mention of Mrs. Madison having witnessed the second inauguration of her husband, but doubtless she was included among the "concourse of Ladies and Gentlemen" which from the floor or gallery were witnesses of this historic event.

Mrs. Seaton, in her interesting sketch of William Winston Seaton, discloses that she was present at the inauguration, but she makes no mention of Mrs. Madison, with whom she was on terms of friendship, being present, although it is known she was in the city. She writes, under date of March 5, 1813:

"Yesterday the most crowded and interesting sight we ever witnessed was presented to our view in the inauguration of Mr. Madison. Escorted by the Alexandria, Georgetown and city companies, the President proceeded to the Capitol. Judge Marshall, and the associate judges, preceded him and placed themselves in front of the Speaker's chair, whence the Chief Magistrate delivered his inaugural address; but his voice was so low, and the audience so very great, that scarcely a word could be distinguished. On concluding, the oath of office was administered by the Chief Justice, and the little man was accompanied on his return to the palace by the multitude; for every creature that could afford twenty-five cents for hack-hire was present. The major part of the respectable citizens offered their congratulations, ate his ice-creams and bonbons, drank his Madeira, made their bow and retired, leaving him fatigued beyond measure with the incessant bending to which his politeness urged him; and in which he never allows himself to be eclipsed, returning bow for bow, even to those ad infinitum of Serrurier (sic) and other foreigners." Serurier was the new Minister from France, who succeeded Turreau at Washington.

Madison Attended Ball.

The precedent which had been established in Washington at his first inauguration was adhered to at his second, when, on the evening of the Fourth of March President Madison attended the inaugural ball.

"In the evening," reports the Intelligencer, on the fifth, "there was a splendid Assembly at Davis' Hotel, in honor of the day, at which were present the President of the United States, Heads of Departments, Foreign Ministers, &c., and a most lively assemblage of the lovely ones of our district."

Davis' Hotel was Solomon Myer's old Pennsylvania Tavern, afterward Lindsay's Hotel. Davis gave the place the name of the Indian Queen Hotel, and by this title it was long known. It was on the site of the Metropolitan Hotel.

News of Madison's second inauguration was carried slowly north by the primitive conveyances of the day, and it was not until the 8th of March that the New York Gazette and General Advertiser published the fact, with the address taken from the Intelligencer.



THE DEATH OF OLD TAMMANY AND HIS WIFE LOCO FOCO.

Early political cartoon, Van Buren campaign, 1837. (Published by H. R. Robinson, New York.)

VICE PRESIDENT JOHNSON,

Van Buren's Running Mate, Delivers an Inaugural Address.

The Senate met at 10 o'clock on the morning of March 4, 1837, Senator King, of Alabama, presiding, and prepared to honor a former member of that body who was to be its new presiding officer.

Richard Mentor Johnson, who had been elected Vice President on the ticket with Martin Van Buren, served in the Senate, from Kentucky from 1819 to 1829, and from 1829 to 1837 he was a Representative in Congress. He was famous for having personally slain at the battle of the Thames, October 5, 1813, the noted Indian chief Tecumseh. The following is the account of the proceedings in the Senate, from the Globe, of March 6, 1837:

Richard M. Johnson, of Kentucky, Vice President elect, was conducted to the Secretary's table by Mr. Grundy, and the oath to support the Constitution of the United States having been administered to him, Mr. King vacated the chair, and Mr. Johnson took his seat as President of the Senate, and Vice President of the United States.

The following were his remarks on the occasion:

Gentlemen of the Senate: In entering upon the discharge of the duties of the presiding officer of this body, the necessity of addressing its members has been very much lessened, if not superseded, by the opportunity afforded me of presenting some of my sentiments when I accepted the situation.

I can not, however, permit the present occasion to pass without again tendering to you my grateful acknowledgements for the honor conferred upon me by your choice.

There is not, in my opinion, upon this globe, a legislative body more respectable and more exalted in character than the Senate of the United States; and there is not, perhaps, a deliberative assembly existing where the presiding officer has less difficulty in preserving order. This facility is attributable principally to two causes; the intelligence and patriotism of the members who compose the body, and the personal respect and courtesy which have always been extended from one member to another in its deliberations. These qualities have a tendency to produce a unity of design, and a mutual confidence, in the ultimate object of all, whatever difference of opinion may exist in relation to the means of gaining the common end; and inculcate that sentiment of equality among the members which constitutes the essential principles of our free institutions, and which will never cease to animate a body so enlightened as this. These reflections have mitigated the intense anxiety of mind, and well-founded apprehensions, arising from a consciousness of my own deficiency of qualifications to preside over this elevated body.

In the exercise of the powers conferred upon me by the Constitution, it shall be my effort to pursue that course of conduct which has recommended me to the consideration of my fellow-citizens—a faithful discharge of my public duties to the extent of my abilities and in a manner that shall seem best calculated to give satisfaction to all. Contemplating the duties and ceremonies of this day, it might be considered improper in me to consume any more of your time by adverting to other subjects, however relevant to the new position which I now occupy. I shall, therefore, close my remarks by informing the Senate that I am now ready to proceed with the business for which we are assembled.

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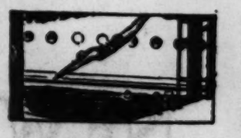
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LOOKING BACKWARD AND LOOKING ONWARD

By CHRISTIAN HEURICH

What is the main issue that confronts us as a people as we enter upon the inauguration of Herbert Hoover?

Is it the tariff? No. That has too long been a subject for discussion between political parties to warrant any particular concern or uneasiness and men approach the deliberation of schedules with a mind more or less open to conviction and reason.

Do our foreign affairs threaten serious complication? No. Is there anything in them that does not spell a universal desire of the people of the world to attain by mutual agreement a peaceful settlement of all their disputes and controversies? There is not.

What, then, is our chief concern; what is the danger ahead that menaces our stability and makes freedom a misnomer and a mockery in a land that one hundred and fifty-three years ago shook off the yoke of tyranny and guaranteed liberty of thought and deed to an oppressed people?

I answer, unreservedly, prohibition, and unless we take the treatment of this all-absorbing and vital problem out of the realm of fanatical contemplation and apply to it the best that is in us of candor and honesty, the "Ship of State" that has weathered so successfully the storms of other conflicts within and without, will be wrecked, most devastatingly and humiliatingly, upon the shoals of hypocrisy.

We have this iniquitous prohibition law upon our statute books and we witness daily the silly and evasive attempts at its enforcement because men and women in our communities have lacked the courage to appear in the open and to record their opposition to it.

In looking backward, I marvel at the wonderful advance our country has made in business methods; in science and inventions, as well as other activities. With these notable advancements, what achievements have been made in prohibition, in enforcement of the Eighteenth Amendment, except that it has brought about a state of hypocrisy and intolerance that has hindered the moral development of the United States. Prohibition is our chief concern today. What are we to do about it?

There is no such thing as prohibition, except in name; it is a theory—not a fact; it is a grim farce unrelieved by a single human touch, a tragedy as complete as was ever conceived in distorted imaginations and as poisonous as the vile stuff it has thrust upon a normal, healthy people.

Having, unequivocally, now, as before, uttered my protest against a continuance of the present condition, it may not be inappropriate for me to have recourse to the past and to bring to the present a reflection of the opinions expressed 40 years ago by those of both sexes prominent in public life.

As a prelude, I would invite attention to a query of Clinton H. Howard, of Rochester, N. Y., one of the founders of the Antisaloon League and a leader in the cause of Volsteadism.

"What," says Mr. Howard, "is the use of trying to dry up the whole country with $25,000,000, if the Government cannot dry up the National Capital where it has supreme authority?"

Forty years ago Senator Thomas H. Platt, of New York, had views quite similar to those entertained by the prohibition advocates of today, making the same arguments and predictions of our present day prohibitionists. He declared in 1888 that if prohibition could be enforced no other place better for the test could be found than in the District of Columbia.

Appearing before the Senate committee of the District of Columbia on February 13, 1888, Senator Platt said:

> It is said that prohibition cannot be enforced and that is the reason that is given why prohibitory legislation should not be adopted. It seems to me that if it can be enforced anywhere, it can in the District of Columbia, where the whole power of the Government can be brought to aid its enforcement; and this question, whether it can be enforced or not, may as well be tested here in the District of Columbia, where Congress alone is responsible for the laws which are passed, and the execution alone, or perhaps the execution and legislative branches together are responsible for the enforcement of those laws.
>
> I believe from what I know that it can be enforced here in the District of Columbia, I believe, perhaps, that the City of Washington is the best place in which to try experiment of the thorough enforcement of this law.
>
> Certainly, if it was tried here, with the power of the Government, and with all the aid that it could obtain from the moral sentiment of the people, and failed, it would seem to settle the question that it cannot be enforced anywhere.

Forty years after this appeal of Senator Platt, The Evening Sun of Baltimore (January 23, 1929) editorially stated that in Washington the Federal Government has things its own way—that the Antisaloon League has achieved the ideal which it seeks for the City of Baltimore, for in Washington every police officer is a prohibition officer as well.

> "But in Washington last year," states the editorial, "20,728 persons were arrested for violation of the Volstead act. This means that the city is filled with law violators.

Mrs. Margaret A. Weaver, a representative of the Women's Christian Temperance Union, at the hearing on the Platt measure, reading from the annual report of the chief of police of the District of Columbia, stated that in 1887 there were in that territory 1,400 places where liquor was sold legally and that in the year mentioned there were 5,287 arrests for drunkenness.

There were no legalized saloons in the District of Columbia in 1928, but Maj. Edwin P. Hesse, superintendent of police, stated that the police arrested during that period 13,706 alleged drunkards, an increase in drunkenness of approximately 150 per cent in 40 years as against an increase of 120 per cent in population.

A most appalling circumstance in connection with the enforcement of prohibition in the Capital of the Nation is the amazing increase in drunkenness without the existence of the saloon, proof positive of the utter failure of prohibition having the support of the population. While the Evening Sun of Baltimore in its issue of January 23, 1929, says that in the District of Columbia, without the operation of saloons, there were taken into custody 20,778 in 1928 for violations of the Volstead act, Mrs. Weaver, appearing 40 years before that time, at the Platt hearing, declared that there were 398 arrests for liquor offenses in Washington in 1887.

Although the population of the Capital City has about doubled within the last half century, there is no avoidance of the tell-tale statistics that show an increase of 538 per cent in the arrests for liquor violation.

In view of the all-consuming interest in this vexed matter of prohibition, I will go somewhat into the presentation of the viewpoints of the various persons who appeared at the Platt hearing.

Mrs. Ada M. Bittenbender, national superintendent of legislation and petition of the Women's Christian Temperance Union, appearing before the committee, quoted many persons in behalf of her contention that the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors in the District of Columbia should be prohibited.

Mrs. Bittenbender quoted Gov. Larrabee, of Iowa, at the Platt hearing in 1888, as stating:

> Much progress has been made in the enforcement of the prohibitory Iowa State law, but judicial officers are more disposed to secure its enforcement. Many judges give strong testimony in its favor, showing that where it has been well executed there has been a marked reduction in criminal offenses, and also in court expenses. During the last year, and particularly during its latter half, there has been a decided falling off in penitentiary convicts, and a very large number if county jails have been empty, some of them for the first time in years.

The Secretary of State of Iowa reported 59 jails without a prisoner.

H. B. Moulton, another speaker, also at the Platt hearing in 1888, declared:

> What we want here is the passage of this bill, and then the sterling, pure, noble manhood of the District of Columbia will see to the enforcement of the law, and we will remove from the outer skirts on the boundary line down to the waters of the old Potomac every saloon from our midst, and then when you gentlemen come here you may imbibe and drink in a pure atmosphere—pure and free from the contamination and ruin and death of the saloon.

The only woman who finds a place in the marble statuary of the Hall of Fame in the United States Capitol is Miss Frances E. Willard, former president of the Women's Christian Temperance Union.

At the Platt hearing in 1888 Miss Willard said in part:

> Prohibition is our best and safest mode of dealing with the liquor traffic; the Platt bill affords a national opportunity for proving or disproving this claim since the Nation governs the District of Columbia. . . . It stands to reason that a line of business which has been declared unlawful cannot but be mortally injured by that declaration. Under license the liquor dealer has the legislative, judiciary and executive machinery of government at his command and is a reputable citizen. All the government will do for the merchant, the farmer, the mechanic, it is legally bound to do for him. Under prohibition he becomes an outlaw, a bandit, a highwayman; the mighty engine of government is suddenly reversed, its full force recoils upon him, and he is crushed beneath its ponderous wheels. . . .

L. W. Habercom, who was also heard in 1888 in opposition to the proposed legislation, said:

> But if prohibition does not prohibit, then it is sure to bring about a state of affairs in which deception and hypocrisy, evils which have already attained a most fearful growth, will have full sway and make man a thing to be despised. I well remember the late Gen. Logan telling, while discussing prohibition, how he had been offered brandy and whisky in almost every hotel in Maine in which he had stopped during a campaign tour, although Maine was then and had long been a prohibition State. He also related an episode from the war showing that prohibition does not prohibit. While in command of the Army of the Tennessee he issued an order that no liquor should be brought into camp, but still, and in spite of that order, soldiers would be found drunk. On investigation it was found that the soldiers had set up a distillery near the camp, made partly with bugles and other musical instruments stolen by them, and that they manufactured stuff of such vile character and injurious properties that everybody who partook of it was almost killed.
>
> After reciting this story, the general added: "Since then, and therefore, I believe that prohibition does not prohibit."
>
> And that was 65 years ago.

National prohibition has already cost the Federal Government well over three billions of dollars; at least that amount in loss of revenue and an additional two hundred and fifty millions for enforcement. January, 1929, was the ninth anniversary of the prohibition law. Much has been said on both sides on this ninth anniversary. The dry senators have reviewed the Nation's accomplishments under prohibition, and the wets have pictured their version. Reasonable people have drawn their own conclusion. A special dispatch from Washington, January 7, 1929, to the New York World, stated:

> Even the most ardent dry admits that the principal accomplishment has been a tremendous decrease in the ranks of the smugglers of good liquor, while home-brewing, illicit stills and the use of diverted alcohol for making gin has been on the increase.

The Washington Post of January 22, 1929, has this to say:

> The year 1928 was a busy one for the District police, for in no other year in the history of the city have they arrested so many persons. One out of every five residents of the Capital of the Land of Freedom suffered the indignity of arrest, according to a separate set of figures made public yesterday by Maj. Hesse, Superintendent of Police.

There seems to be a considerable divergence of opinion as to the amount of liquor consumed in Washington if one is to believe the statements of law-givers on the subject.

United States Senator Bruce, Maryland, told the Senate a few days ago that in the last six years he had been in Washington he had seen at least ten thousand persons in his social set drink wine or cocktails and not one of these ten thousand appeared to be intoxicated. This is a tribute to the Senator's set and an indication that the bootleggers are supplying a great quantity of liquor.

Senator Heflin has said that "one does not see now a half dozen drunks in a half dozen years in Washington." How near this is to the truth I refer to the Police report.

Now that the House of Representatives has declined to appropriate $24,000,000 for prohibition, less than one-tenth of the sum which the present Prohibition Commissioner has told Congress would be needed for the enforcement of the "noble experiment," a variety of reasons will be advanced for the Congressional attitude. Some wets saw in an adverse vote an opportunity to rebuke the Antisaloon League. The drys are reluctant to run the risk of turning sentiment against their cause by piling the cost of enforcement any higher than it is today.

Says the New York World, editorially, on February 2, 1929:

> After March 4th we shall not only have a test of the sincerity of the Hoover Administration in respect to prohibition, but a test of the sincerity of the dry organization. For this first quarrel over a modest increase in the prohibition budget has shown that an impressively large number of drys both in Congress and on the edges of Congress do not really want to disturb the status quo. They prefer the present hypocrisy to an honest effort to enforce the law.

Dr. Clinton N. Howard further observes:

> Not until Congress dries up its own backyard will the twenty Protestant and Catholic organizations favor appropriation for additional funds for prohibition enforcement.
>
> Any proposal of the wets to appropriate two hundred and fifty million dollars to enforce prohibition is a farce on its face, and any proposal of the drys to appropriate $25,000,000 while the Capital is wet is inconsistent to say the least.

The two following editorials from The Washington Post of January 2 and January 22, 1929, I deem of great importance for the consideration of my readers, and, therefore, use them in toto:

WHAT THIS COUNTRY NEEDS.

A tabulation of dry enforcement expedients suggested by contenders for the Durant prize shows that the greatest need of the United States is the education of contenders for such prizes. There were 23,230 participants in the scramble for the Durant purse. Of these, 1,171 suggested the use of the Army and Navy in enforcing the dry law. Over 3,600 proposed new Government agencies, ranging from commissions and dictators to a full-fledged department of prohibition, including a spy system.

More than 1,000 advocated Government manufacture and sale of liquor as a means of making the country dry. An equal number suggested that the churches be used for dry propaganda, and 1,465 suggested that the public schools be required to teach prohibition. Many proposed that the Government should give money to the States to enforce the dry law. Others suggested that embassies and legations be denied liquor. Others proposed that treaties be made to help enforce a domestic law. More than 100 proposed that dry agents be drafted by the President, and 111 proposed that juries be abolished. More than 375 wanted to do away with search warrants. The recall of judges for failing to punish was proposed, and 300 geniuses suggested as a panacea that the entire population be required to take a pledge to quit drinking.

A few individuals said, "Deport all aliens;" others said, "Christianize the Nation," while others went further and said, "Put none but Protestants on guard." "Life imprisonment was suggested by 188; ostracism was suggested by 152; torture was proposed by 60; whipping was favored by 73; while 187 came out for the death penalty.

IS DRUNKENNESS INCREASING.

From time to time individuals and organizations opposed to prohibition produce statistics purporting to show that drinking and drunkenness is on the increase. Drys have a stock reply to such statistics. They rarely challenge the figures themselves, but they assert that the figures prove only that enforcement authorities and police are more active against drinkers. There is no increase in drinking, say the drys, but more inebriates are being picked up by the police.

A decade ago the Keely Institute was a nationally known institution. Confirmed drunkards looked to the Keely cure as a last resort. With the advent of prohibition the Keely Institute, located at Dwight, Ill., did not close its doors, but the name gradually passed from the public vocabulary. Now, however, the Keely Institute announces a program of enlargement, made necessary by the promise of an attendance larger than ever before in its 40 years' history.

In 1900, it is divulged, the Keely Institute admitted 795 patients. In 1905, 805 drunkards underwent the cure. In 1910 and 1915 the figures had shrunk to 731 and 660, respectively, and in 1920, immediately following the dawn of the prohibition era, the figure dropped to 186. Then the attendance began to increase. In 1925 it reached 407; and in 1928 733 patients took the cure.

The records show that there has been a shift in the mental and moral status of Keely patients. More bankers, merchants, salesmen and contractors attend the institute today, and fewer clerks, farmers, laborers and mechanics. But the figures apparently indicate that there has been an increase in drinking and drunkenness.

As time goes on and the bitterness of the contending parties increases, it becomes clearer and clearer that argument but tends to magnify the ill rather than to suggest a cure. It must be apparent to all that the advocates of prohibition have absolutely closed their ears to all appeals to reason, that they are obstinately set upon a ruin or rule course, which, it pursued much further, will lead to the gravest consequences and imperil the very fundamentals of our Government. There must be a compromise and it must come soon. Public feeling is at too high a tension to be further trifled with. Therefore, between these two alignments, the dry and the wet, implacable foes to progress, moderation must step in, for moderation is temperance and the only solution of the difficulty.

Consistently and persistently for fifty years I have been an advocate of temperance. As far back as 1880 at the Convention of the United States Brewers Association, in Buffalo, I appealed earnestly to the Trustees of the Association to pass a resolution that would declare their dis-association with that which makes for disreputable saloons—whiskey. Beer is a beverage, whiskey never was. I do not, however, seek to minimize the value of whiskey when properly dispensed and for medicinal purposes. At that Convention I declared my opposition to the American bar but not the old-fashioned barroom, and advocated the beer garden, where families might gather for music and for a harmless beverage. I have long known the danger and the harm wrought by the American saloon. And although one-half of a century ago I plead for their abolition, the trustees of the United Brewers Association believed at that time that I was too radical.

With conviction unshaken that my theory was a correct one and believing then as I most firmly do now that temperance is to be found in the indulgence of beer of light alcoholic content, in 1881, adjacent to my brewery I opened the first distinct beer garden known in the Nation's Capital. For fifteen years thereafter it was successfully conducted under my direction. In 1895 my present brewery plant was constructed, the old one being abandoned, and so the beer garden came under new management and ownership. Hard liquors were dispensed, thus to my regret placing my much cherished project in the category of an ordinary American saloon. A good many of my former friends and patrons manifested their disapproval by a discontinuance of their visits.

In Washington, D. C., in 1910, I was again privileged to address the United States Brewers Association as follows: (I may be pardoned for giving now the exact words I used then.)

> In my humble opinion, we also have another duty to perform, not only that we manufacture a pure and healthy beverage, but also that we assist the community in having only the good people granted licenses to dispose of our products, and I pray that every brewer in the land may be able to conduct his business so that not the slightest reflection be cast upon him.

When the District of Columbia Excise Board was confronted with the saloon problem, I appeared before that body and advocated the abolishment of the bar, giving it as my belief that the American system of treating was the real curse of the saloon, and that if patrons were allowed seats at a table and were served therefrom, ninety per cent of the objectional features would be removed. What did the Excise Board do? It removed the tables and chairs and left the bars. It was a shocking affront to my ideas of temperance drinking, clearly showing a lack of understanding of the saloon problem.

The City of Washington is my adopted home. To conduct there a business that would be creditable to the National Capital was my aim. It has always been my endeavor to do my part for the advancement and progress of the City of Washington upon lines befitting the dignity and character of a great country.

That I may give proper emphasis of my attitude in all matters concerning the public weal it is necessary that I advert to certain noteworthy events in my career as a Washingtonian: In 1897 I was host to the American Chemical Society in annual convention. I extended an invitation to these chemists of world-wide repute to inspect my brewery. Albert C. Hale, general secretary of the society, wrote me the following appreciative lines:

> At the closing meeting of the American Chemical Society, held in Washington, D. C., December 29th and 30th, by unanimous vote, the cordial thanks of the society were extended to you for your courtesies during the meeting and for the bountiful hospitalities which the members enjoyed while visiting your establishment.

The Society in 1902 again held its convention in Washington, and it again became my privilege to be its host. At the termination of the meeting the following resolutions were adopted and presented to me:

> At the closing session of the twenty-seventh general meeting of the American Chemical Society, held in Washington, December 29th and 30th, 1902, the thanks of the Society were voted unanimously to the Heurich Brewing Company, and to Mr. Christian Heurich, personally, for the opportunity of visiting the brewery and for the bountiful lunch and cordial reception given to the Chemists.

I flatter myself that my efforts to entertain my visitors were more than ordinarily successful, otherwise it would be quite impossible to explain their third return in convention to Washington in 1904, when I addressed them as follows:

> To the Members of the American Chemical Society:
>
> Ladies and Gentlemen: Again I have the pleasure of welcoming you in this establishment, and I can assure you that I feel highly honored at your presence. What your honorable body has done for mankind cannot be too highly appreciated. My humble self is interested in manufacturing merely beer, which is consumed by the general public. It may interest you to hear our motto: "Purity and excellence." You are invited to inspect our establishment from the roof to the cellar and at your leisure hour pick up Hagnasard at any retail place our product and convince yourself of its purity by analyzing the same.
>
> It is flattering to me to be able to give you the opinion of one of the most celebrated brewers in the world. I refer to Mr. Carl Jacobson of Carlsburg, near Copenhagen, Denmark's noted philanthropist whose institution is an art museum rather than a brewery. Do you know that Mr. Hansen made his experiments at Jacobson's brewery and yeast of pure culture was first introduced there? Mr. Jacobson was visiting some months ago in the United States and interested himself in American products and breweries. After he had visited several cities of our country and the St. Louis Exposition he visited our Capital City before his departure for home and stopped at the New Willard. At the New Willard he partook of our product, which he pronounced as the best he had in the United States. He determined to visit our brewery, calling with his sons and his superintendent. After he had inspected our plant he remarked to me: "Mr. Heurich, when I came to Washington I expected that the Capitol would be the most interesting to me, but it is your brewery, and you should be proud of it, and you should be still more proud of your product."

Necessarily, what I have had to say in this article has been more or less cursory in its character. The subject is a vast one; volumes may be exhausted upon it.

How few are the things promised by the prohibitionists that have been fulfilled! How many misguided people accepted their assurances! I believe a vast number would change the prevailing conditions if they could. They would not want the saloon, but would if they could, direct their course through the Scylla and Charybdis of evils and steer for the open sea of moderation and temperance.

America is being duped by prohibition. Compared to traffic in narcotics, prohibition is a shining success. We become excited over bootleg whiskey and calmly ignore bootleg "dope."

Was it not promised that when prohibition became a law there would be a decrease in crime; that our penitentiaries would scarcely be filled? But the prison program urged in the House of Representatives in the year 1929 tells a far different tale. The Special Committee on Prisons suggested that one of two additional penitentiaries be located in the northeastern part of the country and the other at such a place as the board of experts might determine. It recommended that jails or workhouses be located at New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago, St. Louis, San Francisco and such other places as the needs from time to time shall require. The committee found that the Leavenworth Penitentiary now has within its walls more than twice the number of prisoners it is able to accommodate. In only one penitentiary in the whole United States of America did the committee find adequate provision for prisoners—the new Federal Institution for Women at Alderson, West Virginia.

Crime of every description is rampant as never before, the police of our great cities unable to control the murderous inclinations of thugs and criminals who shoot to kill; arson and violence sweeping over the country.

It is not likely that I shall many more times, either in the spoken or the written word, make an appeal to my fellow countrymen, and to the citizens of the home of my adoption. I have gone well by the allotted span of "three score years and ten." To younger hands than mine must be entrusted the betterment of our present conditions. Properly, therefore, may this be considered almost my valedictory. True health and peace and contentment are found, not in hypocritical fawning for the approval of a few, but in the moderation and temperance we were taught by our parents under the sanction of our Blessed Saviour, who died that all men might be FREE.

I append my last letter to the stockholders of the Christian Heurich Brewing Company.

January 21, 1929.

To the Stockholders of the Christian Heurich Brewing Co.

Gentlemen:

It is very discouraging for me, your president, that I am not able to make a more favorable report.

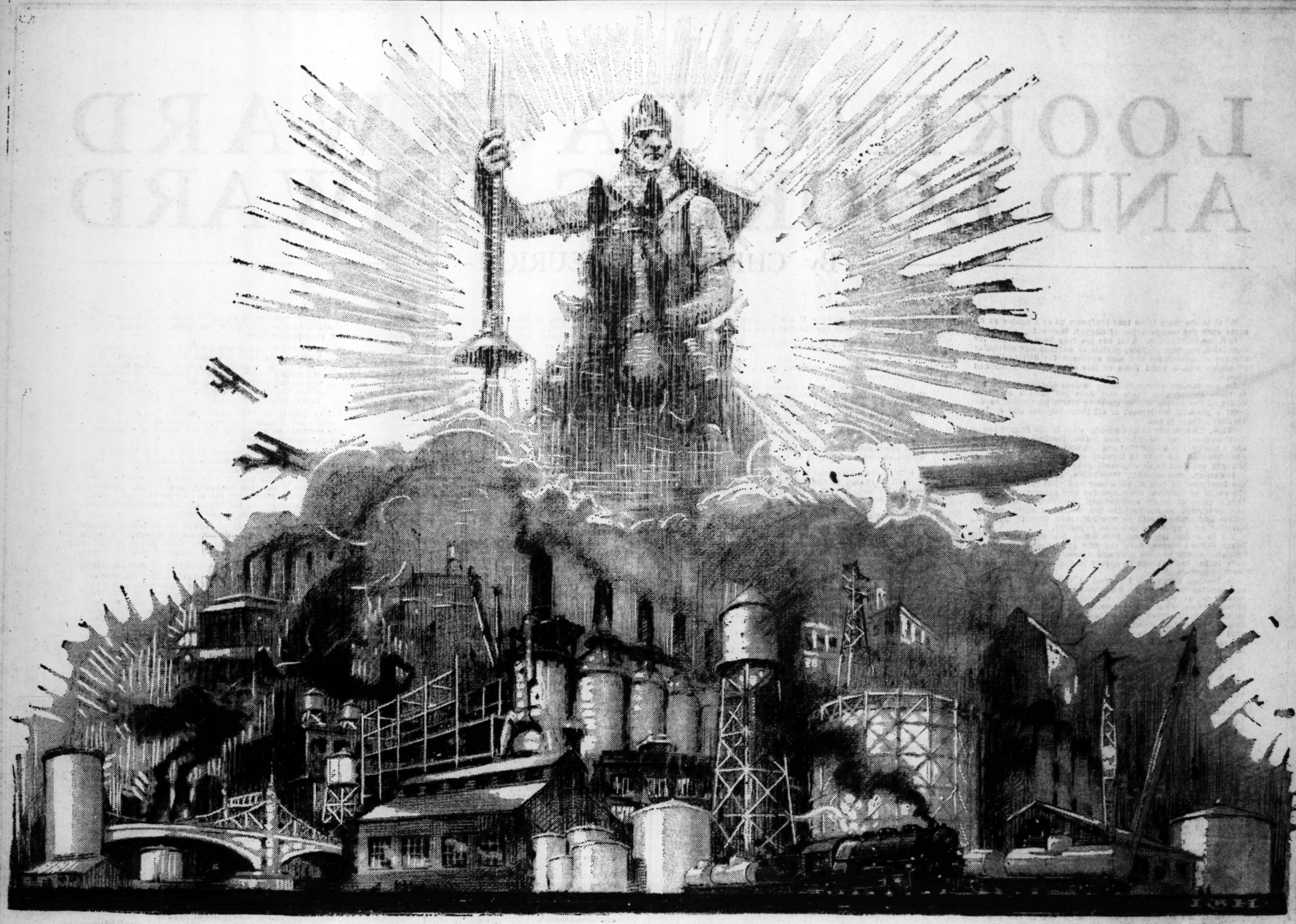
Under present conditions the manufacture of ice is not a paying business, and the prospect of an early "event" to enable us to operate our model brewery again is more than doubtful.

I am past eighty-six years of age, and I have acted and preached temperance all my life in a Christian spirit. As a resident and a citizen of these United States for sixty-three years; in business in Washington, D. C., for fifty-seven years, and as a law-abiding citizen, I have assisted in my humble way in the upbuilding of Washington, D. C., morally and otherwise. As a disciple of Christ and a follower of His teachings I have no excuse to make as to our former business. On the contrary, I am proud of it. Proud that I have assisted in bygone days to help make this country more temperate, more healthy and more happy. In my opinion, if the so-called good people, who have "blessed" us with prohibition, had allowed in their prohibition law a beverage with a small amount of alcohol, say two and a half per cent, they would have done more for real temperance than any other prohibition legislation will accomplish, and they would have followed the teachings of Christ.

In conclusion, I will not make any further prediction, but hope that common sense will eventually prevail.

Sincerely yours,

(signed) C. HEURICH.



This is the Age of ALUMINUM

WITHIN a few short decades—a mere moment in history—we have seen the continent spanned and served by a great network of railroads. We have seen the automobile grow from an uncertain luxury to an everyday necessity. We have seen world travel, in safe, speedy, ocean-going ships, become an accepted fact and a commonplace occurrence. We have seen the airways of the world give man's movements through space a new dimension—and aviation change from a hazardous adventure to an established and well-organized system of transport.

Scientific development has kept pace with the inventive genius that has made these dreams—these Arabian Nights' tales—come true.

Out of the creation and establishment of the principles behind these epoch-making inventions, came a demand for a structural material—light, strong, durable—and non-corrosive.

Metallurgy responded—and in answer to this need the world is entering upon its "Age of Aluminum."

As an instance, there is hardly a part of a plane today to which designers are not applying Aluminum and its alloys with a consequent gain in lightness, strength or safety. In place of heavy, cast iron pistons, valve housings, cylinder heads, have come castings of Aluminum Alloys, stronger, tougher—weighing less than half as much. In place of bulky, easily shattered wood have come strong, non-warping members of Aluminum. Fragile, combustible veneers have given way to sturdy sheets of Aluminum.

Less spectacularly—but with the same sure touch, the principles inherent in this useful metal are making their imprint upon our entire industrial civilization.

In all forms of transportation—motor, rail and water, Aluminum is constantly eliminating needless weight, reducing dead loads, increasing useful carrying capacity.

In every branch of industry—where freedom from corrosion, and lightness combined with strength, are factors—Aluminum is making its contribution.

In the realm of sound communication Aluminum brings its high electrical conductivity, durability and lightness to millions of radio receiving sets. Aluminum in radio makes for finer reception, closer tuning, reduced interference.

In the electrical field more than three hundred thousand miles of Aluminum cable is daily transmitting electrical energy from the point of its generation to the point of its use.

And indoors and out Aluminum Paint is brightening dark corners, protecting surfaces from the elements, and acting as a priming coat for wood. Wherever it is used, Aluminum Paint forms a coat of metal protection.

* * *

One August day in 1886 Charles Martin Hall, working over a crude apparatus he had set up in his father's woodshed, extracted a tiny globule of Aluminum from its native clay.

Mr. Hall's service to civilization went far beyond his discovery of a practical method for producing this metal. He surrounded himself with other young men, of vision and perseverance, who have "carried on"—and have made the potentialities inherent in Aluminum come true.

These men have utilized to the fullest extent the findings of intelligently directed research. They have built up a technical staff that is in constant touch with all classes of industry. They have lifted Aluminum from a restricted field to a sphere of limitless usefulness. They have brought about "The Age of Aluminum."

If you are wondering whether Aluminum, or some of its strong alloys, could be used in your product to lighten, strengthen, or beautify—to lower manufacturing costs or increase sales volume—a member of the technical staff of this company will gladly discuss the question with you.

ALUMINUM COMPANY OF AMERICA
PITTSBURGH, PENNSYLVANIA

1789 INAUGURAL EDITION 1929

The Washington Post.

1789 INAUGURAL EDITION 1929

THE WASHINGTON POST INAUGURAL EDITION: MONDAY, MARCH 4, 1929.

HARRISON CAMPAIGN SET MODERN STYLE IN POLITICS

Rallies and Slogans Marked 1840 Contest

General Rode Without Overcoat and Stood Bareheaded for Hour and Half Delivering Address — Died Month Later, the First to Do So in Office.

A number of unusual circumstances characterized the inauguration of William Henry Harrison as ninth President of the United States, on Thursday, March 4, 1841.

In the first place, the Whig party had won a smashing victory, its first one, Martin Van Buren, Democratic candidate to succeed himself, failed of reelection, receiving but 60 electoral votes to 234 for the Whig nominees, and the invincible political machine of the "Jackson men" was smashed.

In the second place, by the irony of fate, the party which had won the election was to be deprived by an act of Providence of the fruits of victory, for President Harrison laid down the burdens of his office just one month after he had taken them up, being the first President of the United States to die in office.

Gen. Harrison, moreover, was the first President-elect to arrive in Washington for his inauguration by railroad. The revolution which had occurred in the transportation facilities of the Nation was of greater importance than all the political upheavals; for, as one surveys the history of the republic, it is easily perceived that the American people are working out their destiny quite regardless of the whirligig of politics. Parties come, and parties go, but the steady and majestic tide of national development sweeps on forever.

Van Buren had an unlucky administration. Jackson had left the country at once solvent and bankrupt. The speculation of the "flush times" completed the economic ruin, and the panic of 1837 brought down upon the head of Martin Van Buren the catastrophe of a disorganized financial system. In the end Van Buren succeeded in getting the independent Treasury act through Congress, bringing Jackson's scheme to fruition; and the theory that the Federal Government should not appropriate money for internal improvements had a temporary triumph; but not without disastrous consequences to the Democratic party. Harrison and Tyler were elected.

Cider Jug as Symbol

The stirring contest of 1840 has passed into history as marking the beginning of the typical American political campaign as we of today know it. It was, in fact, the first of the modern campaigns, with mass-meetings, rallies, and slogans calculated to excite the popular imagination. The taunt that Harrison was so poor that he lived in a log cabin and drank hard cider gave to his supporters their cider jug and the humble home of the American pioneer became the symbols of the Whig party.

It so happened, by a singular coincidence, that both Gen. Harrison and John Tyler were born in Charles City County, Virginia, but the former had long since become identified with the West. In January, 1841, he set out for Washington from his home at North Bend, on the Ohio River below Cincinnati, and left that place on the 26th of the month, "in the splendid new boat Ben Franklin, fitted up expressly for the occasion by Messrs. Strader and Gorman," as we are informed by the Cincinnati Daily Gazette, of January 27. The General left the Henrie House under the escort of the celebrated Cincinnati Grays, "and proceeded on foot to the boat, attended by an immense crowd." Before taking his departure he delivered an address to the people.

Gen. Harrison arrived at Wheeling at 2 o'clock on the afternoon of January 28, where he was greeted by a discharge of cannon, the guns on the boat replying. A large crowd of enthusiastic people greeted him, and old "Tippecanoe" was escorted in an open carriage to the United States Hotel, where an address of welcome was delivered by S. Sprigg, the guest of honor replying. There was a reception, followed by a dinner, and late on the evening of the 28th he left Wheeling for Pittsburgh.

Arriving at that city on the Ben Franklin at 4 p. m., Friday, January 29, "attended by the Cincinnati and Pittsburgh committees," and accompanied by the steamer Fulton, he was escorted to Maj. Iron's Pittsburgh Hotel, by the mayors of Pittsburgh and Allegheny, Gen. Markle, of Westmoreland, and three volunteer militia companies. Gen. Harrison rested several days in Pittsburgh and then proceeded on his route by way of Union Town. The National Intelligencer of Monday, February 8, 1841, takes up the story as follows:

MOVEMENTS OF THE PRESIDENT-ELECT.

EDITORS' CORRESPONDENCE.

Frederick City,
Saturday Morning, Feb. 6.

Gen. Harrison arrived here last evening about half past seven o'clock, in Mr. Stockton's splendid line of stages. The coach occupied by the President-elect was specially built and decorated for this occasion. It was named "The President," and upon its panels were beautifully painted devices and representations of the military events of his life.

There were four stages in the line from Brownsville, called, in the order of their procession, "The President," "North Bend," "The Broad Seal" and "Mad Anthony." You may thus form some idea of the cortege.

Gen. Harrison was accompanied to this place by Colonels Chambers and Todd, his gallant aids during the war of 1812, and also by Mr. Robert Wickliffe, jr., of Kentucky, besides two or three grandsons whom he is about placing at school in Virginia.

On reaching Dorsey's City Hotel, the street was thronged with countless numbers from the adjoining neighborhood, who greeted the old patriot with shouts which made this goodly city ring again. The windows opposite the hotel were brilliantly illuminated and all around betokened joy and exultation.

The general is looking remarkably well and has borne the fatigue of traveling and "shaking hands" (which he complains of more than all) with great good humor. Today he will see and receive the congratulations of the Whigs of the Catoctin and its fertile neighborhood, and at 10 o'clock the committee from Baltimore, consisting of Judge Hanson, Z. C. Lee, John P. Kennedy, A. Bradford and N. Poe, who arrived here last evening, will take charge of him, and proceed in a car prepared for the occasion to the Monumental City, where a tremendous welcome awaits him.

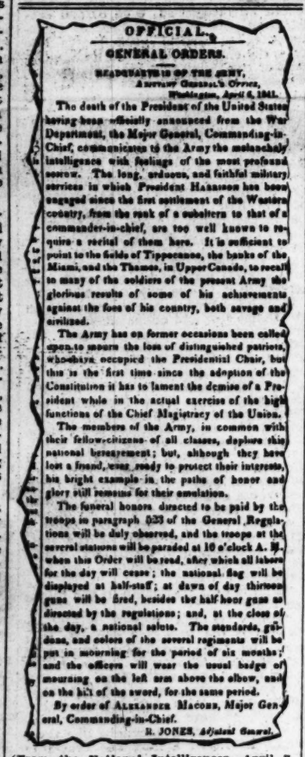
Messrs. Hyatt, Kirkwood and Lenox are also here from your city, to join in the escort.

This hasty sketch I send you, as it may interest your readers. It comes from a friend and brother Whig of Frederick.

Baltimore, February 8, 1841.
Saturday night, 9 o'clock.

I have great pleasure in announcing to you that Gen. Harrison safely arrived in this city as I informed you that he would do, between 3 and 4 o'clock this afternoon. His public entree into Baltimore was indeed as I anticipated in my former letter, "a most cordial welcome from the citizens of Baltimore generally."

The President-elect passed in the most direct line from the Pratt street upper depot, along Baltimore street, to Barnum's City Hotel. He was conveyed in an open carriage, and, as he passed along, rose, uncovered, and gracefully bowed to the ladies, who, with waving handkerchiefs, banners and hands, greeted him from a thousand windows and elevated stands, the people all the while—a dense, enthusiastic and jubilant mass of human beings—rending the air with 10,000 acclamations until the President-elect alighted from his carriage at the City Hotel. Here again, after a few minutes' pause and rest, the people being greatly augmented in number (all the streets and alleys leading toward Barnum's, pouring their thousands into the congregated mass), the air resounded with the most joyous acclamations, which greeted the venerable appearance of the President-elect as he stepped forward on the platform in front of the hotel to make his acknowledgments to the people, and receive the congratulatory address, which was delivered to him by C. F. Mayer, Esq., one of the committee of arrangements and reception. Of that address, I regret to say that, although occupying a near position to the speaker, I was



OFFICIAL.

GENERAL ORDERS.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, April 4, 1841.

The death of the President of the United States having been officially announced from the War Department, the Major General, Commanding-in-Chief, communicates to the Army the melancholy intelligence with feelings of the most profound sorrow. The long, arduous, and faithful military services in which President HARRISON has been engaged since the first settlement of the Western country, from the rank of a subaltern to that of a commander-in-chief, are too well known to require a recital of them here. It is sufficient to point to the fields of Tippecanoe, the banks of the Miami, and the Thames, in Upper Canada, to recall to many of the soldiers of the present Army the glorious results of some of his achievements against the foes of his country, both savage and civilized.

The Army has on former occasions been called upon to mourn the loss of distinguished patriots, who have occupied the Presidential Chair, but then is the first time since the adoption of the Constitution it has to lament the demise of a President while in the actual exercise of the high functions of the Chief Magistracy of the Union.

The members of the Army, in common with their fellow-citizens of all classes, deplore this national bereavement; but, although they have lost a friend, were ready to protect their interests, his bright example in the paths of honor and glory still remains for their emulation.

The funeral honors directed to be paid by the troops in paragraph 933 of the General Regulations will be duly observed, and the troops at the several stations will be paraded at 10 o'clock A. M. when this Order will be read, after which all labors for the day will cease; the national flag will be displayed at half-staff; at dawn of day thirteen guns will be fired, besides the half hour guns as directed by the regulations; and, at the close of the day, a national salute. The standards, guidons, and colors of the several regiments will be put in mourning for the period of six months; and the officers will wear the usual badge of mourning on the left arm above the elbow, and on the hilt of the sword, for the same period.

By order of ALEXANDER MACOMB, Major General, Commanding-in-Chief.

R. JONES, Adjutant General.

(From the National Intelligencer, April 7, 1841.)

unable to hear more than two or three words, owing chiefly to the great pressure of the crowd and the confusion which arose from the impending danger of many persons being trodden down or crushed to death. Escaping, I scarcely know how, from the threatening danger, I took my stand on the opposite side of the square, where I had the pleasure of hearing (so clear and distinct was the enunciation of the speaker) Gen. Harrison, respond, in a brief and happy manner, to the address of Mr. Mayer; and, after thanking him and the assembled multitude for their kind demonstrations of respect, he intimated his intention of addressing them on Monday next, at such time and place as the committee of arrangements might be pleased to designate. Hereupon the immense crowd of delighted citizens, after vehement and deafening applause, quietly and speedily dispersed, and went away to their respective homes or occupations. It was, I assure you, a happy denouement and deliverance to many who were in great danger from the pressure of the crowd immediately in front of the platform, that the President-elect did not address the multitude at any length this afternoon. Had it been otherwise, I fear that some lives would have been lost. Indeed, if, as I can not but suspect, it was the consideration of Gen. Harrison, who must have seen from the platform the uncomfortable and dangerous condition of the moving and suffering mass below, prompted him to withhold his remarks until another day, that no person might be hurt, through their eagerness to see and hear him, it afforded a strong proof of his presence of mind and kindness of feeling.

But it is time to conclude. You may expect the President-elect, with the Baltimore committee of reception and arrangement, in a special car, next Tuesday morning.

Planned His Reception.

Meanwhile, on February 3, a public meeting had been held in the Log Cabin, in Washington, which the Whigs had erected during the campaign the year before on the park fronting on Pennsylvania avenue north of Center Market. W. W. Seaton, of the National Intelligencer, ardent Democrat who had been among those to change his politics, and was now the Whig Mayor of Washington, presided. The vice presidents of the meeting were William L. Brent and Thomas Allen, and George Sweeny was secretary. It was resolved that a committee of citizens should be appointed, "who shall be charged with the duty of making and announcing to their fellow citizens proper arrangements for a reception of the President-elect on his arrival in this city." The committee included Col. Seaton and the officers named: William Easby, William Wilson, M. St. C. Clarke, John A. Blake, W. Kirkwood, W. Lenox, J. L. Henshaw, Walter Jones, J. H. Bradley, R. C. Weightman, J. H. Goddard, J. A. Bender, P. R. Fendall, W. A. Bradley, Peter Force, Seth Hyatt, Joseph H. Bryan, George Watterson, J. P. Ingle, William Brent, H. J. Brent, Thomas Blagden, Dr. Noble Young, James Marshall and Dr. A. McWilliams.

Gen. Harrison reached the city on February 9, intending to be the guest of his old friend, W. L. Brent, but the city committee had provided quarters for him at Gadsby's National Hotel, and so he went there, and added to the fame of that historic hostelry. The following account is from the National Intelligencer of Wednesday February 10.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1841.

ARRIVAL OF GENERAL HARRISON.

The President Elect of the United States reached the city yesterday by the morning train of Cars from Baltimore, between eleven and twelve o'clock.

The arrangements for his reception, made by the city committee and heretofore announced, were carried out as fully as the very inclement state of the weather permitted (snow falling heavily at the time). The attendance, indeed, of citizens from the city and other parts of the District was much larger than could have been anticipated under such unfavorable circumstances, and proved the intense desire universally felt to behold and hail the man of the People. The procession formed at the City Hall, though marching four abreast, extended nearly from the Hall to Pennsylvania avenue. On the arrival of the cars, the rush to the doors of the railroad depot, by the multitude not in procession, was so overwhelming that it was found impossible to go through the ceremony of the address there, and the General was immediately conducted, through double lines of citizens, to the City Hall, where Mr. Seaton, Mayor of the City, addressed him as follows:

"In obedience, sir, to the wishes of my fellow-citizens of Washington, I beg leave to offer to you, in their name, a cordial and heartfelt welcome to the Metropolis of the Union. They could not have assigned to me a duty more gratifying to my own feelings, or one which I should be more proud to perform.

"As there was no portion of the American People who had so deep a stake in the issue of the late Presidential Election as the inhabitants of this city, there was no portion of them who felt a deeper solicitude in the event of it, or a more sincere and grateful joy at its glorious result.

"Although the peculiar subjects of Federal legislation, and at the mercy, as it were, of the Federal rulers, the people of this city yet dared to think for themselves, and publicly to avow their disapproval of the measures of the Administration; they dared to invoke their countrymen throughout the Union to rise up and rescue the Government from the hands of those who had abused their trust, and whose rule had proved so disastrous to the public weal.

"For exercising this sacred right—a right inseparable from every just notion of republican liberty—a right never questioned but by tyrants, and never surrendered but by slaves; for exercising this free American privilege, they have been subjected to indignities and oppressions which put to shame the most flagrant of those acts of British oppression which impelled our fathers to take up arms. Still, undismayed by the menaces of power, and unsubdued by injustice, the people of Washington shrank not from their duty. They continued to assert the free right of opinion and of speech, to proclaim their own wrongs and those of their country, and to bear testimony against the incompetency and unfaithfulness of the public rulers; and they have the proud satisfaction of believing that their voice was not altogether unheard in the awakening of their countrymen to a sense of the public danger, and to the necessity of a change in the Executive Government.

"Eleven years ago, sir, you returned to this city from an honorable and important trust abroad, the first victim of a remorseless political proscription, till then unknown to our history. You now enter it at the call of your country, to take the place of those who proscribed you, and to occupy the elevated station which was prostituted to your persecution—thus signally rebuking an intolerance alien to the spirit of liberty, and furnishing an example of retributive justice honorable to our republican institutions, and cheering to the friends of free Government.

"The necessity of reform is inscribed on every lineament of the National Administration; and you, sir, have been chosen by your country the honored instrument of that reform; in you the hopes of the nation are now centered—hopes, indeed, made bright by undoubting confidence.

"Happily, sir, in your known character and past history we have every guaranty for a faithful, wise and honest administration of the public affairs; and we have only to pray that it may prove as happy for yourself personally, as we are confident it will be advantageous for our common country.

"In the name of my fellow-citizens I make you welcome to the city of your official residence."

(The Mayor concluded by tendering to the General the hospitalities of the city, and said he should be happy, whenever he pleased, to conduct him to the quarters provided for his accommodation.)

Harrison Responded.

To this Address General Harrison replied, briefly, but well. He said that a long and intimate acquaintance with the citizens of Washington had left him no room to doubt a reception, from the Mayor and those whom he represented, as cordial as that which he now experienced. Whatever difficulties he might encounter in the administration of the Government of the Union, he said he had a most pleasing anticipation of happiness in his social relations for the time which he might reside amongst them.

With respect to the unpropitious circumstances of the affairs of the District, to which the Mayor had alluded in his Address, Gen. H. said, whatever they might be, he begged him to believe that no motive was wanting to induce him, by all the legal means within his power, to contribute to their improvement or reformation.

Mr. J. A. Blake, president of the Washington Tippecanoe Club, was then introduced to General Harrison, and made him a brief and neat address on behalf of the Club, to which the General replied in appropriate terms.

After this ceremonial, an hour was spent in a personal introduction of many hundred citizens to the General, who appeared to be in fine health and spirits.

The committee then escorted him to his lodgings at Gadsby's Hotel, and soon after left him to himself until half past 4 o'clock, when the committee returned to the Hotel, and, by previous arrangement, entertained at dinner the General, the gentlemen of his suite, (Messrs. Chambers, Todd, Copeland, and R. Wickliffe, jr.), the gentlemen of the Baltimore committee who had attended him to this city, and the Mayors of Georgetown and Alexandria.

Gen. Harrison promptly called upon President Van Buren to pay his respects, the President returning the courtesy, and the following day held a public reception at City Hall. On the evening of Tuesday, February 16, the "National Ball"—not the inaugural ball, but one in honor of the birthday of Washington—was held in the "new saloon," at Gadsby's Hotel, and was attended by Gen. Harrison, who then left the city for Richmond, on his way to his birthplace, Berkeley, on the James River, then occupied by his nephew, Benjamin Harrison. Although, as the newspapers of the time disclose, the river was covered with ice, he made the trip by the Potomac mail boat Sydney, and arrived at Richmond on Wednesday evening, February 17.

Longest Inaugural Parade.

On the return trip to Washington Gen. Harrison was accompanied by Vice President-elect Tyler, both reaching the city from Richmond on Sunday night, February 28. Gen. Harrison was the guest of Col. Seaton, at his residence on the south side of E street, between Seventh and Eighth streets northwest, and this necessitated what was probably the longest inaugural parade ever held in Washington.

Meanwhile the most elaborate arrangements which had ever been made for the inauguration of a President up to that time had been completed. The inaugural committee, created by the citizens of Washington, had appointed Col. Peter Force chairman and J. L. Henshaw secretary, and thus the early conception of the inaugural committee as a voluntary committee of welcome on the part of the people of the Nation's Capital is perceived.

Col. William L. Brent was chief marshal, and Alexander Hunter, marshal of the District of Columbia, appointed as his deputies Richard Wallach, C. Lee Jones, Henry May, William D. Nutt, Dr. J. F. May, Dr. W. C. Swann, Dr. Thomas Miller, Robert Lawrence, William B. Randolph, Thomas Woodward, Capt. Henry Hunter and J. B. H. Smith. The committee of arrangements at the Senate consisted of Senators William C. Preston, Richard W. Bayard and A. S. White. The assistants to the chief marshal were William B. Magruder, John A. Blake, Walter Lenox, William P. Elliot, Thomas Blagden, S. Noble Young.

Bareheaded in Cold.

Larger crowds than had ever before attended an inauguration had come to Washington, and the inaugural parade was characterized by the appearance in the line for the first time of visiting military and political organizations, which has been the custom ever since. The National Greys, of Philadelphia, must be accorded the honor of being the first military command from outside the District of Columbia ever to participate in an inaugural parade.

The 4th of March dawned raw and cold, with a northeast wind blowing, but in spite of the inclemency of the weather, Gen. Harrison, then just past 68 years of age, insisted on riding to the Capitol, to be inaugurated, on horseback, nor would he wear an overcoat or gloves. When the time came to deliver his inaugural address he stood facing the crowd in the east plaza of the Capitol for an hour and a half, bareheaded. Some who were present have testified how severely they suffered from the cold. The grizzled old warrior did not appear to mind it, but this experience undoubtedly hastened his death.

The following account of Harrison's inauguration is from the National Intelligencer of March 5, 1841, and is here given in full:

FRIDAY, MARCH 5, 1841.

THE INAUGURATION.

The consummation of the great political contest which terminated in the election of Gen. Harrison as President of the United States took place yesterday, the glorious 4th of March, by the inauguration of the President at the Capitol, preceded by the installation of the Vice President, in the presence of an immense multitude of citizens, who had traveled from all parts of the Union to witness the imposing and interesting solemnities of the occasion.

For several days previously, the Metropolis of the Nation had been gradually filling with visitors from the more distant States of the Union. Yesterday and the day previously, the contiguous counties of Maryland and Virginia and the City of Baltimore poured in vast multitudes and parties of eager citizens, who traveled on in various ways, by land and water, on foot, in carriages, or in boats, to witness the inauguration of their beloved Chief.

It can not reasonably be expected that we shall lay before the public a very detailed or accurate account of yesterday's interesting proceedings and ceremonies. To satisfy, however, the demand for an early notice, we present the following sketches of the scenes and incidents of the day:

The Morning.

Early in the morning, long before sunrise, the shrill whistle of the cars and the trampling of feet along Pennsylvania avenue toward the hotels and boarding houses, gave notice that our number of visitors was greatly increasing, and that the auspicious day of inauguration had arrived. The morning broke somewhat cloudily, and the horizon seemed rather to betoken snow or rain. At sunrise a salute of 26 guns was fired from the Mall, south of their gun room, by a party of the Columbia Artillerists, acting under the command of Capt. Buckingham. Soon after the firing of these guns, the entire body, apparently, of our citizens and numerous visitors, roused from their slumbers, thronged the Pennsylvania avenue and our principal streets, and gave to them a very animated and lively appearance; the throng continuing to increase until 8 o'clock, when the various delegations, military companies, Tippecanoe clubs, associations and citizens assembled at their respective posts.

The Procession.

Soon after 10 o'clock the procession moved from the head of Four-and-a-half street; when a salue of three guns announced their march toward the quarters of the President-elect. Having there received Gen. Harrison, attended by his personal friends, the procession moved on from the quarters of the President-elect, up E street to Eleventh street, up Eleventh street to F street, up F street to Fifteenth street, down Fifteenth street to Pennsylvania avenue, down Pennsylvania avenue to the south gate of the eastern yard of the Capitol, exactly as laid down in the program.

Occupying a favorable position in front of Brown's hotel, we noticed the procession as it passed along the most public part of Pennsylvania avenue to the Capitol. The scene was highly interesting and imposing. The ladies everywhere, from the windows on each side the Avenue, waved their handkerchiefs or hands in token of their kind feelings, and Gen. Harrison returned their smiles and greetings with repeated bows.

The enthusiastic cheers of the citizens who moved in the procession were, with equal enthusiasm, responded to by thousands of citizen spectators who lined Pennsylvania avenue, or appeared at the side windows, in the numerous balconies, on the tops of houses, or on other elevated stands. At the head of the procession was the chief marshal, who was mounted on a fine horse, suitably caparisoned; as also were his two aids.

The military portion of the procession was remarkably fine and soldier-like. Much of this, no doubt, was owing to Maj. Pritz, of the Philadelphia National Greys, whose company and excellent band of music were objects of particular notice and admiration. The military marched along in the following order:

1. The Potomac Dragoons, commanded by Capt. Mason, a fine body of cavalry, consisting chiefly of citizen soldiers from Georgetown. We never saw the Potomac Dragoons turn out so well, or appear to so great advantage.

2. The Columbia Artillerists, commanded by Capt. Buckingham. Their revolutionary costume, venerable appearance, and precise movements, as they marched along, with their two field-pieces, gained them great credit.

3. The National Greys, of Philadelphia, commanded by Maj. Fritz, a fine body of men, well disciplined and soldier-like in all their movements.

4. The Washington Light Infantry, commanded by Capt. France, a full company, numbering about eighty muskets, all well uniformed, and showing to more advantage than on any former occasion.

5. The National Blues, commanded by Capt. Middleton, marching well, and also making a soldier-like appearance.

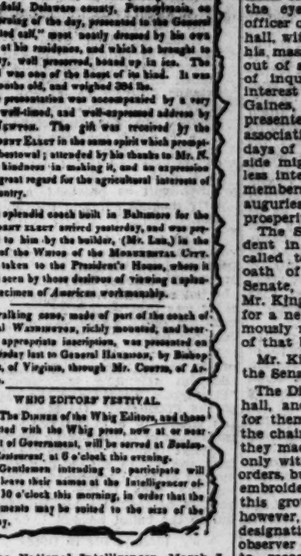
After the officers and soldiers who fought under Gen. Harrison, came

THE PRESIDENT ELECT,

mounted on a white charger, and accompanied by his suite of personal friends.

On his right were seven citizen marshals; on his left were the Marshal of the District of Columbia and his four aids.

Then followed, in the order of the program, the delegates of the Young



Among the incidents belonging to the day of the Inauguration, we note with pleasure, from the feelings which indorsed it, the following:

Mr. Isaac Newton, an enterprising farmer of Springfield, Delaware county, Pennsylvania, on the morning of the day, presented to the General a "fat calf," most neatly dressed by his own hands at his residence, and which he brought to this city, well preserved, bound up in ice. The animal was one of the finest of its kind. It was five months old, and weighed 304 lbs.

The presentation was accompanied by a very brief, well-timed, and well-expressed address by Mr. Newton. The gift was received by the PRESIDENT ELECT in the same spirit which prompted its bestowal; attended by his thanks to Mr. N. for his kindness in making it, and an expression of his great regard for the agricultural interests of the country.

The splendid coach built in Baltimore for the PRESIDENT ELECT arrived yesterday, and was presented to him by the builder, (Mr. Lee,) in the name of the Whigs of the MONUMENTAL CITY. It was taken to the President's House, where it can be seen by those desirous of viewing a splendid specimen of American workmanship.

A walking cane, made of part of the coach of General WASHINGTON, richly mounted, and bearing an appropriate inscription, was presented on Wednesday last to General HARRISON, by Bishop MEADE, of Virginia, through Mr. COOPER, of Arlington.

WHIG EDITORS' FESTIVAL.

☞ The Dinner of the Whig Editors, and those connected with the Whig press, now at or near the seat of Government, will be served at *Boulanger's Restaurant*, at 6 o'clock this evening.

☞ Gentlemen intending to participate will please leave their names at the Intelligencer office by 10 o'clock this morning, in order that the arrangements may be suited to the size of the company.

(From the National Intelligencer, March 5, 1841.)

Mens Convention, held at Baltimore, May 4, 1840. The delegates bore along with them in the procession some very handsome banners; as did also the citizens of each State and Territory, as they appeared with the respective Tippecanoe clubs and associations. Among the banners which seemed to attract very particular notice was a very large one from Cayuga County, N. Y., representing Gen. Harrison in military costume on horseback. Several other very handsome banners, having patriotic and suitable mottoes, appeared with the South Carolina and Alabama delegations, and with the delegation from Prince Georges County, Maryland. From the latter county the delegation was very numerous and spirited. Besides their handsome and appropriate banner, there was exhibited a vehicle drawn by six splendid white horses, all suitably caparisoned, and bearing bells, containing weaving apparatus, &c., with the operatives working therewith as they moved in the procession. This curious and interesting machinery, which was furnished and directed by Mr. Capron, of the Laurel Factory, Md., attracted unusual notice.

Along with the Prince Georges delegation was also seen a large log cabin (the emblem of a sturdy yeomanry), drawn by horses; the sides of the cabin had suitable mottoes and inscriptions. On its roof were numerous white flags, bearing the names of the several States that voted in favor of Gen. Harrison.

The Virginia delegations were also remarkable for their numbers, fine appearance, and handsome banners. The delegation from Loudoun County had a good band of music with them. The delegation from Winchester was very numerous, and had also a band of music.

Approaching The Capitol.

The corporations of Washington and Georgetown, the Tippecanoe Clubs, and the citizens of both places, turned out in great numbers and with suitable distinctions, banners, and mottoes. Not the least interesting part of the procession from Georgetown was the long line of Georgetown College students, who appeared in the college uniform, with their faculty, bearing a handsome white silk banner, representing, with various mottoes, a golden eagle with extended wings.

The approaches to the Capitol presented a scene to gratify the eye of a painter, while it swelled the patriot's heart. The thronging crowds, the groups, the solitary foot-passenger—and then the stately coach, with its freight of fashion and beauty—all eager, all animated, all in conversation, and some in song—all pressing onward toward one central point, told of the deep, the universal, the heart-stirring interest felt by the people in the People's Friend. Here might be seen a little fellow of seven or eight, his chubby cheeks rosy with joy, his bright eye sparkling with the bustle and gladness of so novel a scene, waving proudly over his head a little banner, purchased probably by the savings of his pocket money for many days, on which, as the wind sported with it, was turned out to view a "log cabin," or the "Hero of Tippecanoe." There was a group of black laborers, tricked out in all their Sunday finery, with saucer eyes, staring at the bright figures which passed them, or gazing at the horse of some young apprentice, careering along the Avenue, at once in the glory and manifest danger of his rider. There hurried along a marshal of the day, with his rose of purple, and his yellow scarf, conscious, apparently, of the dignity of his station. Here strode on some military officer, glittering in blue and gold, and feeling all the prouder to think that a soldier, as well as a patriot, was today to assume the supreme seat of dignity in the republic. The ladies, too (God bless them!), the ladies shared, fully, in the excitement of the hour: their eyes glancing, their cheeks glowing, and their tongues (for ladies have such things) were in rapid harmonious motion. Everything was in its best bib and tucker. Everything you met, everything you saw, seemed to cry out, "This is the long-waited, the long-wished-for day of the inauguration!"

At the Capitol.

In the Senate chamber, though reserved for the privileged persons, there was a crowd at an early hour. Long long before anything official was to be seen or heard, the ladies' circular gallery on the one hand, and the gentlemen's gallery on the other, were filled to overflowing. What eager looks, what rich and lustrous shawls, what waving handkerchiefs, what fluttering fans were there to be seen! Nods of recognition, smiles of pleasure, peering looks of eager curiosity everywhere met the eye. When some full-uniformed officer of the Army or Navy entered the hall, with his straw-colored plumes and his massive epaulettes, what a craning out of snowy necks, what an exchange of inquires, what looks of awakened interest pervaded the circle! Scott and Gaines, Macomb, and Jones, and Wool presented a brilliant group, calling up associations connected with our past days of triumph; while on the opposite side might be seen a civil group of no less interest, embracing the nominated members of the new Cabinet, inspiring auguries not less cheering of future prosperity and glory.

The Senate (convened by the President in extra session) having been called to order by the secretary, the oath of office was, by order of the Senate, administered by Mr. Clay to Mr. King, of Alabama (on his reelection for a new term), who was then unanimously reelected president pro tempore of that body.

Mr. King thereupon took the chair of the Senate.

The Diplomatic Corps now entered the hall, and assumed the seats provided for them in front, and on the left of the chair. A most brilliant appearance they made, decorated, as they were, not only with the insignia of their various orders, but half covered with the richest embroidery in silver and in gold. Had this group of distinguished personages however, been stripped of all external designations, the eye of the most casual observer could not have failed instantly to recognize the marked difference which distinguished them from us, as foreigners. Cuvier might, very possibly, have told, from their heads alone, the different nations from which they came.

The Supreme Court.

On the opposite side of the chair appeared, soon after, in the strongest contrast, the array of the judges of the Supreme Court, in their black robes, with their grave, intellectual, reflecting countenances. There was a simple, quiet, unpretending air about this body of highly dignified men to which outward adornments would have added nothing but an alloy.

The late Vice President and the Vice President-elect became the next objects of notice. They advanced together to the steps of the President's chair, when Mr. Tyler, having been presented to the presiding officer, took the oath of office, and then ascending to the chair, which had been vacated for his reception by Mr. King, delivered, with much grace, dignity, and self-possession, and address to the Senate of moderate length, marked by modesty, propriety, and sound sense; a copy of which will be found in another part of this paper.

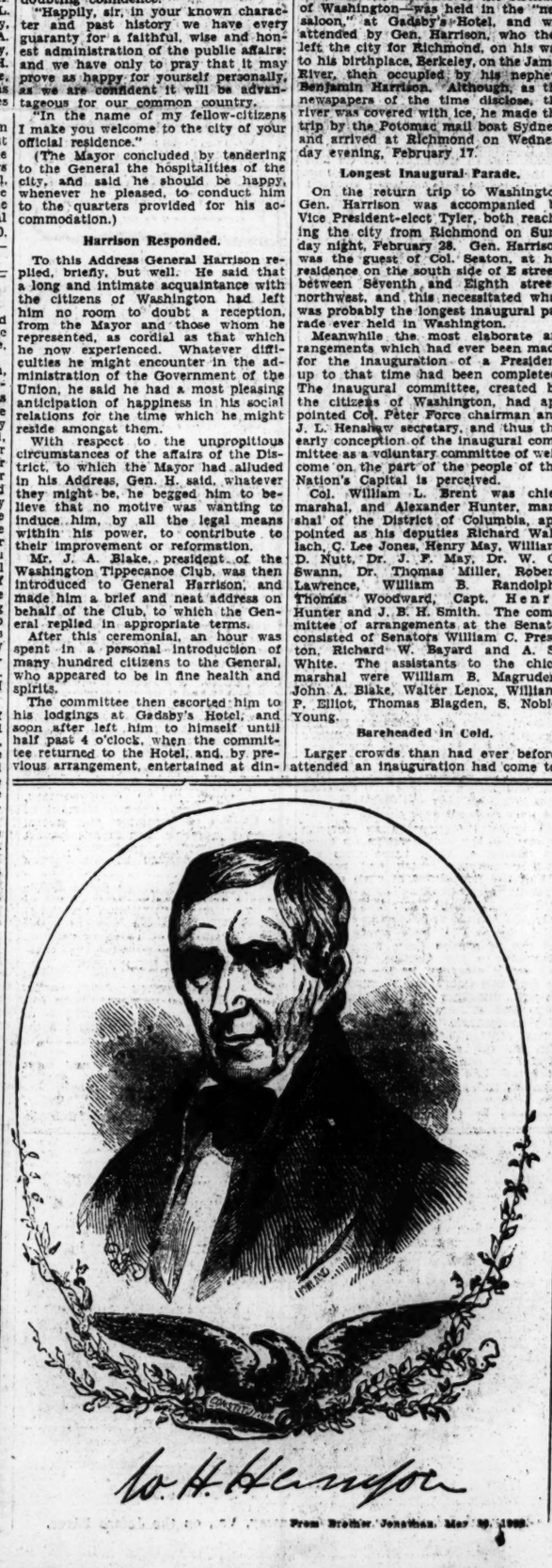
The new senators were then successively sworn in, and took their seats.

At twenty minutes past 12 o'clock, the warning note was heard from the table of the Vice President, when Gen. Harrison entered and took the seat prepared for him in front of the secretary's table. He looked cheerful but composed, his bodily health was manifestly perfect, there was an alertness in his movement which is quite astonishing, considering his advanced age, the multiplied hardships through which his frame has passed, and the fatigues he has lately undergone.

After he had retained his seat for a few minutes, preparations were made for forming the line of procession to the platform prepared for the ceremony of the inauguration, erected over the front steps of the portico of the east front of the Capitol. The procession was in the prescribed order, as yesterday announced by authority of the committee of the Senate.

It was not without great difficulty and very severe pressure that the body of citizens who followed and accompanied this train passed out of the east door of the rotundo; and the inadequate and disproportionate size of that entrance (always a defect at least, if not a deformity) was never more sensibly manifested. Some ladies suffered severely in the pressure of the crowd.

CONTINUED ON PAGE 38, COLUMN 1.



Wm. H. Harrison

From Brother Jonathan, May 29, 1909.

Left—William Henry Harrison at the battle of Tippecanoe (lithographed by N. Currier, 1840). Upper—Death of President Harrison, April 4, 1841. Lower—A letterhead used in the hard cider campaign of 1840.

Inaugural Day Chill Hastened His Death

"Tippecanoe" Was First President to Arrive at Capital by Railroad for Inauguration—Greeted by Washington Committee — Amid Heavy Fall of Snow.

POLK WAS FIRST "DARK HORSE" TO GAIN PRESIDENCY

HARRISON PRESENT AT SEVERAL BALLS ON INAUGURAL NIGHT

General Took Oath of Office During Delivery of His Induction Speech.

THRONG ASSEMBLED AT PRESIDENT'S HOUSE

Mildness of Season Drew Thousands to Capital for Ceremonies.

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 25.

but no serious accident is known to have occurred.

On the platform, seats had been provided for the President and the Chief Justice, who were placed immediately in front. On their right, seats were assigned to the Diplomatic Corps. Behind sat members of both houses of Congress, officers of the Army and Navy, and many distinguished characters now assembled in the city, intermingled with a great company of ladies, who occupied not only the steps in the rear of the platform, but both the broad abutments of stone which support the steps on either side. Temporary balustrades had been placed around these exposed spaces, without which they would have been a very unsafe station, more especially for females.

Solid Mass of People.

But the sight which attracted and arrested and filled the eye of all those who were fortunate enough to get a favorable post of observation from which to witness the scene was the people. There they stood, and had stood for hours, in a solid, dense mass, variously estimated to contain (in the space before the Capitol and extending back some distance into the open square) from thirty to fifty, and even sixty thousand. Happy was the man who could climb upon railing, or post, or pillar, to obtain a better sight of the expected object. All such places were filled, piled up, with clinging occupants; some ascended the trees in the square, whose branches, in their denuded condition, afforded an unobstructed prospect. On the verge of the crowd were drawn up carriages, filled with the gentler sex; while here and there peered up a standard bearing a pacific banner, or the stand of colors of some volunteer company.

While patiently waiting for the arrival of the President, this mass of heads resembled some placid lake, not in a perfect calm, but gently rippled by a passing breeze, its waters in perpetual but gentle motion; but the instant he was seen advancing from the Capitol, it suddenly resembled that same lake when a blast from the mountain has descended upon it, thrown it into tumultuous agitation, and "lifted up its hands on high." A deafening shout went up from the glad hearts and exulting voices of an emancipated people. It sung welcome to the man whom the people delight to honor, and must have met, with overwhelming power, the throbbings of his own bosom.

When the uproar had subsided it was succeeded by the deep stillness of expectation, and the new President forthwith proceeded to read, in accents loud and clear, his address to the Nation. Of the character of this paper (which occupies its due space in the preceding columns) we forbear now to speak, reserving what we have to say respecting it to a more leisure moment. In its delivery the voice of Gen. Harrison never flagged, but to the end retained its full and commanding tone. As he touched on successive topics lying near the heart of the people, their sympathy with his sentiments was manifested by shouts which broke forth involuntarily from time to time; and, when the reading of the address was concluded, they were renewed and prolonged without restraint.

Previous to delivering the closing sentences of the address, the oath of office, tendered to him by the Chief Justice, was taken by the President, in tones loud, distinct and solemn, manifesting a due and a deep impression of the importance of the act; after which the President pronounced the remaining passage of his address.

The pealing cannon then announced to the country that it had a new Chief Magistrate. The procession was again formed; and, setting out from the Capitol, proceeded along Pennsylvania avenue to the Mansion of the President, cheered throughout the whole route as Gen. Harrison passed, by the immense crowds on foot which lined the Avenue, and the hardly less numerous assembly of females who filled the doors and windows along the whole route.

At the President's House.

Nearly the whole throng of visitors accompanied the President to his new abode, and as many as possible entered and paid their personal respects to him. The whole building, however, could hardly contain a fortieth part of them; so that very many were unable to obtain admission at all. A popular President will on such an occasion always be surrounded by more friends than it is possible for him to receive and recognize otherwise than in masses.

The Close of the Day

Was marked by the repetition of salutes from the artillery, the whole city being yet alive with a population of strangers and residents, whom the mildness of the season invited into the open air.

In the Evening

The several ballrooms and places of amusement were filled with crowds of gentlemen and ladies attracted to this city by the novelty and interest of the great occasion. In the course of the evening the President of the United States paid a short visit to each of the assemblies held in honor of the inauguration, and was received with the warmest demonstrations of attachment and respect.

The End of the Day

Was marked, as its progress from the early morning hour had been, by quiet and order, not only remarkable but astonishing, considering the vast crowd of persons, the excitement of the occasion, and the temptations which it offered to undue exhilaration. No accident or incident whatever occurred, so far as we have heard, to leave a pain er pang behind it, or to mar the gratification of the multitude of those who rejoiced in their hearts that they had lived long enough to see this day.

To amplify the Intelligencer's report, it should be added that three inaugural balls were held on the evening of the 4th of March, and that Gen. Harrison, in spite of his advanced years, and the fatigue and cold he had undergone, attended all of them.

Twenty years earlier, in 1821, the Washington Theater had been erected on the south side of Louisiana avenue, between Four-and-a-Half and Sixth streets. The building had been remodeled, and in 1841 was known as the Washington Assembly Rooms (late American Theater). The principal ball was held there. Daniel Webster headed the managers. Under the head of "City News," the Intelligencer of March 4 says:

Calling in, late yesterday afternoon, to view the New Assembly Rooms in which the inauguration ball will be held this evening, we were struck with the splendid appearance of the main dancing room, which is on the second floor. That spacious, elegant and lofty ballroom appeared, even by daylight, to present a grand and imposing appearance, especially when viewed from the orchestra, which extends entirely across the front entrance, and where ample room is afforded to the musicians. We have no doubt that the two dancing rooms, when complete in their decorations and furniture, will present, with the aid of 3,000 lights which will be provided, a singularly magnificent and splendid effect.

A card in the Intelligencer on February 10 shows that the "People's Tippecanoe Inauguration Ball" was held at Carusi's saloon, Henry Clay heading the list of managers of this one. The third was the "Native American Inauguration Ball," which was held at the Masonic Hall.

In the accounts in the Intelligencer of the inauguration of William Henry Harrison reference is made to the "President's House" and the "Mansion of the President." On March 8, 1841, the Globe, in a rather critical mood, makes use of the following expression:

"What impious depredators, to profane the White House, and the ceremonies of the inauguration, by applying the pipe laying system to the pockets of their friends, as they once did to the ballot boxes."

First to Die in Office.

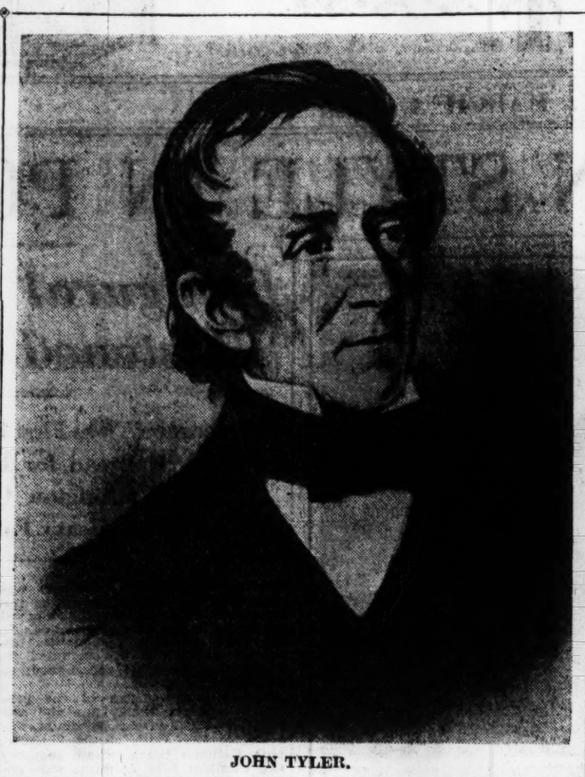
So far as this writer knows, this is the first reference ever made in a newspaper to the home of the President of the United States as the "White House;" and yet that name is supposed to have come into popular use after the building had been painted white, following its restoration after it had been burned by the British in 1814. In fact, many years passed before this name came to be used.

President Harrison died in the White House—the first President to die in office—one month after his inauguration, on April 4, 1841, and Washington for the first time was draped in black in honor of a departed Chief Magistrate, and Pennsylvania avenue echoed for the first time to the footfalls of troops upon a funeral march.

John Tyler, then at his home in Virginia, was summoned back to the Capital by express steamer, and reached the city in time for the funeral. He stopped at the Indian Queen, now the Metropolitan Hotel, and on April 9 he proclaimed, in what he termed his inaugural address to the people, the theory that he had become, not Acting President, but President of the United States in his own right; a theory since accepted by others called to this high office by death.



MRS. JOHN TYLER.



JOHN TYLER.

John Tyler Took His Oath Of Office in Brown's Hotel

Justice Cranch, of District Circuit Court, Officiated at Induction on April 6, 1841, of Harrison's Successor. Building Now Metropolitan.

Two Presidents of the United States took the oath of office in hotels on Pennsylvania avenue, one of which is still standing. Andrew Johnson was living at the old Kirkwood House, on the northeast corner of the Avenue and Twelfth street, when news was brought to him of Lincoln's death, while John Tyler was sworn into office in Brown's Hotel, the present Metropolitan.

There the oath was administered to him by Justice William Cranch, Chief Judge of the Circuit Court of the District of Columbia, in the presence of a number of Government officials, on April 6, 1841. The following is the account as published in the National Intelligencer on Wednesday, April 7:

THE NEW PRESIDENT.

By the extraordinary dispatch used in sending the official intelligence to the Vice President, at Williamsburg, and similar dispatch by him in repairing to the seat of Government, John Tyler, now President of the United States, arrived in this city yesterday morning, at 5 o'clock, and took lodgings at Brown's Hotel.

At 12 o'clock, all the heads of departments, except the Secretary of the Navy (who has not yet returned to the city from his visit to his family), waited upon him to pay him their official and personal respects. They were received with all the politeness and kindness which characterize the new President. He signified his deep feelings of the public calamity sustained by the death of President Harrison, and expressed his profound sensibility to the heavy responsibilities so suddenly devolved upon himself. He spoke of the present state of things with great concern and seriousness, and made known his wishes that the several heads of departments would continue to fill the places which they now respectively occupy, and in this confidence that they would afford all the aid in their power to enable him to carry on the administration of the Government successfully.

The President then took and subscribed the following oath of office:

I do solemnly swear that I will faithfully execute the office of President of the United States, and will, to the best of my ability, preserve, protect, and defend the Constitution of the United States.

April 6, 1841. JOHN TYLER.

District of Columbia, ss.,
City and County of Washington,

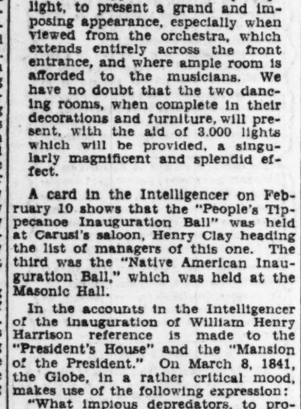
I, William Cranch, Chief Judge of the Circuit Court of the District of Columbia, certify that the above named John Tyler personally appeared before me this day, and, although he deems himself qualified to perform the duties and exercise the powers and office of President on the death of William Henry Harrison, late President of the United States, without any other oath than that which he has taken as Vice President, yet, as doubts may arise, and for greater caution, took and subscribed the foregoing oath before me.

April 6, 1841. W. CRANCH.

"If we may be permitted, for a moment, to withdraw our thoughts from the afflicting dispensation which has so suddenly overwhelmed the country, and to cast a hasty glance at the future," added the Intelligencer, "we would seize the occasion of announcing the new President's arrival at the seat of Government, to congratulate the country that, under the happy operation of our system of government, the Chief Executive power devolves so quietly and peaceably from the hands of one citizen to those of another; and more especially to congratulate the country that he who now succeeds the late President Harrison is not only a man of honor, of talent and character, well known to the country, but that he owes his elevation to the high place he now fills to the prevalence of those same principles which put President Harrison in that place before him. President Tyler is a Whig—a true Whig; and we risk nothing in expressing our entire confidence that he will fulfill, in all their extent, the expectations of the people when they bestowed on him an office from which it was possible, as they knew, he might be elevated to the Chief Magistracy of the Union. He is pledged to this, not only by his high character, but by his known sentiments and his unspotted patriotism.

"On the other hand, we risk as little in predicting that the great majority of the people of the country will give to him at once and in advance their full confidence and entire support, not doubting in any degree that he will prove himself a true exponent of those great principles for which they have so long struggled, and struggled at last successfully."

This early theory of the purity of John Tyler's Whig principles was quickly discarded, and the Whigs found that the victory they had won under Harrison was lost under his successor.



ARTILLERY ORDERS.

HEADQUARTERS ARTILLERY,
THIRD DISTRICT, N. D. C.

In the Military Arrangements for the Funeral Honors to be paid to the mortal and illustrious remains of WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON, late President of the United States, the duty of firing minute guns, at the Capitol, during the funeral procession, has been assigned to the Columbia Artillery. The Company will be stationed on the terrace west of the Capitol.

The firing will commence when the head of the procession arrives opposite the western gate of the Capitol, on Pennsylvania avenue, and will cease on the termination of the funeral ceremonies at the burial ground.

PETER FORCE, Colonel.

(From the National Intelligencer, April 9, 1841.)

Telegraph for First Time Herald of New President

Silas Wright Was First to Decline Vice President's Nomination; Polk's Inauguration Ceremony Marred by Rainstorm.

When Col. James Knox Polk set out for Washington to be inaugurated as President he went from his home in Nashville by steamboat, by way of Louisville and Cincinnati, and thence on to Wheeling, Va., covering much the same route Harrison had, part of it by railroad. He was accompanied by Mrs. Polk, who had been Miss Sarah Childress, daughter of Joel Childress, of Rutherford County, Tenn., whom he had married in 1824, a gracious and charming woman, who made a deep impression upon Washington as mistress of the Presidential Mansion.

The party also included J. Knox Walker, his private secretary; Master Marshall Polk, the young son, and J. N. Esselman, J. G. Harris and V. K. Stevenson. They arrived in Washington, by railroad, on Thursday evening, February 13, 1845, "and repaired to the lodgings prepared for them at Coleman's National Hotel."

"They were welcomed," says the Globe, in its account, "by the discharge of a national salute, and were escorted from the railroad depot by a Democratic committee of Congress and the Democratic associations of the District."

With the Polk party was George M. Dallas, of Pennsylvania, Vice President-elect, who joined them at the "Relay House," between Washington and Baltimore.

Another giant stride along the pathway of science had been taken by the American people. Col. Polk not only came to the Capital by steam, but he is the first President whose approach to the city to be inaugurated was reported in Washington in advance by the new method of communication, the electric telegraph.

Morse Completed Line.

While the political campaign of 1843-44 was getting under way, and raising issues which precipitated the war with Mexico, and added an empire to the Union, a quiet artist was at work in the Capitol Building in Washington upon an invention that was to put Puck's girdle round about the earth. This was Prof. Samuel F. B. Morse. Without the modern method for the instantaneous conveyance of intelligence from one part of the Nation to another, it is difficult to perceive how so vast a dominion as the United States, as it spread out from sea to sea in this new era now at hand, could have been governed without the sacrifice of the basic principles of a free democracy. It is as though the Almighty, when America was ready for expansion, inspired the mind of Morse that the people might be able to cope with their new and enlarged responsibilities and preserve the heritage of freedom bequeathed by the founders of the republic.

On the 21st of February, 1843, in the closing hours of the Twenty-seventh Congress, a bill was passed authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to expend $30,000 upon an experimental telegraph between Washington and Baltimore, and Prof. Morse had completed the line just before the Democratic convention met in the latter city on May 27, 1844. It was on this occasion that the two-thirds rule, adopted in 1832, was utilized by the Southern slavery men to prevent the nomination of Martin Van Buren, who was the leading candidate, and James Knox Polk, who had been a Democratic leader as Speaker of the House, and who had received no votes at all on the first seven ballots, obtained 44 on the eighth ballot and 266 on the ninth and was nominated, the first of the "dark horses."

The proceedings of the Baltimore convention were reported by the new telegraph to a little group of politicians and statesmen in the Capitol in Washington, among whom was Silas Wright, of New York, a friend of Van Buren, who was nominated for Vice President on the ticket with Col. Polk.

Declined Vice Presidency.

Mr. Wright, incensed by the betrayal of Van Buren, not only declined the nomination but instantly sent his declination back to the convention by telegraph, at once the first man up to that time ever to decline the Vice Presidency and the first man to do so by telegraph after he had been actually nominated. One must wait until the Cleveland convention of the Republican party, in 1924, when Frank O. Lowden declined the nomination, to find a parallel for it. With Wright no longer available the Democratic party placed George M. Dallas on the ticket.

The Whig convention, also held at Baltimore, had already nominated Henry Clay for President and Theodore Frelinghuysen, of New Jersey, for Vice President. The Abolitionists were now a growing party, and they nominated James G. Birney, of New York, and Thomas Morris, of Ohio, at a convention held at Buffalo, August 30, 1843. Polk and Dallas received 170 electoral votes to 105 for Clay and Frelinghuysen, and were declared duly elected.

At Polk's inauguration as eleventh President of the United States, on Tuesday, March 4, 1845, there were the usual ceremonies which had become part of the formalities of such events, a parade, merry-making, balls and receptions. President Tyler was escorted down the Avenue to Coleman's National Hotel, where Col. Polk awaited him, and the procession there formed, and proceeded to the Capitol, Tyler and Polk being attended by the judges of the Supreme Court, the marshal of the District, members of the Diplomatic Corps and officers of the Army and Navy in uniform.

The custom of administering the oath on the eastern portico of the Capitol was adhered to, and the solemn ceremony was performed in a rain storm by Chief Justice Roger B. Taney. The weather was most dis-

disclosed by the report of the ceremony by the National Intelligencer, in its issue of Wednesday, March 5, 1845. In describing the parade it says:

Inaugural Procession.

The unfavorable state of the weather yesterday did not prevent an immense multitude of strangers and citizens from turning out to join in the inaugural procession, or to witness the interesting proceedings at the Capitol.

At sunrise a discharge of artillery announced the important and imposing ceremonies of the day. At 8 a. m. the volunteer companies of the District, and those which had arrived from Baltimore and distant places, commenced marching toward the appointed parade-ground in front of the City Hall. About 10 o'clock the military, under the command of Capt. Mason, of the Potomac Dragoons, marched from their parade-ground, by Sixth, E and Tenth streets, to Pennsylvania avenue, where they halted for a short time, and then marched forward and took their appointed station in front of Coleman's Hotel. Here the inaugural procession was formed under the direction of Chief Marshal McCalla and his aids, whose names have been already published.

Between 11 and 12 o'clock the President-elect left Coleman's Hotel, and then the procession took up its line of march toward the Capitol, the military being in front, and making altogether a handsome and imposing display, there being eleven volunteer companies in this line, of whom eight belonged to the District of Columbia, one to Baltimore, one to Savage Factory, and one to Fairfax County, Va. Our own volunteer companies appeared to great advantage; but the most prominent and most observed of all the companies in the procession was the Independent Blues, of Baltimore, commanded by Capt. Watson—a corps that always musters strong, is of excellent discipline, and to which is attached Deems' strong and skillfull band of musicians. The Savage Factory Guards, a handsomely uniformed company, under the command of Capt. Williams, also appeared to great advantage, as did the Fairfax County Cavalry, under the command of Capt. Wilcockson. The volunteer companies in front of the procession were as follows:

Fairfax Cavalry, Capt. Wilcockson.
Potomac Dragoons, Lieut. Bomford.
Independent Blues, of Baltimore, Capt. Watson.
Savage Factory Guards, Capt. Williams.
Washington Light Infantry, Lieut. McKean.
National Blues, Capt. Tucker.
Independent Grays, of Georgetown, Lieut. Pickrell.
Union Guards, Capt. Cathcart.
Mechanical Riflemen, Capt. McClelland.
United Riflemen, of Georgetown, Capt. Duvall.
Columbia Riflemen, of Alexandria, Capt. Corse.

The Empire Club followed the military. They bore in front a large silk banner, which was surmounted with the cap of liberty, and had on it portraits of Washington, Jefferson, Jackson, and Van Buren. The members of this club wore a uniform consisting of a red jacket and a leather girdle. They had with them a mounted brass cannon, which they fired in front of Coleman's Hotel several times, and afterward at the Capitol.

After the Empire Club, followed several military and naval officers and the reverend clergy.

Next came, in an open carriage, escorted by Gen. Hunter, Marshal of the District of Columbia, and several assistant marshals, the President-elect and his immediate predecessor. The carriage was flanked by the Fairfax Cavalry.

As the carriage passed along Pennsylvania avenue, at different points of the line, the people cheered the President-elect, and there was in some places a waving of handkerchiefs by the ladies from the windows that commanded a view of the procession.

After the President-elect followed various distinguished functionaries, judicial, civil and military. Then followed the corporate authorities of Washington and the Democratic Associations of Washington, Georgetown, Alexandria and other places.

This formed the longest and most imposing portion of the civic procession. The Marine Band played national and appropriate music. Numerous silk banners, having appropriate mottoes, were borne in the procession and gave the whole an animated appearance.

The professors and students of Georgetown College closed the line of the inaugural procession. It was indeed an interesting spectacle. The students, in their college uniform, preceded by the handsome silk banner presented to the Philodemic Society of Georgetown College by the ladies of the Cathedral Church of Baltimore, accompanied by a good band of music, attracted no little attention.

The procession, as above sketched, entered the precincts of the Capitol about 12 o'clock, and soon afterward the President-elect delivered the inaugural address, and was duly installed into office.

The following account of the proceedings at the Capitol is also republished here from the same issue of the same paper:

THE INAUGURATION.

The city had been filling up for days, and even for weeks, in anticipation of the approaching inauguration, with strangers of every rank in life and every variety of personal appearance. The public hotels had become so much crowded as to be compelled to refuse new applicants, and the private boarding houses were speedily coming into the same condition. Halls and barrooms, dining rooms, ay, and dining tables, might at night be seen covered with beds and pallets for the accommodation of such as could no longer gain admission into the overcrowded chambers. Country people from the vicinity, on horseback, on foot, and in vehicles of every variety, flocked in on Monday, besides loads of passengers in every train of cars, regular and extra, and every line of boats. Many strangers, of noble port and dignified appearance, were from time to time to be met on our great thoroughfares, recognizing each other, as after long separation. Ex-judges, ex-senators, exheads of department former members of both houses of Congress in great numbers, governors of States, and other distinguished individuals from all parts of our country, seemed drawn together, as by a spell, to one common center of attraction. Office seekers and office expectants, political speculators and party leaders without number, and of every caliber, crowded our streets, and especially near the hotel where Mr. Polk, the President-elect, had lodgings. Among other worthies, the members of the famous "Empire Club," conspicuous from their flame-colored uniform, blazed like meteors among the throng. The fairer sex must not be forgotten. They, too, in all their grades, from the jeweled lady to the modest country girl in her new bonnet and riband, appeared to diversify the ruder multitude. The city was swarming like a hive, and the slow moving stream of people traversing the pavements of Pennsylvania avenue in the morning of yesterday seemed itself a procession upon some sad or solemn occasion, rather than a joyous gathering for the purpose of common gratulation.

But the hopes of the morrow, which had kept many an eye waking through the preceding night, were all sadly dashed by the unrelenting, undiscriminating sky, which, after a transient smile, began to lower, and frown, and threaten, and finally to pour down rain outright. Could any peering eye, any lurking open car, have witnessed the corresponding frowns in many a boudoir, where laces were ready to be donned, and all the artillery of beauty lay, like the arms of Achilles, all ready for fields of victory, how sad, yet how instructive, might not the lesson have proved! However, the appointed cannons roared; and the national flags (displayed, be it remembered, from every Whig as well as every Democratic staff), though somewhat damped by the unpropitious heavens, did their best to wave in triumph; and the bands played martial airs. The program had promised a splendid procession; something must be done; and, accordingly, such a display of umbrellas as darkened the city by their shade was never probably witnessed by "the oldest inhabitant."

The procession, being formed, proceeded to the Capitol in the order described in a following column; considerably lessened in the brilliancy of its display, however, by the rain which fell during its march.

Throngs at Capitol.

Within the Capitol a more interesting scene presented itself than on the approach to it. The avenues to the building had all been closed and carefully guarded till the hour appointed in the plan of proceedings. But, when that hour did arrive, the rush was fearful. No limbs, happily, were broken, though injuries both to clothes and persons certainly were sustained. The gentlemen's gallery in the Senate chamber was crowded as in a moment, while the stairs leading to it and a large space about the door long continued to be occupied by a struggling mass, vainly hoping to work their way in. The circular gallery opposite to the gentlemen's gallery was given up to the ladies, on condition, however, that beaux and brothers should be left behind; and, accordingly, when these doors also were thrown open, such a din of sweet sounds burst forth, and such a waving of plumes, fanned by ambrosial breath, astonished the delighted air, as would call for a poet duly to describe it.

In the area below, the officials might be seen arranging seats and making preparation for the august assemblage that was soon to enter. Senators and representatives in Congress began to drop in, with now and then one of our naval or military heroes in his imposing military dress; and then the craning of necks, and peering of eager curious eyes, and the pressing of incessant queries, showed that to a large portion of those who beheld it the scene was entirely new. At length the marshal of the District of Columbia and the clerk of the Supreme Court made their appearance, at the head of the judges of the Supreme Court in their robes, who, entering the space in front of the secretary's table, occupied seats in a semicircle on the right of the chair of the President of the Senate. A solemn, beautiful and very appropriate prayer was delivered by the chaplain of the Senate.

The Senate being called to order, the new senators were qualified; among whom we recognized, with cordial satisfaction, the noble intellectual countenances of several good Whigs and true, the eloquent advocates and guardians of the Union and the Constitution, whose voice has been as a battle cry in some of the darkest days of our changeful history.

Dallas Takes Oath.

When all the new senators had taken their seats, the appearance of the Vice President-elect attracted, as well by the the dignity as the snow-like whiteness of the hair which distinguishes Mr. Dallas, the immediate notice of all spectators. The oath of office was administered to him by the Hon. Mr. Mangum, the President of the Senate, who immediately vacated his own seat, surrendering it to the new occupant.

A brief pause ensued; after which Mr. Dallas rose and delivered, with great self-possession and composure, the brief address of which a copy will be found in another part of this day's paper.

The Diplomatic Corps entered the hall while the Vice President was speaking and took their seats on the left of the chair, opposite the judges. If the appearance of Maj. Gen. Scott, with his towering form and lofty plumes, and other general and staff officers, in full uniform, called forth comments and inquiries in all quarters, who can tell the impression on one of the sons of the West, now visiting cities for the first time, of the brilliant, many-colored, dazzling spectacle of official national costumes now presented to his gaze?

"Who is that gentleman in the bright red coat?"

"Which is the British Minister?" "Which is the French?" "Who is that with the large epaulets?" "Where is the Spanish Minister?" "Who are all those in the back row?—that one, with the gold snuffbox in his hand?—that young man, with the black moustaches?" "Where is the Mexican Minister?" A hundred questions like these might be heard among the crowd in the gallery, and the man who could answer seemed to be looked to as a sort of oracle.

At length the two Presidents, actual and elect, entered, not like Richard and Bolingbroke, but side by side, and took their seats below the clerk's table, and with their faces toward the audience, and then, after a brief pause, the order of arrangements was read aloud, the parties falling into their places as they were respectively named, and the whole mass left the Senate Chamber and proceeded to the Eastern Portico.

Here a temporary stage had been erected, as at the inauguration of President Harrison, over the great flight of steps; and, from the front of this, the President-elect read to as many of the vast mass which filled the space in front as could hear him the address which will be found in the preceding columns. He read it in a firm tone of voice, with the air of a man profoundly impressed by it himself and desirous to impress it upon others.

The delivery of the inaugural being concluded, the oath of office was administered to the President by the Chief Justice of the United States, and the new President was saluted by loud cheers from the surrounding multitude.

The procession was then again formed and escorted the President to the Presidential Mansion, where, in the course of the afternoon, he received the congratulations of a large number of his fellow citizens.

Watering Fund Saved.

The Globe in its account reports the appearance in the parade of the "artillery of the Empire and White Eagle Clubs of New York, under the command of Capt. Castle." The Globe adds that it began raining by the time the procession formed. There must have been a touch of humor about this, for on the preceding day the Board of Aldermen and Board of Common Council had adopted an ordinance providing "That the sum of fifty dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, be and the same is hereby appropriated out of the general fund for the purpose of watering Pennsylvania avenue, between the President's house and the Capitol, on the morning of the fourth of March, eighteen hundred and forty-five."

The committee of arrangements of the Senate was composed of Levi Woodbury, Sidney Breese and Walter T. Colquitt. John M. McCalla was chief marshal of the parade his aids being Gen. William F. Sanderson, of Ohio; Col. James C. Zabriskie, of New Jersey, and Maj A. T. Hillyer, of New York. The assistant marshals were James G. Clinton, of New York; Richard Brodhead, of Pennsylvania; James H. Parson, of Virginia, and Lund Washington, jr.

On the return of the procession it formed in front of the President's house, within the grounds, as upon arriving there, President Polk was greeted by a salute. The military part of the parade was then reviewed by the President.

"There never has been on any occasion," said the Globe—an afternoon paper—on March 4, "a larger concourse of people in the City of Washington. The streets and pavements for the whole line were densely crowded with a mass of human beings, old and young, male and female, all seemingly happy in witnessing the inauguration of the people's President.

"During the procession, the wide Pennsylvania avenue, which is about a mile and a half in length, was filled with the current of people; and all the porticos and terraces of public buildings, and the windows and porches of the private houses, were crowded to excess."

Three Inaugural Balls.

Three inaugural balls were held, one of them at the "Assembly Rooms," of C. Lafon, where the tickets were $1. The two principal balls, both of which President Polk attended, were rivals, and one was held at Carusi's, the tickets being $10. A more democratic ball was held at the National Theater, and this might easily have proved to be a great tragedy, for on the following night, March 5, the theater was burned to the ground.

William E. Burton was the manager of the theater, and the bill scheduled for the evening was "Beauty and the Beast." The fire broke out about 3 o'clock in the evening, consumed the theater and destroyed the buildings clear to the corner of Thirteenth street. It was one of the most disastrous fires in the history of the city. The Alexandria firemen dragged their apparatus 8 miles by hand and were received with a mighty cheer when they arrived on the scene of the conflagration.

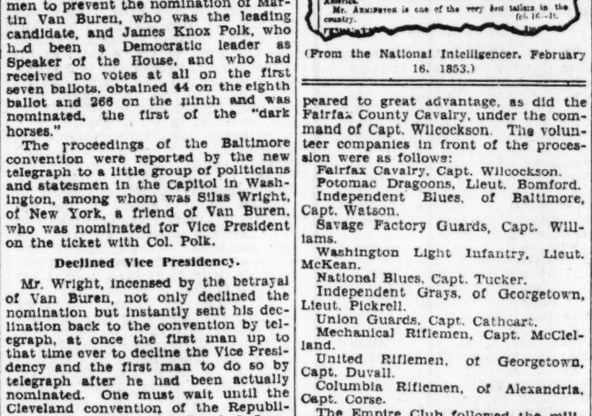
The building immediately west of the theater was the office of the Globe, on the site of the present Munsey Building. The Globe office was saved, by the help of the firemen, citizens and members of the New York Empire Club, in the city for the inauguration. This old newspaper office was afterward familiar to a later generation as the Lawrence Hotel.

Great strides had been made in the improvement of transportation. Polk's inaugural address reached Baltimore by railroad in a minute or two more than one hour.

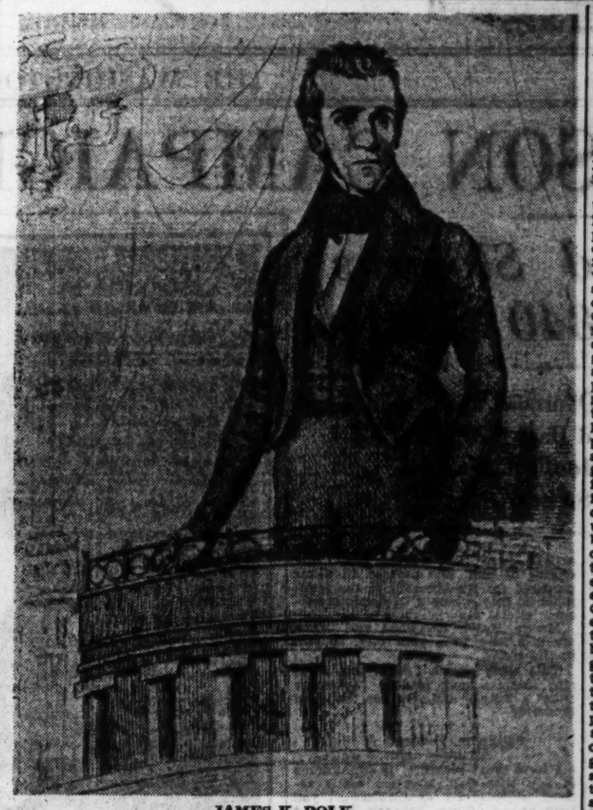
The inaugural address reached Columbus, Ohio, in 34 hours, and "was put in type and in circulation in 55 minutes after its arrival here," as reported by the Ohio Statesman at the time.

A letter in the Intelligencer of March 7 declares that the inaugural address reached New York City by express in "less than ten hours."

John Tyler, one of the most disillusioned men who ever occupied the White House, lingered in Washington for a week with his young bride, who had enjoyed her brief reign as mistress of the President's Mansion and an "old man's darling." The Intelligencer on March 11 announced that the ex-President "has returned from this city to his residence in Charles City County, Virginia."



Home of John Tyler, near Greenway, Va., on the James River.



JAMES K. POLK,

President of the United States, March 4, 1845-March 3, 1849. Speaker of the House of Representatives, Twenty-fourth and Twenty-fifth Congresses, March 4, 1835, to March 3, 1839. A contemporary print from the United States Magazine and Democratic Review for May, 1838.

TYLER ADDRESSES SENATE.

William Henry Harrison's Vice President Assumes Post.

(From the National Intelligencer, March 5, 1841.)

The Vice President having taken oath of office, and assumed his place as President of the Senate, delivered the following address:

Senators: Called by the people of the United States to preside over your deliberations, I can not withhold the expression of the high estimate I place on the honor which they have conferred upon me. To occupy the seat which has been filled and adorned—to say nothing of my more immediate predecessors—by an Adams, a Jefferson, a Gerry, a Clinton, and a Tompkins, names that, although belonging to the dead, still live in the recollection of a grateful country, is an honor of which any man would have just cause to be proud. But this honor is greatly augmented by the consideration of the true character of this body—by the high order of moral and intellectual power which has distinguished it in all past time, and which still distinguishes it—by the dignity which has, for the most part, marked its proceedings, and above all, by the important duties which have devolved upon it under the Constitution. Here are to be found the immediate representatives of the States, by whose sovereign will the Government has been spoken into existence. Here exists that perfect equality among the members of this Confederacy which gives to the smallest State in the Union a voice as potential as that of the largest. To this body is committed, in an eminent degree, the trust of guarding and protecting the institutions handed down to us from our fathers, as well against the waves of popular and rash impulses on the one hand, as against attempts at executive encroachment on the other. It may properly be regarded as holding the balance in which are weighed the powers conceded to this Government and the rights reserved to the States and to the people. It is its province to concede what has been granted—to withhold what has been denied, thus in all its features exhibiting a true type of the glorious Confederacy under which it is our happiness to live. Should the spirit of faction—that destructive spirit which recklessly walks over prostrate rights, and tramples laws and constitutions in the dust—ever find an abiding place within this hall, then indeed will a sentence of condemnation be issued against the peace and happiness of this people, and their political institutions be made to topple to their foundations. But while this body shall continue to be what by its framers it was designed to be, deliberative in its character, unbiased in its course, and independent in its action, then may liberty be regarded as entrenched in safety behind the sacred ramparts of the Constitution.

While I occupy this chair, senators, I shall have frequent occasion to invoke your indulgence for my defects, and your charity for my errors. I am but little skilled in parliamentary law, and have been unused to preside over deliberative assemblies. All that I can urge in excuse of my defects is, that I bring with me to this chair an earnest wish to discharge properly its duties, and a fixed determination to preside over your deliberations with entire impartiality.

POSTSCRIPT.

DEATH OF EX-PRESIDENT POLK.

A Telegraphic dispatch was received in the city last evening announcing the melancholy news of the decease of Ex-President POLK, at Nashville, on the 15th instant. We were prepared for this mournful intelligence by a despatch received yesterday morning, which represented the state of the Ex-President as almost hopeless.

(From the National Intelligencer, June 19, 1849.)

TAYLOR HAILED ALL ALONG LENGTHY JOURNEY TO WASHINGTON

DEEDS OF GENERAL BECAME PLATFORM IN WHIG CAMPAIGN

Democratic Party Began to Split Over Question of Slavery.

INAUGURAL ADDRESS WAS HEARD BY 20,000

Three Balls Held on the Night of March 5, President Attending All.

Once again, in 1849, the 4th of March fell upon a Sunday; and once again there was a day when there was no President of the United States. "Old Rough and Ready," idol of the people, with the laurel wreath he had won upon the plains of Buena Vista still fresh upon his brow, took the oath of office at the Capitol shortly after noon on Monday, the 5th.

His progress toward the Capital to be inaugurated had been one long triumph. Everywhere the people saluted and acclaimed him. Once more they had a military hero to applaud and cheer.

Momentous events had lately occurred, a war of conquest against a weaker country had been fought, the Stars and Stripes had been raised over the palace of Montezuma, and Texas had been added to the Union in order that the slave power of the South might contrive to maintain the political balance with the increasing free soil of the nation. Out of the Mexican War had emerged the figure of Maj. Gen. Zachary Taylor.

Peace had been made at the cannon's mouth with Mexico in February, 1848, and the Oregon question, which had threatened war with England, a formidable foe, had been settled by the more prudent methods of negotiation and treaty. The politics of the Polk administration may not have been admirable; but the feats of the American soldier below the Rio Grande had been brilliant, and the country was filled with patriotic fervor.

Candidate Was Platform.

In the elections of 1848 the Whig party, united and with the war's popular leader its candidate, was destined to return to power. It held its national convention at Philadelphia, June 7, and nominated Zachary Taylor, of Louisiana, for President, and Millard Fillmore, of New York, who had been a prominent Whig member of Congress, for Vice President. Mr. Fillmore at this time was comptroller of the treasury of New York, to which he had been elected in 1847.

The only platform of the party was a resolution which was adopted, in which the deeds and character of Gen. Taylor were extolled, and his loyalty to Whig principles affirmed.

The Democratic national convention, meeting at Baltimore, May 22, 1848, nominated for President Lewis Cass, of Michigan, and placed upon the ticket with him William O. Butler, of Kentucky. A Democratic national committee was appointed at this convention, and this was the first national committee ever created by any political party in the United States. A platform also was adopted.

The Democratic party was already beginning to split on the slavery issue, and Martin Van Buren, who had carried on the Jackson tradition, became the candidate for President of the Free Soil party. Taylor and Fillmore were elected, receiving 163 electoral votes to 127 for Cass and Butler.

Farewell at Baton Rouge.

Gen. Taylor was a Virginian by birth, a native of Orange County, in which Madison had lived, but he had been commander of the Western Department of the Army, with headquarters at Baton Rouge. A correspondent of the Cincinnati Gazette, writing to that paper from Baton Rouge under date of December 15, 1848, in which the views of the President-elect were set forth in what would be called today an interview, described his home as "a small house, of as humble pretensions as himself."

Here, on January 23, the citizens of Baton Rouge called upon Gen. Taylor, who had just resigned from the Army. A procession was formed at the Harney House and marched to his "simple but hospitable" dwelling, when T. P. Thorp delivered an address of farewell, to which the general replied, saying that he had much preferred remaining in the Army.

"Had I consulted my own wishes," he said, "I should have much preferred to retain the office I am now about to vacate, and have remained among you; but the people have, without my solicitation, seen fit to elevate me to another; and, although I fear I am not qualified to discharge the great and important duties imposed upon me, yet be assured, fellow citizens, I shall endeavor to fulfil them without regard to fear, favor or affection for any one."

Gen. Taylor immediately set out on the long journey to Washington, stopping first at his plantation near Vicksburg, and thence proceeding by a steamboat provided by the people of Louisville, up the Cumberland River to Nashville, at which place he arrived on February 7, and was received "with every demonstration of public joy and enthusiasm."

General Reaches Capital.

On the morning of February 11 Gen. Taylor arrived by steamboat at Louisville, where he was received by the mayor and a committee. He was escorted by a procession to the Galt House, where rooms had been prepared for him. Salutes were fired, two gentlemen "assisting at the cannon" having their arms blown off by an explosion.

The party then proceeded by steamboat to Cincinnati, and thence on to Wheeling, but owing to an ice jam in the Ohio River, the boat had to be abandoned, and Gen. Taylor proceeded to the latter city by carriage, reaching there on the afternoon of February 20, and leaving the following day, via Uniontown, Pa., for Cumberland, to which point, by this time, the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad had been extended. He reached Cumberland on Thursday evening, February 22, and left the following morning for Washington.

On Friday, February 23, Gen. Taylor's long and tedious journey came to an end, when he reached Washington. The extra train—or special—by which he had made the trip from Cumberland reached the Relay House at 4 o'clock in the afternoon and here he was formally welcomed.

The reception committee was composed of representatives of the corporation of Washington, prominent citizens and members of the Rough and Ready Club. An hour was spent while the train from Baltimore was awaited, after which the party proceeded on to Washington. The train was late, and the city was reached after dark.

"But the stars shone brightly," reports the National Intelligencer, February 24, "and the railroad track was occasionally illuminated by bonfires on the route. By bonfires, also, and by roaring of cannon and flights of brilliant rockets was the general heralded into the city, and the mass of human beings which blocked up the railroad depot, Pennsylvania avenue, on his arrival, was greater than any we have witnessed on any former occasion. The immense multitude accompanied the general's cortege to his lodgings at Willard's Hotel, where, after a short time, he stepped out on the balcony and returned thanks to the people for their enthusiastic welcome, which were received by deafening huzzas from the immense crowd."

The party which accompanied Gen. Taylor to Washington was composed of Maj. R. S. Garnett, United States Army; Col. J. T. Van Alen, of New York; Judge Winchester, of Louisiana; Judah P. Benjamin, of New Orleans, then a prominent Whig, who was later to be United States senator from Louisiana, and a member of the Confederate Cabinet; Col. Balie Peyton and daughter, of New Orleans; A. C. Bullitt, of New Orleans; Dr. McCormick, of the Army, and Mrs. McCormick; Col. James Taylor, of New York, the general's brother, and his daughter; Mr. and Mrs. Howard Christy, of Kentucky, and Miss Johnston and Miss Wickliffe, of Kentucky, and Col. William L. Hodge, of New Orleans.

Mrs. Taylor had left Baton Rouge earlier than the general, proceeding first to Baltimore by the "Eastern route," and had come to Washington a day or two before, and was awaiting his arrival at Willard's. Millard Fillmore arrived from New York on Saturday night, February 24, and stopped at Coleman's, or the National Hotel. Mrs. Taylor was a daughter of Capt. Walter Smith, of Calvert County, Maryland, where she was born.

Davis Headed Committee.

Gen. Taylor met with some sort of an accident on his trip, but it was not serious. A few days of rest, and he was able to receive visitors at the hotel. On Monday, February 26, he called upon President Polk at the President's House, to pay his respects, and on the same day he was waited upon at Willard's by the joint committee appointed by the two houses of Congress to notify him formally of his election, the spokesman being Senator Jefferson Davis, with whose fate the loom of destiny, unknown to all, was already busily weaving.

The formal certificate of election was presented. Gen. Taylor, in reply, announced that he would take the oath required by the Constitution, on the 5th of March. The same committee also notified Millard Fillmore of his election.

On the last day of February, in response to an invitation, Gen. Taylor went to Georgetown, where he was given an enthusiastic welcome, accompanied by Maj. Henry Addison and Recorder Robert Ould. There was a reception and a dinner at Tilley's.

On the 1st of March Gen. and Mrs. Taylor were the guests of honor of the President and Mrs. Polk, at the "Presidential Mansion." The term White House was coming into wider use. On Wednesday, February 28, the President and Mrs. Polk held their last reception, the following account being from the Union:

"Washington has never witnessed so brilliant a company as was assembled this night in the White House. All the lower rooms were filled, and gayety and refinement presided over the elegant assembly. We may truly say without compliment (for truth can no longer be ascribed to adulation), that we have never seen the President and lady look better—with brighter or more contented faces. There seemed to be but one sentiment among this large and animated assembly—a disposition to pay respect to the retiring President. One who saw the crowd, without understanding the character of the meeting, remarked that it was the rising rather than the setting sun—so brilliantly and so gloriously does it descend below the horizon.

"Washington could never boast a more beautiful or a more splendid spectacle. The motive of the meeting—the immense multitude which thronged these extensive rooms—the talent and moral force and distinguished men and beautiful women that graced the assembly, constituted one of the most remarkable scenes which we have ever witnessed. Gen. Taylor was not present, as we had hoped he would be. Gen. Cass was there, in good looks and in gay spirits.

"The admirable music of the Marine Band lent additional captivation to the last drawing room under the present administration."

The retiring President, with Mrs. Polk, left the White House a few days before the inauguration of Gen. Taylor and took apartments at the Irving Hotel, at the northeast corner of Pennsylvania avenue and Twelfth street, which had been built in 1847, and which afterward was named the Kirkwood House. It is the site of the present Raleigh Hotel.

At 9 o'clock on the morning of the 5th of March one hundred gentlemen, who officiated as marshals, and under the command of Richard Wallach, marshal in chief, assembled on horseback at the City Hall, and proceeded to Willard's Hotel. Here they dismounted and in the upper hall of the hotel they were met by Gen. Taylor, who was accompanied by the Mayor of Washington. This emphasizes the largely local aspect of the earlier inaugurations.

Gen. Taylor was dressed in a plain suit of black, and it was commented upon at the time that he seemed to be in excellent health.

Meanwhile the military procession had formed at City Hall and moved by way of Fifth street into F street. Other organizations which were to participate assembled at various points. The parade passed down F street to Fifteenth, and thence into Pennsylvania avenue, where it halted while Gen. Taylor left the hotel, accompanied by Robert C. Winthrop, of Massachusetts, late Speaker of the House of Representatives, and Col. W. W. Seaton, Mayor of Washington.

They entered a carriage, drawn by four handsome gray horses, and flanked on both sides by the hundred marshals on horseback. The procession then moved down the Avenue, halting again when the carriage of the President-elect reached the Irving Hotel. Here President Polk was handed into the carriage, and took his seat on the right of the President-elect, who shook his predecessor cordially by the hand. The crowd packed in a dense mass at this point saw the exchange of courtesies, and prolonged cheers greeted both the old and the new President as the parade then passed down the Avenue toward the Capitol.

Imposing Military Escort.

"Both sides of Pennsylvania avenue were thronged with human beings, all the way from Willard's Hotel to the Capitol grounds," reports the Intelligencer, in its account on March 6. "Many of the roofs of the houses were also covered, and every window was completely blocked up with heads. Old men and women, young men and maidens, and children, too, by the thousands, were seen in every direction, and the cheers by which the excited multitude expressed their sensations on this occasion were both hearty and frequent. The time occupied by the procession in reaching the east front of the Capitol was about one hour."

The military escort, which formed such an imposing part of the procession, was composed of the Junior Artillerists, of Baltimore, Capt. Marshall; the Independent Blues, of Baltimore, Capt. Shutt; the Washington Guards, of Baltimore, Capt. Kalkman; the Washington Light Infantry, Capt. Joseph B. Tate; the National Greys, Capt. Bacon; Walker's Sharpshooters, Capt. Bryant; the Independent Greys, of Georgetown, Capt. Wilson; the First Baltimore Sharpshooters, Capt. Lilly; the German Yagers, of Baltimore, Capt. Elterman; the Junior Artillerists, Lieut. McNamee; and the Laurel Troop, Capt. Capron. The Baltimore troops were accompanied by four bands of music, and following them in line marched a body of the "Baltimore Defenders," survivors of the War of 1812.

Members of the judiciary, and of the Diplomatic Corps, also rode in the procession.

Other organizations which took part in the parade included various Rough and Ready clubs of Washington, Alexandria and Maryland and Virginia; the corporate authorities of Washington and Georgetown, delegates of Indian tribes, Whig committees, temperance societies and students of schools and colleges of the District of Columbia.

20,000 Heard Address.

Meanwhile in the Senate chamber the Diplomatic Corps took their seats and the retiring Vice President, Mr. Dallas, entered with Mr. Fillmore, to whom the oath as Vice President was administered by Senator David R. Atchison, of Missouri, President Pro Tempore of the Senate. Mr. Fillmore delivered a brief address, and at 12 o'clock the members of the retiring Cabinet, headed by James Buchanan, entered the hall.

There was quite a long interval as the President-elect wended his way slowly to the Capitol, but presently the sounds of music began to be heard and shortly thereafter President Polk and Gen. Taylor entered and took seats.

A procession was then formed and all passed through the rotunda to the eastern portico, where a large stage had been erected for the inaugural ceremonies. The inaugural address was then delivered by the grizzled old soldier in the presence of a crowd estimated at 20,000.

"The weather," says the Intelligencer, "was, upon the whole, though the sky was clouded, as pleasant as could have been looked for in this particular season of the year."

Gen. Taylor, born November 24, 1784, was 65 years of age when, at the conclusion of his inaugural address, Chief Justice Taney administered the oath and he became the twelfth President of the United States.

"The ceremonies at the Capitol were terminated," reports the Intelligencer, "by salvos of artillery, amid the roar of which the President and all assembled around him retraced their steps, reembarked in the carriages, and, escorted, as before, by the marshals and military, returned down the broad avenue leading from the Capitol to the White House.

"Followed by a vast concourse of people, the President entered the Mansion which he is henceforth to inhabit, and there received, with his accustomed courtesy, the salutes or some thousands of persons, passing in a long array in front of him, taking the Ladies each by the hand; a ceremony which, from their great number, it was not possible for him to go through with the multitude of the other sex.

"It is a circumstance as pleasing to relate as it is surprising, that in so multitudinous a throng, on foot, on horseback, and in carriages, no accident of any kind is known to have occurred to mar the general enjoyment of the occasion."

Attended Three Balls.

Most elaborate preparations had been made for the inaugural ball and no less than three of them were held, President Taylor and Vice President Fillmore attending all of them. An attempt on the part of some to ignore the Democrats was responsible for two of the principal rival balls.

Washington by this time had another place of entertainment in addition to Carusi's. This was known as Jackson Hall, the building, still standing, on the north side of lower Pennsylvania avenue, which was afterward the office of the Globe, and of The Washington Post, and is now occupied by the Fellowship Forum.

But for the principal ball—the "Grand Inauguration Ball" as it was called—a special building was erected for the occasion in the grounds of the City Hall, and immediately adjoining that building on the west.

This temporary building was a frame pavilion, 160 feet long, 50 feet broad, and 20 feet high. The floor, made "as smooth as glass," was of the best North Carolina pine. The ceilings and walls were lined with white cotton cloth. The gable of the pavilion was opposite the west door of the City Hall, through which the guests passed, the council chamber, on the second floor being used as a supper room, and the dressing rooms also being on this floor. The grand inauguration ball was held in the pavilion, and the others at Jackson Hall, and at Carusi's. The latter was called the "Military and Civic Ball" and was given by the Washington Light Infantry, primarily for the entertainment of the visiting military commands from other cities. The tickets were $2. The affair at Jackson Hall was termed the "National Inaugural Ball—Without Distinction of Party." The proceeds were given to charity.

"President Taylor and Vice President Fillmore attended each of these balls," says the Intelligencer, in its issue of March 8; the President being accompanied by Mr. Speaker Winthrop and the mayor of the city; the Vice President by the Hon Mr. Schenck and Mr. W. A. Bradley, two of the managers of the grand inauguration ball.

Started at 9 o'Clock.

"The President and Vice President, thus accompanied, left the Presidential Mansion at 9 o'clock and first proceeded to Carusi's, where the visitors were received with every mark of respect, and whence, after a sufficient time for the interchange of civilities, and for those old-school courtesies toward the sex which the General seems habitually to pay wherever and whenever in their presence, the cortege repaired to Jackson Hall, where likewise he was received with the most cordial demonstrations of respect by the Managers and the brilliant company, amid strains of most inspiring music from the accomplished Germania Band. At this very handsome assembly the President and Vice President spent an hour most agreeably, and partook of refreshments at the elegantly spread supper table, where everything delicious and recherche was amply provided.

"The distinguished guests and the attendant gentlemen then re-entered their carriages and proceeded to the Grand Inauguration Bill, which they reached between 10 and 11 o'clock.

"On passing through the corridor of the City Hall and arriving at the head of the broad flight of steps which led down to the dancing saloon, where the vista of the vast room was fully opened to view, the spectacle was in the highest degree impressive. There were seen in full view about four thousand persons of both sexes, elegantly dressed, and the scene brilliantly variegated by the gorgeous costumes of Foreign Ministers and the more simple but striking uniforms of our Military and Naval Officers.

"The whole multitude was standing to receive the illustrious chief; and, as he appeared in view and descended to the saloon, acclamations and cheers loud and long rent the air. So deafening, indeed, was the din that the strains of Gungl's celebrated and powerful band, with which the entre was greeted, were for a minute or two entirely drowned. At the motion of Mr. Quincy, of Boston, three hearty cheers were given also for Vice President Fillmore. So close was the great assemblage packed that it was with some difficulty room was made through it for the distinguished guests to pass to the remote end of the saloon, whither they were conducted, and where Gen. Taylor received the salutations of as many of the enthusiastic assembly as could make their way to him. In the course of the evening, however, by managing to pass around the saloon, he was enabled to take almost every lady by the hand and to receive almost every gentleman.

"At half past 11 o'clock the General and Vice President were conducted to the great council room in the City Hall, where the principal banquet was spread (there being also a supper for gentlemen spread in the aldermen's hall), and where, with as many ladies as the hall would hold, the General partook of refreshments. The General then repaired to the dancing saloon and, after enjoying the scene some time longer, about half past 12 o'clock, was escorted to his residence. The immense company were not all able to get away before past 4 o'clock.

"Besides the diplomatic corps, the members of Mr. Polk's Cabinet were among the invited guests."

Balls in Other Cities.

Not only were there three inaugural balls in Washington, but the files of the newspapers of the period show that balls in celebration of the inauguration were held in Boston and other cities throughout the country.

There was one other social event in connection with the inauguration which is of considerable interest. Gen. Taylor was the third soldier of the War of 1812 to be elevated to the Presidency.

A group of officers of the "second war for independence," as they called it, met in Washington on February 28, and created an organization, Col. Charles S. Todd, of Kentucky, chairman; and resolutions of respect for Gen. Taylor were adopted. On Wednesday afternoon, March 7, the officers were received by Gen. Taylor at the White House, when there was an exchange of complimentary addresses.

In the fall of the year 1837, Mrs. Dolly Madison, widow of President James Madison, returned to Washington and made her home in the house of her brother-in-law, Richard Cutts, at the southeast corner of what is now Madison place and H street, long known as the "Dolly Madison House," and now the original part of the present Cosmos Club. The property had come into possession of Mr. Madison. For many years Dolly Madison was honored only next to the President of the United States. It became the custom to pay formal calls upon her on New Year's Day, immediately after the reception at the White House. So after leaving Gen. Taylor the officers of the War of 1812 crossed the street to the mansion of Mrs. Madison, to whom all the officers were presented. She made a very interesting speech to them on this occasion.

The period marked by the inauguration of Gen. Taylor as President of the United States was a most important one.

Gold Rush Started.

At about the time Old Rough and Ready entered the White House, Prince Louis Napoleon was inaugurated first president of the French Republic. This event occurred on the 20th of December, 1848, but news travelled slowly in those days, and an account of it was not published in Washington until January 17, 1849.

It was at this time, also, that the great tide of Western settlement was hastened by the discovery of gold in California. The rush to the gold fields was on, by prairie schooner across the plains and by ship to Panama, or around Cape Horn.

On the same day that the National Intelligencer conveyed to the people of Washington the news that a Bonaparte prince had become president of France, it printed the following far more significant item:

"We understand that Brevet Major Hughes, of the U. S. Topographical Engineers, late commander of the Maryland and District of Columbia regiment in Mexico, is about starting to make a survey of the proposed route for a railroad across the Isthmus, from Chagres to Panama, for Messrs. Aspinwall & Co., of New York." The Panama railroad project was also being debated in Congress.

The discovery of gold had stimulated a movement for a short-cut to the Pacific coast via Panama, a movement then begun which was to end eventually in the building, not only of a railroad, but of the Panama Canal under Theodore Roosevelt.

"According to the New York Express," said the Intelligencer, January 17, 1849, "there are no less than 47 vessels loading at the port of New York for the voyage around Cape Horn."

At this time, also, a serious epidemic of cholera was sweeping the country, as disclosed by the newspapers. It was very bad in New York.

Epidemic of Cholera.

"The number of deaths at New Orleans, from cholera," said the Intelligencer of January 18, "for thirteen days, ending on the fifth instant, was 939, being an average of 72 per day."

In Washington important improvements were being made to enhance the comfort and beauty of the city. The grounds south of the President's House were in process of being terraced.

"Gas pipes," reports the Intelligencer of January 24, 1849, quoting from the annual report of the commissioner of public buildings, "have been laid on the north side of the President's house, and of the Capitol grounds and through the grounds to the gas works at the Capitol, and the lamps which have been erected will be lighted at an early day. The commissioner comments at some length upon the fences which have been built near the President's house, and as he may not be aware of the fact we would inform him that the iron fence recently erected there has already been mutilated—a number of the iron pickets having been pulled off by certain unknown vandals, and probably sold for old iron. Of all the late improvements recently made in the city, those in front of the State and War Departments seem to be the most questionable."

Pennsylvania avenue was lighted by gas—the "new solar gas"—for the first time, in time for the inauguration of President Taylor. The lamps were on the north side of the street between Ninth street and the Capitol.

Both of the central figures in the inauguration of 1849, the retiring and the incoming President, were nearing the end of their lives, although neither realized it.

Round-About Trip.

"On Monday afternoon, after the inauguration of President Taylor," reports the Intelligencer in its issue of Wednesday, March 7, "ex-President Polk and his amiable lady received, at the Irving Hotel, numerous visits from their personal friends, and, in the course of the evening accompanied by several distinguished gentlemen and their ladies, they took their departure for Richmond."

And thus another President left the Capital of the Nation, to which he was destined never to return. The manner in which Col. and Mrs. Polk went to their home in Nashville strikingly illustrates the modes of travel of the period.

They went first by the regular Potomac River boat, leaving the city early Monday morning, proceeding first to Richmond by train from Fredericksburg, and then on to Wilmington and Charleston, Savannah and New Orleans, from which place they completed the journey by steamer to Nashville.

Here at his home, on June 15, Mr. Polk died at the age of only 54 years. He had joined the Methodist Church and the funeral sermon was preached

CONTINUED ON PAGE 29.



Death of President Zachary Taylor, July 9, 1850. A contemporary engraving from Brother Jonothan.



MRS. MILLARD FILLMORE.



Contemporary lithograph by N. Currier.

ZACHARY TAYLOR.
President of the United States, March 4, 1849 to July 9, 1850.



MILLARD FILLMORE.
President of the United States, July 10, 1850, March 3, 1853.
(Done on stone by A. Newsam, from a daguerreotype by N. S. Bennett, Washington City.)

FILLMORE ASSUMED PRESIDENT'S DUTIES WITHOUT FORMALITY

100,000 Persons Came to Washington After Death of Gen. Taylor.

FUNERAL PROCESSION WAS 2 MILES LONG

Interment Was in Congressional Cemetery Vault Pending Removal to Kentucky.

PIERCE'S SON KILLED SHORTLY BEFORE INAUGURATION

PRESIDENT-ELECT HURT IN RAILROAD CRASH AT ANDOVER

Ball Canceled in Deference to Mourning of Incoming Executive.

RAW WIND, MELTING SNOW MARRED RITES

Great Crowd Visited City, Many Finding Lodgings in Alexandria Necessary.

Gen. Franklin Pierce arrived in Washington on Monday evening, February 21, 1853, from his home at Concord, N. H., and took rooms at Willard's Hotel. Mrs. Pierce did not come for the inauguration.

The President-elect was not in robust health, and he had broken the long and tiresome journey by frequent stops. In a letter, dated Concord, February 5, to Deputy Clerk John H. Chambers, of New York, declining a public reception in that city, he said of his physical condition:

"Suffering to some extent from the want of usual health and elasticity, I need repose, and I have full confidence that my friends will considerately accord to me as far as practicable, seclusion."

The general was accompanied by his secretary, Sidney Webster. They left Boston February 16, and reached New York at midnight on the same day, and left for Philadelphia at 4 o'clock the following afternoon. Here they rested several days before coming on by railroad to the Capital.

Plans had been made by the people of Washington for an elaborate inaugural ceremony, with the usual parade, and the ball in the evening, which by this time had become a fixed custom, but the ball was abandoned, after preparations had been made for holding it at Jackson Hall. In the Intelligencer of February 14, 1853, appears the following notice:

THE INAUGURATION BALL.

It having been ascertained that the President-elect, under the oppressed state of feeling produced by the fatal accident on the railroad cars, from which he and others were so great sufferers, could not enjoy the festivities of an inauguration ball, the managers have determined, in deference to him, to give up the enjoyment which has on former occasions closed the ceremonies of the day.

The bills for expenses incurred in preparation, will be presented for payment to John C. Rives.

This was a reference to what was undoubtedly the most melancholy accident ever to befall a President of the United States on the eve of his induction into office.

Child Killed in Crash.

On Thursday, January 6, 1853, while Gen. Pierce, his wife, and 13-year-old son, were returning from Boston, where they had attended the funeral of Amos Lawrence, a relative of Mrs. Pierce, to their home in Concord, on the Boston & Maine Railroad, the train was wrecked near Andover by the breaking of an axel. The car in which the President-elect and his family were riding was thrown down an embankment, and his son, an only child, was instantly killed and horribly mangled. Gen. Pierce himself was bruised in the back but not seriously. He maintained a calm demeanor in spite of his affliction, and assisted in the rescue of the injured, but Mrs. Pierce was prostrated. Thus they lost the last of the three children who had been born to them. Naturally the inaugural ceremonies were overcast by this distressing tragedy.

Three days after reaching Washington, on February 24, Gen. Pierce called at the White House to pay his respects to President Fillmore, remaining with him a quarter of an hour. Then the President, and the President-elect, in the former's carriage, proceeded to the navy yard, and embarking on the U. S. S. Vixen, and accompanied by several members of the Cabinet, they sailed down the river as far as Alexandria, where the maritime sensation of the day was anchored.

This was the so-called "caloric ship" Ericsson, whose motor had been invented by John Ericsson. She had arrived off Alexandria on February 21, with Ericsson on board. She was a new and revolutionary type of vessel, being equipped with a "caloric engine," consuming only one-tenth the fuel commonly used by a steamboat of that period.

A few days before the inauguration of his successor, President Fillmore received at the White House Mayor John W. Maury and the members of the Board of Aldermen and Common Council of Washington, upon which occasion they paid him their final respects on behalf of the people of the Capital City.

In saying farewell, Mayor Maury made "grateful acknowledgment for the kindness which you have uniformly shown toward our city, and the lively interest which you have always taken in its prosperity." In his reply, President Fillmore expressed a sentiment setting forth an enlightened conception of the Chief Magistrate's true attitude toward the Nation's Capital, one held by the elder Adams, but not by all his successors.

"This city," he said, in conclusion, "stands upon a spot recently selected from the wilderness, and consecrated to the exclusive use and control of this great Nation. It should be adorned as becomes such a Nation, and rendered an attractive object of love and admiration to the whole people. It is the emblem of our Union, and should be the pride of every patriot. Acting upon these views, I have cheerfully lent all my efforts to beautify and adorn it, not merely for the sake of the residents of the city but as an object of just national pride and as a means of strengthening our glorius Union."

Pierce 49 Years Old.

Friday, the 4th day of March, 1853, upon which day Franklin Pierce, of New Hampshire, at the age of only 49, after having been a representative and senator in Congress, was inaugurated as the fourteenth President of the United States, was one of those March Washington days which have helped to give the date a bad name. He came into office under a chilling cloud, that presaged the dissolution of the Union, the storms of secession, the blight of warring elements.

"The weather was not pleasant," reports the Intelligencer, in its story of the event, March 5; "a raw northeasterly wind, a pretty continuous, though fast melting snow, made its effect felt even on young blood when not kept in motion; still it was not forbidding enough to prevent any but invalids from giving themselves to the scene in the open air."

It was estimated that 20,000 visitors had come to "the District cities" to attend the inauguration, and this was spoken of as a crowd of extraordinary size. In those days, when accommodations were limited, strangers attending events of this character not only stopped at the hotels in Georgetown, but many of them put up in Alexandria, and two boats a day were generally run to take them back and forth.

In spite of the inclemency of the weather, and the bereavement which the President had sustained, the inaugural parade was, as formerly, the principal event of the day.

Early in the morning the drums began to roll, and the soldiers began to march to the places in line appointed to them. Pennsylvania avenue was soon jammed with people, and it was estimated that in all seventy or eighty thousand persons witnessed the proceedings.

Stayed at Willard's.

"The numerous military companies of our own and other places," reports the Intelligencer, "met on the parade ground in front of the City Hall, where they were organized under the command of Col. William Hickey, commanding the volunteer regiment of the District of Columbia. The other constituent parts of the procession took position upon the same ground. They then, about noon, marched thence, down Louisiana avenue to Pennsylvania avenue, to escort the President-elect from his lodgings, Willard's Hotel, to the Capitol.

"Arriving at the hotel, the procession was joined by an open barouche, containing the President and President-elect, the Hon. Jesse D. Bright and Hannibal Hamlin, of the committee of arrangements; the barouche being surrounded by the Marshal of the District of Columbia and his aids.

"The military array was on a scale grander than any that has preceded it in Washington.

"First in the procession marched a company of United States Flying Artillery, from Fort McHenry, with four pieces of brass cannon; they were succeeded by—

"The Alexandria, Va., Artillery.

"A company of U. S. Marines from our Navy Yard, preceded by their admirable band.

"The Washington Light Infantry.

"Law Greys, of Baltimore.

"Band of music.

"The Emmerson Guards, from Portsmouth, Va.

"Band from New York.

"The National Greys, of Washington.

"Continental Guards, of New York.

"Mount Vernon Guards, of Alexandria.

"Lienhardt's Band, of Baltimore.

"Washington Guards, of Baltimore.

"Jackson Guards, of Baltimore.

"Continental Guards, of Washington.

"Montgomery Guards, of Washington.

"First Baltimore Sharpshooters.

"Band of music.

"Walker's Sharpshooters, of Washington.

"Boone Riflemen, of Washington.

"German Yagers, of Washington.

"Independent Germany Yagers, of Baltimore.

"German Virginia Riflemen.

"Then followed the President's barouche (in which the President-elect sat uncovered, and frequently rising to the greeting of the people), attended by the marshal of the District and his aids.

"Columbia Fire Company, of Washington.

"Dodsworth's celebrated New York Band.

"Manhattan Fire Company from New York with their beautiful engine.

"The Jackson Democratic Association, of Washington.

"Pioneer Association, of Baltimore.

"Band of music.

"Democratic Association of Alexandria.

"Delegation from the Baltimore Empire Club in an omnibus drawn by ten iron-gray horses.

"Volandt's Band, of Baltimore.

"Democratic Association of Baltimore.

"By prior arrangement, in order to accommodate the people as much as possible in their view of the ceremony of the inauguration, the large gates of the Capitol yard were closed to carriages. The President's party and the Diplomatic Corps were admitted by the north side gate, and a covered way to the north door of the Capitol. The remaining (pedestrian) portion of the procession, with the people at large, entered by the northern side gate. The advantage of this new arrangement, in freeing the vast assemblage within the yard from the danger and discomfort of the driving and turning of great numbers of carriages, and the prancing and pushing of horses, was quite palpable.

"The President, President-elect, and committee of arrangements, marshals, &c., having arrived in the Senate chamber, after the usual formalities there, they proceeded thence to the platform erected for the occasion over the steps leading up to the eastern portico. The President-elect then stood forward, and holding up his right hand, took the oath of office, which was administered by the Chief Justice of the United States.

"The new President then delivered his inaugural address, without the use of notes or written paper, but with much energy and considerable oratorical action, and with a strong, clear voice, that made itself heard over nearly all that large area, which to his eye was a floor of from ten to fifteen thousand upraised from eager countenances. The address was commenced at 1:30 o'clock, just an hour from leaving Willard's, and concluded at a little past 2 o'clock. Some parts of it were loudly cheered."

This is the first recorded incident of a President delivering his inaugural address as an oration, without manuscript. The Chief Justice who administered the oath was Taney. The bad weather probably affected him seriously, for shortly afterwards he was critically ill for some time.

At the conclusion of the inaugural address salutes were fired announcing that the Nation had a new President, when Mr. Pierce returned to the Senate, rested for a few minutes, and then entered his carriage, and with ex-President Fillmore, rode up Pennsylvania avenue to the Presidential Mansion, "escorted by the military," and the marshal of the District and his aids.

There was a public reception, "in the circular room," at the conclusion of which Mr. Fillmore went to Willard's and occupied the suite which had just been vacated by Mr. Pierce.

"On arriving at the front door of the hotel," reports the Intelligencer, "Mr. Fillmore was hailed by the hearty cheers of numbers of his fellow-citizens standing around."

And in this simple and democratic manner were the reins of government surrendered from one man to another, and from one party to another. It was a period of depression for the Whigs, and while they did not know it at the time, with the retirement of Mr. Fillmore there really passed away the party of which he was the head.

The Whigs had not nominated Mr. Fillmore to be his successor, in 1852, the convention of that year, held at Baltimore, choosing instead Winfield Scott, as candidate for President, and William A. Graham, of North Carolina, for Vice President.

The Democratic convention, also held at Baltimore, nominated Franklin Pierce, of New Hampshire, and for Vice President, William R. King, senator from Alabama.

Took Oath in Cuba.

Senator King was not present to take the oath of office, nor did he ever preside over the Senate. He was very ill, and was at that time in Cuba, where he had gone for his health. On the 1st of March, the Intelligencer published the following:

"Mr. G. H. Jones, the private secretary of the Hon. William R. King, arrived at Charleston from Havana on Friday last. He left Mr. King on the 21st of February, and reports his health to be much improved. He is at present staying on the plantation of Mr. Jenks, four miles from Matanzas, that gentleman having politely tendered him the use of his house. Mr. Jones describes the place as exceedingly beautiful, and says that Mr. King seems throughly to enjoy himself there. Mr. Jones appears to be sanguine as to Mr. King's speedy recovery, the sugar house in his case having proved very efficacious, affording him almost instantaneous relief."

By a special act of Congress, Senator King was permitted to take the oath in Cuba, the sole time this has ever been done by a Vice President of the United States on foreign soil. It was administered on March 4, at the Cumbre, near Matanzas, by United States Consul Rodney.

On April 20, the National Intelligencer appeared with all its columns in heavy mourning. On that day it reported the death of Vice President King which had occurred on the 18th at his home in Selma, Ala., where he had gone on a warship to die, when he felt that the end was drawing near.

Circular Saw Novelty.

Mr. Fillmore and his family remained in the city for some time after the inauguration. There was being held in the Patent Office at this time, a fair by the Metropolitan Mechanics Institute, where there were various exhibits, music, raffles and other amusements. Mr. Fillmore attended the exposition on Monday afternoon, March 7, and viewed the mechanical marvels of this new age of inventions, one of which, attracting great attention, was a circular saw, which was set up "on a lot in the rear of the Patent Office building." The circular saw was then the "latest thing out."

The Pierce administration had been ushered in by a tragedy, and another one was to follow. Mrs. Fillmore, wife of the retiring President, fell a victim to the inclement weather of the inauguration, and was taken ill of a heavy cold. Her condition grew worse, and on Wednesday morning, March 30, she died at Willard's Hotel, aged 56 years.

She was Abigail Powers, daughter of the Rev. Lemuel and Abigail Powers, of Saratoga County, N. Y. The immediate cause of her death was bronchial inflammation of the lungs. President Pierce immediately addressed the following letter to his predecessor:

Executive Mansion,
March 30, 1853.

My Dear Sir: Information has just reached me of the death of Mrs. Fillmore. I beg you to accept the assurance of my earnest condolence in this great bereavement.

Yielding to my deep feelings of sympathy, and in testimony of respect for the memory of the deceased, I have directed the meeting of the Cabinet this day to be suspended, and the public offices to be closed.

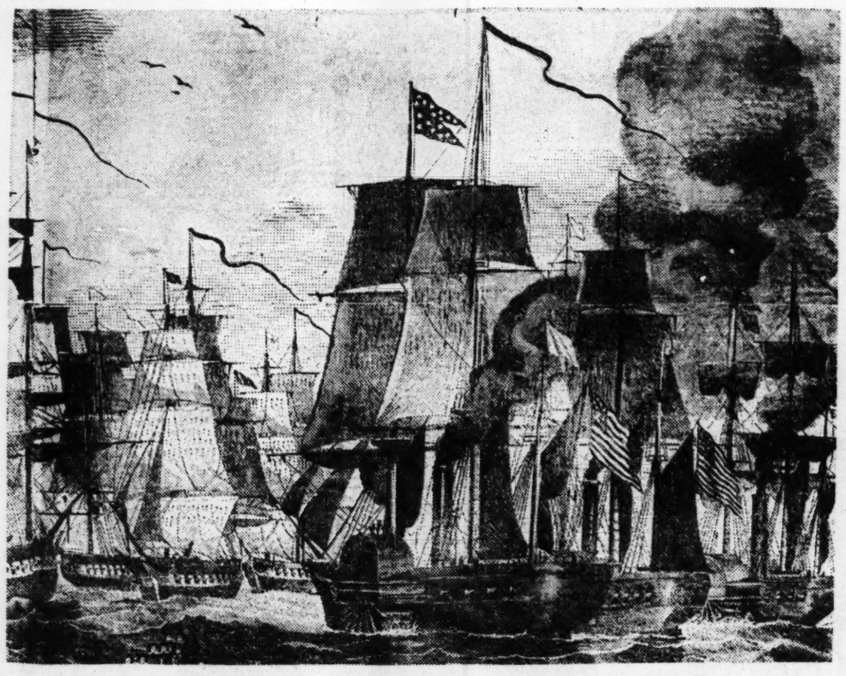
I am, with great consideration, your friend,

FRANKLIN PIERCE.

Hon. Millard Fillmore, Washington.

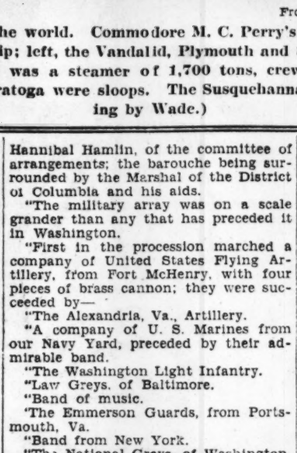
The Senate adjourned upon receiving the intelligence, and resolutions of condolence were adopted by the Board of Aldermen and Board of Common Council of Washington.

Mr. Fillmore married for the second time Caroline C. McIntosh, who survived him. He died March 8, 1874, at Buffalo, aged 74 years, and was buried in that city in Forest Lawn Cemetery.

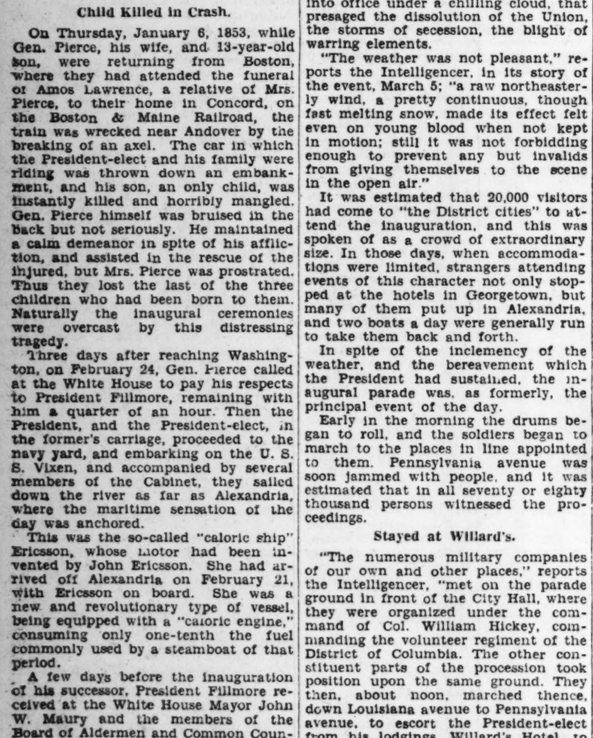


From Gleason's Pictorial, February 12, 1853.

Opening the ports of Japan to the world. Commodore M. C. Perry's famous fleet showing in the center the U. S. S. Mississippi, flagship; left, the Vandalid, Plymouth and Saratoga; right, the Susquehanna and Powhatan. The Mississippi was a steamer of 1,700 tons, crew of 375 and mounting 10 guns. The Vandalid, Plymouth and Saratoga were sloops. The Susquehanna and Powhatan steamers. Drawing by Wade.)



NATHANIEL P. BANKS.
of Massachusetts, Speaker of the House of Representatives, Thirty-fourth Congress.



FRANKLIN PIERCE.

BUCHANAN DIRECTED CAMPAIGN AT HOME, THE WHEATLANDS

President-Elect Arrived Here Two Hours Early, Missing Reception Crowds.

PIERCE GIVEN PRAISE BY DISTRICT OFFICIALS

Aqueduct, Bringing Water to Capital, Inaugurated in His Regime.

Much interest invariably attaches to the homes of the Presidents of the United States. Some of them are more famous, historically, and of greater beauty than others. Most, but not all of our Presidents have owned estates which will be forever identified with their memories, where they spent much of their time during the recesses of Congress, as in the case of Jefferson, Madison, Monroe and many others down to the time of Theodore Roosevelt, whose home, Sagamore Hill, at Oyster Bay, gained, like the others, an international celebrity.

In 1848 James Buchanan purchased from William M. Meredith, of Philadelphia, who had been Secretary of the Treasury in the Cabinet of President Zachary Taylor, his country residence very near the city of Lancaster, Pa. It was known as "Wheatland," or, as Mr. Buchanan himself once referred to it, "The Wheatlands." There was a substantial brick mansion and an estate of 22 acres.

This was the home of Mr. Buchanan when the campaign of 1856 occurred. The Democratic convention, held at Cincinnati, on June 2, made him the nominee of the party for President, placing John C. Breckenridge, of Kentucky, on the ticket with him.

The first national convention of the Republican party was held in that year on June 17, at Philadelphia, where it nominated Gen. John C. Fremont, of California, for President, and William L. Dayton, of New Jersey, for Vice President. The Whig convention held at Baltimore, on September 17, nominated Millard Fillmore and Andrew Jackson Donelson, the latter of Tennessee, this being the ticket which had already been nominated by the American party, the so-called "Know-Nothing" party, earlier in the year.

Buchanan and Breckenridge received 174 electoral votes to 114 for Fremont and Dayton, while Fillmore and Donelson obtained but 8. The Democratic party had achieved the last victory in the national field it was to gain for 28 years.

While the campaign was in progress Mr Buchanan spent most of his time at Wheatland, and here he wrote his inaugural address with infinite pains. Meanwhile, the people of Washington, without reference to him, but conceiving the inauguration of a President to be a pleasure and a duty devolving upon the citizens of the Capital, held a meeting at Temperance Hall, on Tuesday evening, January 6, 1857, to make plans for the coming event, and at this meeting, over which Mayor Magruder presided, Col. William Selden was elected marshal in chief for the 4th of March.

The committee on arrangements—what we would now term the general inaugural committee—was also appointed at this meeting. It was composed of Dr. Cornelius Boyle, T. J. Galt, John F. Coyle, James G. Berrett, R. S. Sproule, Lucien Peyton, Charles S. Wallach, Cornelius Wendell, William F. Bayly, William T. Dove, Robert Ould, Hugh Capterton, David Mahon, Thomas Fisher, William F. Wallace, Alfred Shucking, James W. Irwin, M. W Cluskey, William H. Thomas and John D. Brandt.

Mr. Buchanan paid a preinaugural visit to Washington, very much as did Herbert Hoover so many years later, but in his case he dropped quietly into town when he was not expected.

"The Hon. James Buchanan, President-elect of the United States," said the National Intelligencer in its issue of January 28 1857, "arrived in this city yesterday by the 11 o'clock train of cars. His movements being unheralded, he was enabled to pass quietly in a carriage from the railroad depot to the National Hotel, where suitable apartments had been provided for him. His health is represented to be excellent."

Buchanan kept his own counsel. He left Washington on Tuesday morning, February 3. "We feel at liberty to state," said one paper, "as a fact in which the public may place entire confidence, that he took his departure from hence without having finally determined upon any one member of his Cabinet."

In coming to Washington for his inauguration Mr. Buchanan changed his plans, and at the last moment decided not to go to Philadelphia to meet Gen. Breckenridge and to attend a ball in his honor, an invitation to which he had accepted. Instead he set out from Wheatland on Monday, March 2, and came to the city via Baltimore.

He was accompanied by James Buchanan Henry, of Philadelphia, his nephew and secretary; Miss Hetty Parker, his housekeeper, and Miss Harriet Lane, his beautiful and accomplished niece, who became one of the famous belles of Washington and, as Harriet Lane Johnston, a matron equally prominent in the social life of the Capital. A large crowd and the Lancaster Fencibles with a band of music escorted the party to the railroad station in Lancaster. The journey to Washington was made in a private car especially built for the occasion, the windows of which were in colors, representing scenes near Wheatland. The Lancaster Fencibles acted as the guard of honor.

Arrived Two Hours Early.

The arrival of the President-elect in Washington is reported as follows in the National Intelligencer, March 3, 1857:

"Mr. Buchanan arrived in this city last evening in the 5 o'clock train of cars. He left Lancaster at half past 8 and reached Baltimore between 1 and 2 o'clock, where he was welcomed by Mayor Swann and the city authorities and escorted by a large body of citizen soldiers and other citizens, headed by a company of flying artillery from Fort McHenry, to Barnum's Hotel, where a bounteous repast was prepared for him. This generous hospitality, however, Mr. Buchanan was compelled to decline. A deputation from the City Councils of Washington greeted him at Baltimore and accompanied him to the seat of Government. He was also accompanied by several friends from Pennsylvania, amongst whom was ex-Gov. Porter of that State. His arrival in this city, though in conformity with his previous arrangements, being two hours earlier than was anticipated, prevented the formal reception which our military companies and citizens had intended for him. He is now at the National Hotel, and we are gratified to hear is in excellent health and spirits. Mr. Breckenridge, the Vice President-elect, has not yet arrived."

The following day the officials of the District government called at the "Presidential Mansion" to say farewell to President Pierce, and the entire company having assembled in the East room, he was addressed by Mayor Magruder, who said, among many flattering things, these words disclosing the President's great interest and faith in the Nation's Capital:

"We come, sir, to acknowledge our grateful appreciation of the official kindness you have evinced toward our city in the many recommendations you have made to the National Legislature in our behalf—recommendations which fully show that you recognize to a just extent the obligation of the Government to foster the Capital by aiding its people to make it what its founders designed it to be—a great and a beautiful metropolis, worthy of a great and powerful nation."

"There are certain great improvements the completion of which I earnestly desired to witness during my official term," said Mr. Pierce, in part, in his reply. "I trust they are delayed, not abandoned. Should a wise Providence permit me to visit you hereafter, I hope to find gushing fountains from the Great Falls of the Potomac everywhere in your city springing up and sparkling in the sunlight, and representing, in their native purity and abundance, your moral health and social prosperity.

"I desire to express, for Mrs. Pierce and myself, the assurance of our regret at parting with friends who have established claims for our grateful remembrance which we shall never cease to remember."

Aqueduct Was Built.

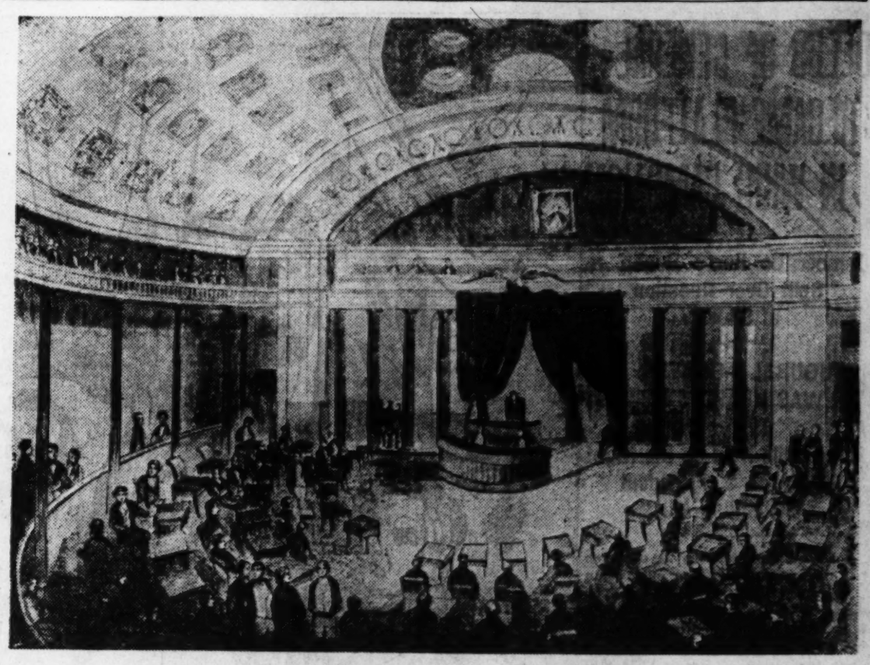
It was in Mr. Pierce's administration that the aqueduct to bring water by pipes into the city from the Great Falls was inaugurated, and coincident with his retirement the Senate appropriated $1,000,000 for continuing the aqueduct, thus assuring one of the greatest improvements in the history of the city.

The inauguration of Mr. Buchanan as fifteenth President of the United States, on Wednesday, March 4, 1857, was characterized by balmy, spring-like weather, and a parade in which the military commands from out of the city surpassed in number anything previously known on such occasions. The days immediately preceding had been cold and boisterous, but the 4th was a perfect day.

The parade, which had formed in the vicinity of the City Hall, passed down Seventh street to Pennsylvania avenue, and moved west until Willard's hotel was reached, where President Pierce and Mr. Buchanan were waiting. Here they entered a barouche, accompanied by the committee from the Senate, Senator Bigeler, of Pennsylvania, and Senator Foot, of Vermont. The carriage was surrounded by the marshals and aids, on horseback, and brilliantly adorned by scarfs of varigated hues. The procession then moved east on the Avenue to the Capitol.

It was headed by Company K, First United States Light Artillery, with four guns, commanded by Maj. French. Next in line was the President's Mounted Guards, Capt. Peck. Then followed a detachment of marines, from the navy yard, Maj. Terrett, and the Washington Light Infantry, commanded by Capt. Davis. The Washington National Greys, Capt. Lemuel

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The United States Senate in 1852.

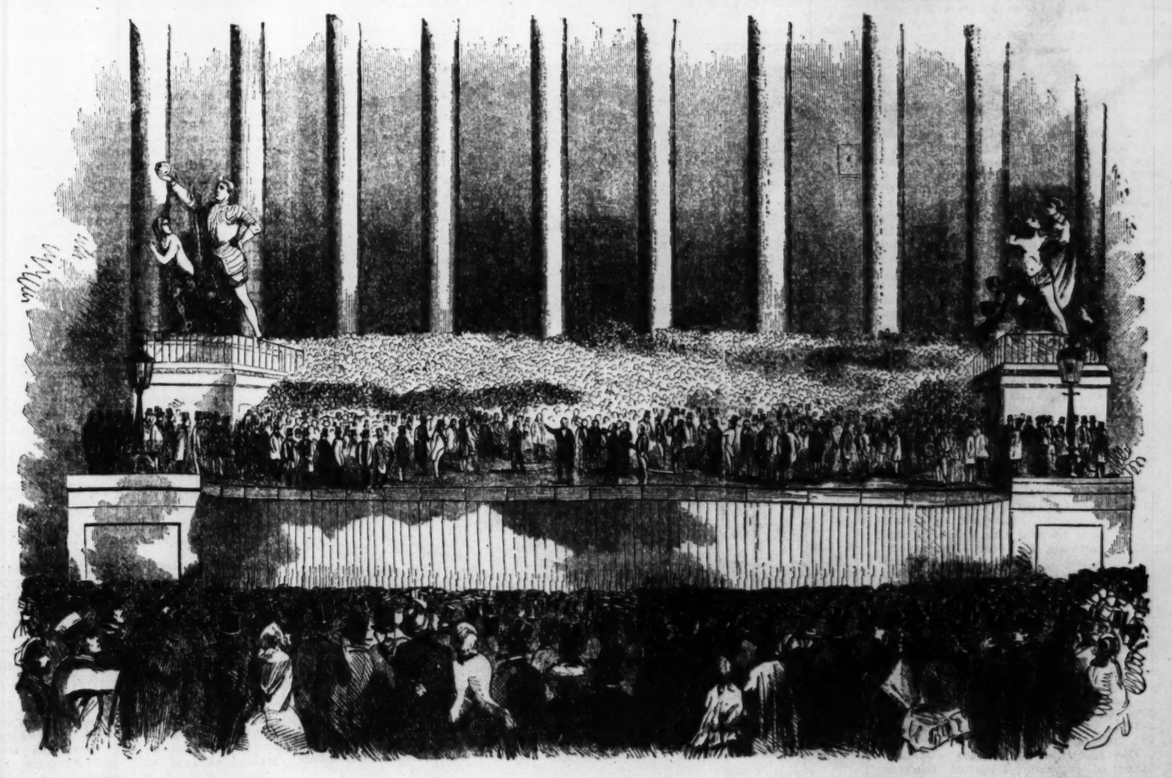


From Brother Jonathan, June 13, 1857.

PRESIDENT JAMES BUCHANAN.



MISS HARRIET LANE,
Niece of President Buchanan.



From Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper, March 14, 1857.

The Inauguration of James Buchanan, March 4, 1857.

GATHERING CLOUDS MARKED LINCOLN'S JOURNEY TO CAPITAL

PIERCE ATTENDED BUCHANAN'S BALL ON INAUGURAL NIGHT

Event Was Held in Temporary Structure Built for a Crowd of 6,000.

SUPERLATIVES USED TO DESCRIBE AFFAIR

First Bachelor President in White House; Niece Acted as Hostess.

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 28.

Towers, was next in line, followed by the Washington Montgomery Guards, Capt. P. B. Key. The Washington National Guard, Capt. J. A. Tait, was next.

Other commands in line were: Washington Highlanders, Capt. John Watt; Washington Union Guards, Lieut. Donelly; Washington German Yagers, Capt. Schwarzman; Washington Boone Rifles, Capt. Bright; Washington American Rifles, Capt. R. T. Knight; Albany Burgesses Corps, Capt. Spelman; Auburn Willard Guards; Charleston, Mass., City Guards, Capt. Pierce; Young Guards, Richmond Va., Capt. Richardson; Montgomery Guard, Richmond, Va., Capt. Moore; Lancaster Fencibles, Capt. Duchman; Mount Vernon Guards, of Alexandria, Capt. Devaughn; Alexandria Riflemen, Capt. A. Herbert; Baltimore Law Greys; Cumberland Alleghany Guards, Capt. J. M. Schley, with full regimental staff; Cumberland Continentals, Capt. Thurston; soldiers of the War of 1912, preceded by a battle flag of the Revolution belonging to the Morgan Rifles, and carried by C. Fletcher; Liberty Pole, rising from a pedestal drawn by six horses; Col. William Selden, marshal in chief, with aids.

Full-Rigged Ship in Line.

Then came President Pierce and Mr. Buchanan, in their barouche, and immediately behind them was a great float, drawn by horses, a full-rigged ship built at the navy yard and manned by ten sailors.

The Sixth Ward Democratic Association, of Baltimore; the Jackson Democratic Association, of Washington, the Georgetown Democratic Association, other District political clubs, with their banners; the Twelfth Ward Democratic Association, of Philadelphia; a California delegation, the Northern Liberties Fire Co., of Washington, Howard County; No. 24, of New York, with their fire engine; The Washington Western Hose County, and citizens in carriages, completed the parade.

Meanwhile Mr. Breckenridge had taken the oath that morning as Vice President in the Senate, where the various officials and spectators awaited the arrival of the Presidential party.

The procession passed up the hill on the north side of the Capitol, and at the top, a covered way, which had been erected for the occasion, led into the Senate wing. President Pierce and Mr. Buchanan took seats in the Senate chamber, and after a short pause, preceded by the marshal of the District, and the Supreme Court, and followed by the Vice President, the Senate, the Diplomatic Corps, and guests, they proceeded to the eastern portico of the Capitol where a stand had been erected.

A great crowd had assembled in the plaza, which greeted the new President with hearty cheers. Mr. Buchanan read his inaugural address, at the conclusion of which the oath was administered by Chief Justice Taney.

Doors Open to All.

The party then returned to the Senate, and half an hour later, escorted by the same procession, President Buchanan and ex-President Pierce returned to the Presidential Mansion, where there was a reception, the doors being thrown open to all. Mr. and Mrs. Pierce had removed that morning to the residence of Ex-Secretary of State Marcy.

In the evening President Buchanan and Mr. Pierce attended the National Inauguration Ball, which was held in a building which had been especially erected for the purpose in Judiciary Square.

This temporary structure extended from the sidewalk at Fifth street clear to the City Hall, having a length of 235 feet and a breadth of 77. It was divided into two enormous rooms, one for dancing and the other for the supper. It was built to accommodate 6,000 persons, and cost about $15,000. C. Gautier was the caterer.

"The inauguration ball on Wednesday night," reported the Intelligencer, "for magnificence and splendor, eclipsed everything of the kind that ever preceded it, at least in this section of the country. Into that spacious area erected for its accommodation was gathered an array of brilliancy, human and elemental, that will not soon lose its impression upon every memory to which so glorious a vision could be committed. At first entering from the high platforms, every eye was arrested by the d'oeil before it, where beauty, fashion, numbers, light, life and enjoyment were intensely regnant. On descending the deep flight of steps and gaining the floor, the visitor entered a mazy throng, everybody differing from every other, and yet each an object of interest to each. There the fairer portion of creation bloomed in endless variety of drapery and display, according to the varying demands of form, figure, complexion and taste. Beauty was there matronly and dignified; loveliness mature, and maidenly sweetness. Genius and talent were there, pleasantly bending the bow, and drinking in relaxation from earnest thought or active endeavor."

No Lack of Wines.

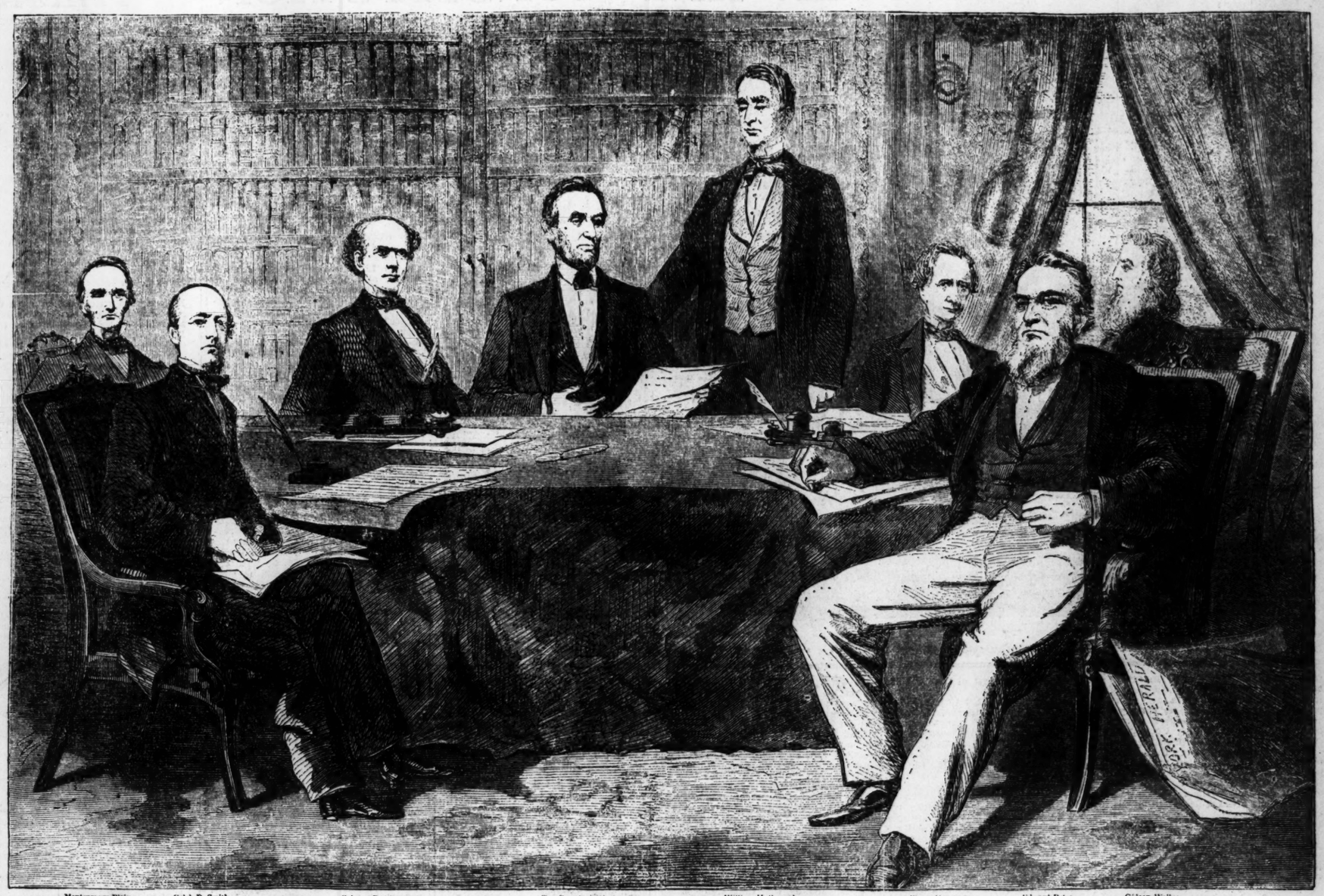
The reporter for the Intelligencer "spreads" himself a little more in this vein, but it is too painful! However, "a pleasant time was had by all," and relaxation wasn't all that the gentlemen "bending the bow" drank in. Parties were wet in those days. "The supper was a very good and plentiful one," reports the Intelligencer, "and of the wines there was no lack." President Buchanan remained for a little more than an hour, leaving shortly after midnight.

The former President and Mrs. Pierce, the health of the latter being delicate, left Washington for their home in Concord, N. H., on Wednesday, March 25, and made the trip by easy stages, spending a little time in Philadelphia. Gen. Pierce lived for 12 years after retiring from the Presidency. He died at Concord, October 8, 1869, and is buried there.

Mr. Buchanan was the Nation's first bachelor President. During his administration Harriet Lane presided with rare distinction at the White House.

She was a tall, graceful blonde, with auburn hair, and having lived in London while her uncle was Minister to England, she had added many accomplishments to her natural talents.

Mr. Buchanan survived the Civil War, dying at Wheatland June 1, 1868, and there, at Lancaster, near the place he had loved so well, he is buried.



Montgomery Blair. Caleb B. Smith. Salmon P. Chase. The President. William H. Seward. Simon Cameron. Edward Bates. Gideon Welles.

President Lincoln and his Cabinet, from a wood cut in Harper's Weekly, July 13, 1861.

FILLMORE ASSUMED PRESIDENT'S DUTIES WITHOUT FORMALITY

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 27.

by the Rev. J. B. McFerrin, of that denomination. He was buried with Masonic honors at Polk Place, in Nashville, the remains afterward being removed by the State of Tennessee to Capitol Square.

News of his death was conveyed to the people of Washington in a postscript by the National Intelligencer, June 19, and the city was shocked and grieved. On the same day President Taylor announced the death in a proclamation, and the public buildings in Washington were draped in mourning. Appropriate honors were paid by the Army, Navy and Marine Corps.

Nation's Second Shock.

Polk was the youngest President of all his predecessors, and until this time, with the exception of William Henry Harrison, who died in office, all the former Presidents had lived for some years after their retirement. Washington survived until nearly the close of the term of the elder Adams, and Adams and Jefferson lived through several administrations. The death of Polk left Van Buren the only surviving former President of the United States.

But the nation was to sustain an even more shocking loss, for in little more than a year, on July 9, 1850, in the middle of a hot summer, President Taylor died in the White House of bilious fever, after a brief illness, and thus his administration was suddenly terminated after only sixteen months.

On Wednesday, July 10, Mr. Fillmore made the following formal announcement to the Senate:

"In consequence of the lamented death of Zachary Taylor, late President of the United States, I shall no longer occupy the chair of the Senate; and I have thought that a formal communication to the Senate to that effect, through your secretary, might enable you the more promp ly to proceed to the choice of a presiding officer."

Mr. Fillmore took the oath as President the same day, in the hall of the House of Representatives, in the presence of both houses of Congress. Members of the Taylor Cabinet, and a committee composed of Senators Soule, of Louisiana; Davis, of Massachusetts, and Underwood, of Kentucky, and Representatives Winthrop, of Massachusetts; Morse, of Louisiana, and Morehead, of Kentucky attended him. The oath was administered by Chief Justice William Cranch, of the Circuit Court of the District of Columbia, who nine years earlier had performed the same service for President Tyler, under identically the same circumstances. President Fillmore delivered no inaugural address. This was, indeed, the simplest inauguration in our history.

President Taylor died in the midst of his family, and surrounded by friends, at half-past ten o'clock in the evening. His last words were, "I have always done my duty. I am ready to die. My only regret is for the friends I leave behind me."

On Friday, July 12, the body of the deceased President was placed in the East Room, on an elevated platform under a canopy of black. The coffin was covered with black velvet and draperies of silver, and was lined with white velvet. All day the people passed before the bier.

100,000 at Funeral.

The funeral occurred on the morning of Saturday, the 13th. Funeral salutes were fired at sunrise, all places of business were closed, the city was draped with mourning. Never before had the railroads brought such crowds of people to Washington, it being estimated than 100,000 were in the city that day. Dense throngs lined the Avenue, and the housetops were black with spectators.

During the funeral service President Fillmore sat at the foot of the bier, and the Senate, the House of Representatives and many distinguished public men attended. The funeral oration was delivered by the Rev. Mr. Pyne. It was past one o'clock, p. m., before the ceremonies at the Presidential Mansion were ended.

Meanwhile a great procession had formed, and the body was taken from the White House and placed on a catafalque "drawn by eight white horses, splendidly caparisoned, each led by an attendant groom in white turban and corresponding dress. The car, large and elevated, covered with black, and hung 'round with festoons of white silk, was surmounted by a canopy, above which was seen the American eagle, deeply shrouded, in fact, almost hidden, in black crape. The coffin occupied a conspicuous position, and was fully exposed to view."

Imposing Military Display.

Behind the funeral car walked Old Whitey, the general's favorite horse, a beautiful animal 15½ hands high. On the saddle were the holsters and inverted spurs.

As the procession passed slowly down Pennsylvania Avenue, past the Capitol, to Congressional Cemetery, Washington witnessed by far the most imposing military display it had ever seen. No inaugural parade had ever equaled it.

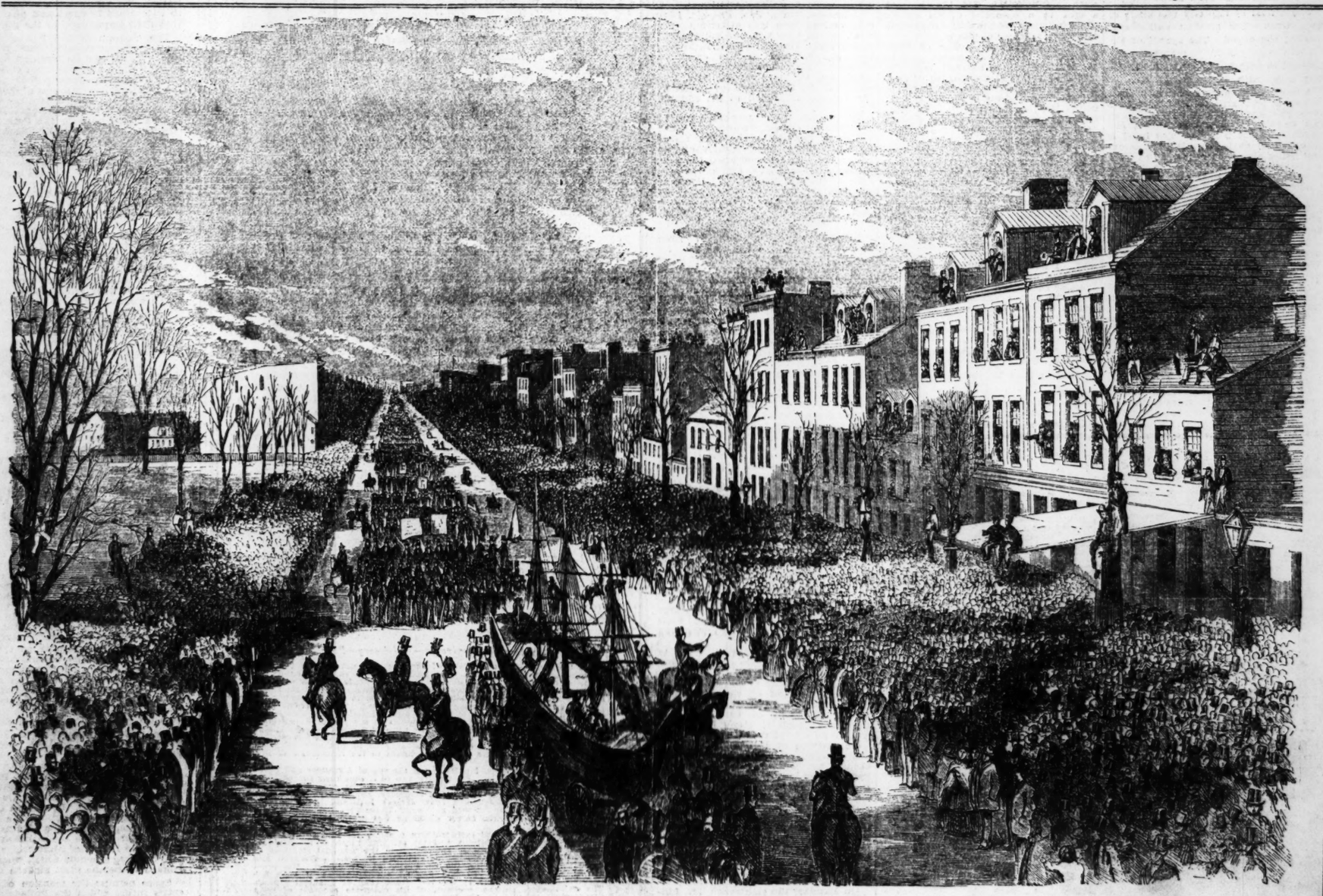
Then followed the family of Gen Taylor, in three carriages; President Fillmore, the Cabinet, the Senate and House of Representatives, preceded by their officers; the City Councils of Washington; officers of the Smithsonian Institution; Washington firemen and temperance societies.

The stately procession extended for a distance of nearly two miles, so that the head of the column had almost reached the cemetery when the rear was just passing the White House. More than a third of it was military, as befitted the great soldier to whom final honors were being paid.

The interment was in the receiving vault in Congressional Cemetery, the Rev. Dr. Pyne officiating. The remains later were removed to Cave Hill Cemetery, Louisville, Ky.

Millard Fillmore was now President of the United States, and without formality he assumed the duties of the office.

Fillmore, born February 7, 1800, in Cayuga County, N. Y., was then 50 years of age. He died at Buffalo March 8, 1874, and was buried in Forest Lawn Cemetery, in that city. He was the last of the Whig Presidents.



From a wood cut in Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper, March 21, 1857.

The Inauguration procession in honor of President Buchanan passing along Pennsylvania avenue, March 4, 1857. The float in the foreground was a miniature of the U. S. S. Constitution, made by mechanics at the navy yard and drawn by horses. The same float appeared in the parade at Grant's first inauguration twelve years later.

FRIENDS IN TEARS WHEN HE DEPARTED FROM SPRINGFIELD

Platform Addresses Given by Lincoln to Crowds All Along the Route.

ASKED DIVINE HELP IN SUPPORTING UNION

If People Remain Right, Public Men Will Never Betray Them, He Declared.

Abraham Lincoln set out from Springfield on February 11, 1861, bound for immortality. In his breast beat a heart stouter than the hickory logs his mighty hands had hewn in his youth, and upon that heart reposed the sole hope of the Republic.

Dark days had come, and darker ones were coming, as he boarded the train to go to Washington to take the oath of office which would impose upon him the stupendous obligation to preserve and defend the Union. The old Union was no more, save only as he should restore it.

On December 20, 1860, South Carolina boldly seceded, the compact between the States was dissolved, the cotton States followed her in a month, and the Government which Washington and Jefferson had formed and which Andrew Jackson had sworn, "by the Eternal," must be preserved, was disrupted. In February, 1861, the Confederate States of America was formally organized at Montgomery, Ala., and on the 9th of that month Jefferson Davis, of Mississippi, and Alexander H. Stephens, of Georgia, were unanimously elected President and Vice President by the Provisional Confederate Congress. On the 11th Mr. Stephens took the oath, the same day upon which Abraham Lincoln left Springfield for the National Capital.

His Journey an Epic.

The story of Lincoln's journey to Washington, and his inauguration there with the clouds of civil war gathering on the horizon, constitutes an epic in itself. While he was traveling to Washington Jefferson Davis was on his way to Montgomery, reaching Jackson, Miss., on the evening of the same day upon which his great rival had quit his Illinois home. The following contemporary account of this momentous event in world history is from the Washington National Republican of Wednesday, February 13, 1861:

BY TELEGRAPH.

The President-Elect En Route.

Springfield, Ill., Feb. 10.—The President is spending this last day of his stay in Springfield quietly in a select circle of friends. Edward Bates was invited to accompany Mr. Lincoln to Washington, but telegraphed last night that he would not be able to go.

Springfield, Ill., Feb. 11.—The President-elect, accompanied by his wife and a number of friends, left his hotel at 7:30 a. m. and rode up to the Great Western Depot. Over a thousand persons of all classes were assembled in the depot building and on each side of the festivity-decorated special train to bid farewell to their honored townsman.

The President-elect took his station in the waiting room and allowed his friends to pass by him and to take his hand for the last time. His face was pale and quivered with emotion so deep as to render him almost unable to utter a single word. At 8 o'clock precisely he was conducted to the cars by Mr. Wood and Mr. Baker, of the Journal. After exchanging a parting salutation with his wife, he took his stand on the platform, removed his hat and, asking silence, spoke as follows to the multitude that stood in respectful silence and with their heads uncovered:

"My Friends: No one not in my position can appreciate the sadness I feel at this parting. To this people I owe all that I am. Here I have lived more than a quarter of a century; here my children were born, and here one of them lies buried. I know not how soon I shall see you again. A duty devolves upon me which is, perhaps, greater than that which has developed upon any other man since the days of Washington. He never would have succeeded except for the aid of Divine Providence, upon which he at all times relied. I feel that I can not succeed without the same Divine aid which sustained him, and in the same Almighty Being I place my reliance for support, and I hope you, my friends, will all pray that I may receive that Divine assistance, without which I can not succeed, but with which success is certain. Again I bid you all an affectionate farewell." [Loud applause and cries of "We will pray for you."]

Toward the conclusion of his remarks, himself and audience were moved to tears. His exhortation to pray elicited choken exclamations of "We will do it; we will do it." As he turned to enter the cars, three cheers were given, and a few seconds afterward the train moved slowly out of the sight of the silent gathering.

Party Aboard Train.

On Special Train, Feb. 11, 11 A. M.—The train is under the charge of L. Tilton, president, and W. C. Whitney, conductor, and moves at the rate of 30 miles an hour. It is driven by a powerful Rogers locomotive, and consists of a baggage, smoking, and passenger car.

The following gentlemen compose the party: A. Lincoln, R. T. Lincoln, John G. Nicolay, John Hay, Secretary; N. B. Judd, O. H. Browning, T. H. Dubois, R. Irwin, George Latham, Hall Wilson, E. T. Leonard, W. Jameson, Maj. Hunter, U. S. A.; Col. Ward, H. Lamar, aid to Gov. Yates, Col. Elsworth, constitute the military portion of the cortege.

Dr. W. H. Wallace accompanies the party as the physician of the President. Col. Sumner did not reach Springfield in time, but will join the party at Indianapolis. Curious crowds are stationed all along the line, endeavoring to catch a glimpse of the President as the train rushes past them. J. J. S. Wilson, superintendent of the Canton Telegraph Co., is on the train, with an assistant and an apparatus, ready to form a connection at any point.

Decatur, Monday, Feb. 11, 9:30 A. M. An immense multitude awaited the arrival of the train at the depot, and burst out in enthusiastic cheers as it moved up. The President left his car and moved rapidly through the crowd, shaking hands to the right and left. After a stoppage of a few minutes, the train proceeded.

Saw Silver Lining.

Tolono, Monday, Feb. 11, 11 A. M.—Cheers from a thousand voices and the booming of cannon and waving of handkerchiefs greeted the arrival of the special train at this station. In response to the cheers, the President appeared upon the platform and said: "I am leaving you on an errand of national importance, attended, as you

CONTINUED ON PAGE 30, COLUMN

CROWDS CHEERED LINCOLN AND CONSTITUTION

PRESIDENT-ELECT PENSIVE AND GRAVE ON TRIP TO CAPITAL

Gave Indianapolis Throng Thoughts on Rights of Individual States.

TORCHLIGHT PARADE HELD AT CINCINNATI

Legislature in Joint Session Welcomed Him at Columbus.

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 29.

are aware, with considerable difficulties. Let us believe, as some poet has expressed it:

"'Behind the cloud the sun is shining still.'

"I bid you an affectionate farewell."

The turnout of the yeomanry increases as the train progresses eastward. Most of the stations are handsomely decorated with flags.

The cheers are always for Lincoln and the Constitution.

The President-elect continues grave and thoughtful and stays most of the time alone in the private saloon prepared for his especial use.

E. Cobb, superintendent of the Western Union Telegraph Co., got aboard at this place. Just before leaving Springfield Mrs. Lincoln determined to join the party, with her two sons, at Indianapolis, after visiting St. Louis.

Indianapolis.—The firing of 34 guns announced the approaching train bearing the President-elect and party. The President was received and welcomed by Gov. Morton and escorted to a carriage with four white horses, when a procession was formed into a pageant seldom, if ever, witnessed here. The procession was composed of both houses of the legislature, the public officers, the municipal authorities, military and firemen. Great enthusiasm was manifested along the line of march. The President stood in his carriage, acknowledging the welcome of the surrounding thousands.

Speaks to 20,000.

The Arrival.—The following speech, delivered by the President-elect, at 5:30 p. m., from the balcony of the Bates House, to an assemblage of at least over 20,000 people is of the greatest significance, although it deals more in intimations than in definite assertions. The fact that it was carefully prepared in Springfield and brought here in manuscript fully shows the meaning the presidential speaker intended to give it. He said:

"Fellow Citizens of the State of Indiana: I am here to thank you much for this magnificent welcome, and still more for the very generous support given by your State to that political cause which I think is the true and just cause of the whole country and the whole world.

"Solomon says, 'There is a time to keep silence;' and when men wrangle by the mouth with no certainty that they mean the same thing while using the same word, it perhaps were as well if they would keep silence. The words 'coercion' and 'invasion' are much used in these days, and often with some temper and hot blood. Let us make sure, if we can, that we do not misunderstand the meaning of those who use them. Let us get the exact definitions of these words, not from dictionaries, but from the men themselves, who certainly deprecate the things they would represent by the use of the words. What, then is 'coercion?' What is 'invasion?' Would the marching of an army into South Carolina, without the consent of her people, and with hostile intent toward them, be invasion? I certainly think it would be 'coercion' also, if the South Carolinians were forced to submit. But if the United States should merely hold and retake its own forts and other property, and collect the duties on foreign importations, or even withhold the mails from places where they were habitually violated, would any or all these things be 'invasion' or 'coercion?'

Rights of States.

"Do our professed lovers of the Union, but who spitefully resolve that they will resist coercion and invasion, understand that such things as these on the part of the United States would be coercion or invasion of a State? If so, their idea of means to preserve the object of their great affection would seem to be exceedingly thin and airy. If sick, the little pills of the homeopathist would be much too large for it to swallow. In their view the Union, as a family relation, would seem to be no regular marriage, but rather a sort of 'free love' arrangement, to be maintained on passional attraction. By the way, in what consists the special sacredness of a State? I speak not of the position assigned to a State in the Union by the Constitution, for that is by the bond we all recognize. That position, however, a State can not carry out of the Union with it. I speak of that assumed primary right of a State to rule all which is less than itself, and to ruin all which is larger than itself. If a State and a county, in a given case, should be equal in extent of territory and equal in number of inhabitants, in what, as a matter of principle, is the State better than the county? Would an exchange of names be an exchange of rights? Upon principle, on what rightful principle may a State, being no more than one-fiftieth part of the Nation in soil and population, break up the Nation, and then coerce a proportionably larger subdivision of itself in the most arbitrary way? What mysterious right to play tyrant is conferred on a district of country with its people by merely calling it a State? Fellow citiens, I am not asserting anything. I am merely asking questions for you to consider. And now allow me to bid you farewell."

Let us trace the immortal journey through the pages of the same newspaper. The Republican in its issue of the 14th brings Lincoln as far upon his way as Columbus:

BY TELEGRAPH.

The President Elect En Route.

Cincinnati, Feb. 12.—The progress of Mr. Lincoln, so far, has been a series of triumphs. At every stopping place there were immense crowds, cheering, pressing and shaking of hands.

Mrs. Lincoln this morning joined the party with her two children.

One of the best sort of speeches was made at Lawrenceburg. There the Ohio and Mississippi roads intersect, and an unusual crowd was gathered. Mr. Lincoln spoke from the platform of the rear car. Among other remarks, he said, looking over into Kentucky, "I say to you that the power intrusted to me shall be exercised as perfectly to protect the rights of your neighbors across the river as of your own."

A voice in the crowd cried out, "May the rulers be as right as the people." Mr. Lincoln replied: "Yes; and let me tell you, if the people remain right, your public men can never betray you. If I, in my brief connection with public affairs, shall be wicked or foolish, and if you remain true and honest, you can not be betrayed."

Arrives in Good Time.

The arrival at this city was made in good time. The greatest enthusiasm marked the crowd. The speech of Mr. Lincoln was carefully prepared, and listened to with breathless interest. The city is gay with flags and bunting.

A reception is going on at the Burnet House. A torchlight procession marches through the principal streets, halting to call on Mr. Lincoln, who says a few words from the balcony. The hotel is thronged so as to impede locomotion, and ladies almost as numerous as men.

The joint committee of the legislature escorts to Columbus tomorrow. Mr. Lincoln is in excellent health and spirits. All remark upon his improved appearance. He is more than gratified with the genuine, universal enthusiasm and kindness which greets him.

In passing North Bend, some members of Gen. Harrison's family were at the grave of the ex-President. Mr. Lincoln stepped upon the rear platform of his car, and saluted the group by bowing. The incident was unpremeditated, and, therefore, effective.

Indianapolis, Feb. 12.—Gov. Morton called on Mr. Lincoln this morning at the Bates House, and escorted him and part of the presidential cortege to the gubernatorial mansion, where the party breakfasted.

At 10:15 o'clock Mr. Lincoln and suite were escorted by the governor and a committee of the legisature to the depot, and departed amid the shouts of the multitude. Capt. G. W. Hazard, U. S. A., at the request of Mr. Lincoln, joined the party here.

Morris, Ind., Feb. 12, 1:10 p. m.—The train, bearing the President, family, and invited guests, arrived without detention. Large and enthusiastic crowds assembled at all the stations. The train stopped at Shelbyville and Greensburg only, where Mr. Lincoln appeared at the rear end of the train, and spoke a few words.

Every precaution has been taken by the railroad company to insure the safety of the train. Flagmen are stationed at every road crossing, and every half mile, displaying the American flag as a signal of "all right."

Interrupted by Cheers.

Lawrenceburg, Feb. 12.—There is an immense crowd here, flags and banners are suspended over the track. Mr. Lincoln said he hoped all were Union men here, and friendly with their neighbors across the river. He was frequently interrupted with cheers. The train moved off amid salutes, music and tumultuous cheering.

Cincinnati, Feb. 12.—The train arrived at the appointed time at the foot of Fifth street, which was literally blocked with people. The locomotive was once compelled to stop. The crowd was so great, it was impossible to get out of the way at the depot, and it was found necessary to bring the military and police force into requisition to clear it away. The reception was an era in the history of Cincinnati.

The weather was mild and beautiful. The streets were crowded with citizens and people from this and the adjoining States. The streets through which the procession passed were crowded at an early hour, and the windows filled with ladies. The Burnet House, where the presidential party stop, was handsomely decorated, and every arrangement made for the comfort of the distinguished guests. The Stars and Stripes were flying from all the public and a number of private buildings.

At half past 2 the military, which made a fine display, and the committee of arrangements were at the Indianapolis & Cincinnati Railroad depot. On the arrival of the train Mayor Bishop introduced and welcomed the President-elect to Cincinnati. Mr. Lincoln took a seat in a barouche drawn by six white horses, amid the deafening cheers of a vast concourse of people.

The procession, in charge of Miles Greenwood, took its march, passing through the principal streets, amid the cheers of men and the waving of flags and handkerchiefs by the ladies, to the Burnet House, where it arrived at 5:15, which Mr. Lincoln entered, amid deafening cheers, Mentor's Band playing "Hail, Columbia" and the "Star-Spangled Banner."

After a few moments' rest, Mr. Lincoln made his appearance on the balcony, accompanied by Mayor Bishop, who made a short introductory address. Mr. Lincoln then spoke as follows:

"I have spoken but once before this in Cincinnati. That was a year previous to the late presidential election. On that occasion, in a playful manner, but with sincere words, I addressed much of what I said to the Kentuckians. I gave my opinion that we, as Republicans, would ultimately beat them as Democrats, but that they could postpone that result longer by nominating Senator Douglas for the Presidency than they could in any other way. They did not, in any true sense of the word, nominate Mr. Douglas, and the result has come certainly as soon as ever I expected.

Reveals Plan for Reconstruction.

"I also told them how I expected they would be treated after they should have been beaten; and I now wish to call their attention to what I then said upon that subject. I then said, 'When we do as we say, beat you, you perhaps want to know what we will do with you. I will tell you as far as I am authorized to speak for the opposition, what we mean to do with you. We mean to treat you, as near as we possibly can, as Washington, Jefferson, and Madison treated you. We mean to leave you alone, and in no way to interfere with your institutions; to abide by all and every compromise of the Constitution, and, in a word, coming back to the original proposition, to treat you so far as degenerate men, if we have degenerated, may, according to the example of those noble fathers, Washington, Jefferson and Madison.'

"'We mean to remember that you are as good as we; that there is no difference between us, other than the difference of circumstances. We mean to recognize and bear in mind always that you have as good hearts in your bosoms as other people, or as we claim to have, and treat you accordingly.'

"Fellow-citizens of Kentucky! Friends and brethren! may I call you in my new position, I see no occasion and feel no inclination to retract a word of this. If it shall not be made good, be assured the fault shall not be mine."

The remarks were received with great enthusiasm. In passing to his room, those that could rushed at him, throwing their arms around him, patting him on the back, and almost wrenching his arms off. Politicians were thick; among them, George N. Sanders and others.

Nothing Mars Journey.

This evening, in the grand hall of the Burnet House, which has been decorated for the occasion, Mr. Lincoln will receive the people generally. He looks well, and is in good spirits. The whole arrangements thus far, which have been under the charge of W. S. Wood, have been admirable. Nothing has occurred to mar the pleasure of the journey.

Cincinnati, Feb. 13.—Mr. Lincoln and suite left here today, in a special train, at 9 o'clock, which will be due at Columbus at 2. Mr. Lincoln stood on the platform, bowing farewell. The crowd cheered enthusiastically.

Columbus, Ohio, Feb. 13.—Mr. Lincoln arrived here this afternoon. He was received with a salute, amid much enthusiasm. He visited Gov. Dennison, and was received in the executive chamber. He was introduced to the legislature in joint session, and was welcomed by the lieutenant governor. Mr. Lincoln responded to his address.

In Columbus Mr. Lincoln went to the State capitol, where he was visited by Gov. Dennison, after which he addressed a joint session of the legislature. He also addressed the people outside the capitol, and in the evening attended a reception at the residence of the governor, whose guest he and his family were while in Columbus.

Gravity Not Realized.

In the evening a dispatch from Washington was handed to him. He opened it and read:

"The votes have been counted peaceably. You are elected."

Mr. Lincoln left Columbus at 8 o'clock on the morning of the 14th. Crowds gathered at the smaller places along the way, Newark, Frazersburg, Dresden, Coshocton, Newcomerstown and Urichsville, and at Steubenville 5,000 people turned out to welcome him. Cannon were fired and Mr. Lincoln responded to the address by Judge Lloyd in a short speech.

At 8 o'clock the distinguished party reached Pittsburgh and went to the Monongahela House, where Mr. Lincoln addressed an immense crowd. On the morning of February 15 he made another address, in which appears the following, which would seem to indicate that Mr. Lincoln underestimated the gravity of the situation:

"Notwithstading the troubles in the South," he said, "there is no crisis except an artificial one. There is nothing to justify their course. There is no crisis excepting one, such as could be gotten up any time by turbulent people, aided by designing politicians. My advice is, 'Keep cool!' If the people will keep their temper on both sides of the line, the trouble will come to and end, and this great nation continue as prosperous as before."

In the light of the events which were transpiring, and of which he was fully cognizant, it is difficult to understand Lincoln's optimism.

From Pittsburgh Lincoln went to Cleveland, leaving there on the morning of the 16th. At Erie he made a speech, and another at Dunkirk, where, grasping the staff of the flag under which he stood, he announced his intention to stand by that flag, and asked the people to stand by him as long as he should do so.

On arriving at Buffalo Mr. Lincoln was met by a committee of citizens headed by Millard Fillmore, former President of the United States. Ten thousand people were massed about the depot and there was the greatest enthusiasm. Arriving at the American Hotel, Mr. Lincoln was greeted by Acting Mayor Bemis and responded in a speech, speaking with great difficulty because of hoarseness.

Mr. Lincoln and Mr. Fillmore, together, attended services at the Unitarian Church on Sunday, February 17.

On Monday, the eighteenth, Mr. Lincoln arrived at Albany and delivered a speech in which he counseled patience, and on the same day Jefferson Davis was inaugurated President of the Confederate States of America at Montgomery. On this same day, also, Hon. Hannibal Hamlin set out from Bangor, Me., to become Vice President of the United States.

"You have generously tendered me the support, the united support, of the great Empire State in behalf of the nation," said Mr. Lincoln at Albany, "in behalf of the present and future nation—in behalf of civil and religious liberty, for all time to come. Most heartily do I thank you.

"I do not propose to enter into an explanation of any particular line of policy as to our present difficulties to be adopted by the incoming administration. I deem it but just to you, to myself, to all, that I should see everything—that I should hear everything—that I should have every light that can be brought within my reach, that in order when I do so speak, I shall have employed every opportunity to take a correct and true ground.

"For this reason I do not propose at this time to speak of the policy of the Government, but when the time comes, I shall speak and decide as well as I am able for the good of the present and the future of the country—for the good of the one and the other, and of all sections—for the good of both—the North and the South.

"In the meantime, if we have patience, if we restrain ourselves, if we allow ourselves not to run off in a passion, I still have confidence that the Almighty Maker of the universe will, through the instrumentality of this great and intelligent people, bring us through this, as He has through all other difficulties of our country, and relying on Him, I again thank you for this generous reception."

While Lincoln thus preached moderation, and evidently still hoped to save the Union by peaceable means, President Davis, in his inaugural address placed his reliance on a "well-instructed and well-disciplined army."

Mr. Lincoln received a tumultuous welcome in New York, where he arrived February 19, and where he added to the series of addresses he had been delivering. He stopped at the old Astor House.

Entered Capital Quietly.

He left on the morning of February 21, and arrived at Philadelphia at 4 o'clock in the afternoon. There was a procession to the Continental Hotel, and here, on the balcony, Mr. Lincoln was introduced to the people by Mayor Henry, and delivered an address characterized by great earnestness to the immense throng assembled on the street.

From Philadelphia on great precautions were taken to safeguard the person of the President-elect. He left the main party secretly and came to Washington ahead of schedule, on Saturday morning, February 23, and quietly slipped into the Willard Hotel before anybody but those in the secret knew of the changed plans. Mrs. Lincoln and the children came in a later train.

Mr. Lincoln had breakfast at Willard's, where a suite of rooms had been engaged for him, and where he was met by the Hon. William H. Seward, who was to be his Secretary of State. After breakfast Mr. Lincoln called at the White House to pay his respects to President Buchanan, and the Cabinet being in session, he was taken into the Cabinet room, and presented to the members, who received him cordially.

Mr. Lincoln then returned to his hotel, and being exhausted by his long journey slept during the afternoon. In the evening he received many senators and representatives, and members of the peace conference, then sitting in Washington.

The following day Mr. Lincoln went to the Capitol, accompanied by Mr. Seward, visiting both Senate and House and shaking hands with many.

He had begun his inaugural address in Springfield, but had not completed it, nor had his Cabinet been decided upon when he reached Washington. His address he predicated firmly upon the Chicago platform, but matters of details—as also the case with the Cabinet—he discussed with prominent Republican leaders in Washington.

Lincoln Was Serenaded.

On Thursday evening, February 28, the Republican Association left their "Wigwam" and marched with a band of music to Willard's, where Mr. Lincoln was serenaded. After the concert he appeared at the window and addressed the crowd.

The same evening Mr. Lincoln was the guest of honor at a dinner given by Hon. E. G. Spaulding, of New York, at the National Hotel.

The guests were Lieut. Gen. Scott, then the venerable head of the Army;

CONTINUED ON PAGE 31, COLUMN 1.

ACCIDENT TO A TRAGEDIAN.

Albany, Feb. 12.—J. Wilkes Booth, a tragedian, met with an accident at the Gayety Theater this evening, by falling on his dagger, and inflicting a muscular wound under his right arm, between one and two inches in depth. It is not serious in its character, however.

There is every indication of a freshet here; the water on the docks is rising rapidly, and the weather is warm.

(From the National Republican, Feb. 14, 1861.)



From woodcut in Harper's Weekly, May 4, 1861.

First blood—The Sixth Massachusetts Regiment fighting its way through Baltimore, April 19, 1861.



From a wood cut in Harper's Weekly, May 25, 1861.

The New York Fire Zouaves quartered in the House of Representatives at Washington, D. C.

A. L. SKILTON

President

MANUFACTURERS TITLE & TRUST CO.

ORGANIZATION of the following institutions comprises, in part, the successful efforts of Mr. Skilton, and conveys some idea of his special line of endeavor:

Drovers & Merchants National Bank, Olney Bank, Fairhill Trust Company, Haddington Trust Company, American Bank, Metropolitan Trust Company, Oxford Bank of Frankford, Woodland Avenue State Bank, the Darby Bank, of Darby, Pennsylvania, the Broad Street National Bank, the Cornwells State Bank, and the Brandywine Trust and Savings Bank, Wilmington, Delaware. He was vice president of some of the above-mentioned institutions, and also occupies the office of director of a number of the strongest and most capably handled of the banks in the Philadelphia area, and he holds the office of president of the Manufacturers Title and Trust Company of Philadelphia.

One would gather that with all these matters involving his financial associations and their demands upon his time and energy, Mr. Skilton has very little opportunity or desire for anything beyond the prosaic routine of his daily duties. Strange as it may seem to the uninitiated, he takes an especial delight in his study of the best in literature, and his mental gifts are in goodly measure controlled by the Muse of poetry and song. A facile pen has led him to indite numerous highly acceptable poetical themes that have been given a wide and appreciative reading in publications establishing the newer forms of the philosophy of life. "The Pilgrim," "Notes on Salesmanship," "A Fairy Story for Grown-Ups," and other writings have appeared in book form, conveying the author's marked literary ability. He has also produced a volume from out of the rich field of his personal experience in finance: "Natural Selections in the Field of the Incorporation of Banking Institutions."

Mr. Skilton is a member of the Republican party, but he has never yielded to importunities to enter public service. He is a thirty-second degree Mason.

Cold facts, figures of astounding proportions, and financial problems, deep and intricate, are means to an end in Mr. Skilton's scheme of life from the viewpoint of the financier, but they do not becloud his brighter concept of existence as he observes men and affairs from the standpoint of the litterateur blessed with the poetic instinct.

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A. L. SKILTON—Mention alone of the triumphs achieved in the field of banking by A. L. Skilton that past master of the organization of financial institutions in the Philadelphia zone, would be both extended and expressive enough to embrace the major activities of this singularly gifted man, who for years had wielded a powerful and benevolent influence within the jurisdiction of his operations. To his credit must be placed the establishment of a dozen approximately of the strong and favorably known banks and trust companies in the city of Philadelphia and its environs, while he occupies the office of president of the Manufacturers Title and Trust Co. His other endowments are, however, of so rare a quality and so rich in versatility as to command attention to that side of his nature which contributes to the refinements of life.

A native of Philadelphia, Mr. Skilton is the son of Alexander and Caroline (McChesney) Skilton. His parents saw to it that their son obtained a good liberal education. He first attended public schools of Philadelphia, and afterwards Pennington Seminary, Pennington, New Jersey, and the famous Hackettstown (New Jersey) Institute, where he prepared for college. He finished at Taylor University, Upland, Indiana, and at once entered the career which he was destined to distinguish.

Mr. Skilton early showed extraordinary capacity for laying the ground work of financial institutions and for bringing together, in corporate form, groups of men strongly entrenched in the financial structure of Philadelphia, thus effecting an organization at once substantial and enduring, and commanding the confidence of the public. His great ability along this line has had marked manifestations of such importance as to place him in the very front rank of financial experts. The outstanding feature, perhaps, of his extensive program of bank organization arises from the fact—so necessary in approved banking—that every institution he has been the means of setting on its way in the financial world continues to achieve success within its field. Thus is the record of the organizer confirmed, and great credit is reflected upon the stability and progress—if both these terms may be applied to the same subject—of the child of his creative ability.

PHILADELPHIA

AMERICA'S MOST AMERICAN CITY

by

EDWARD P. SIMON

When William Penn received his charter from Charles II of England and in 1681 founded his colony at Philadelphia it is recorded that he engaged the services of Thomas Holme to lay out a plan for his new city. It was characteristic of the foresight of Penn that he thus determined, before the first house was built, the disposition of the town which he visioned on the Delaware River just above the juncture of the Schuylkill. Not only did this plan fix the widths and directions of streets but it also set aside spaces for public squares, churches and public buildings, with the result that, in contrast with the medieval disorder that prevails in original sections of other colonial towns, this district of Philadelphia presents a dignified and well-determined appearance even to this day.

But Penn left his mark on aspects of the city other than physical. The same care and judgment that planned what he described as "a green country town which will never be burnt and always be wholesome," also determined in advance the character and spirit of its civic, cultural and commercial life. It is not unnatural to suppose that the broad principles of industry, justice, freedom and attendant responsibility with which he inspired his followers, together with his example of thoughtful preparation followed by decisive action, played their part when a century later Philadelphia witnessed, in rapid succession, the First and Second Continental Congresses, the signing of the Declaration of Independence, the adoption of the Constitution of the United States, the first American Flag, and Washington's second inauguration. Philadelphia can never cease to be proud that those historic scenes were enacted on her soil and she preserves with veneration Independence Hall, Carpenters' Hall, Christ Church, Old Swedes Church and Betsy Ross House, to name but a few of the buildings associated with those events, and with the men, Washington, Franklin, Morris and Girard, who were instrumental in effecting them.

Because Philadelphia, the first National Capital, has enjoyed this richest American heritage, it may be interesting to observe the manner in which her citizens have cherished through the years those ideals and principles which we proudly designate as American.

Realizing that the success of their Colonial experiment and later of their National life required, in addition to those principles immortalized in the Declaration and Constitution, a sound material foundation, Philadelphians began early to exercise the industry and thrift which should best develop those natural advantages and resources with which the City was blessed. Agriculture, manufacturing, trade and shipping developed and flourished. Education, charity and the arts were not neglected. The City grew and prospered. Philadelphia found her geographical position of increasing advantage. The Port became a forest of masts, her warehouses held the products of the seven seas while the transcontinental railroads brought the wealth of the newly opened West to her doors.

But it was not until America had entered well into the industrial era that the potentialities of Philadelphia's geographical position became fully apparent. Accessibility to raw materials, both of this and other countries, generations of Philadelphia trained leaders and skilled American workmen, unlimited facilities for the physical expansion of manufacturing plants and an ever-increasing demand for her products soon established Philadelphia as the world's greatest manufacturing city.

Coal, steel and cement are produced in the greatest quantities in the world right at the doors of Philadelphia. It is but natural, then, that Philadelphia should lead the world in the production of steel ships, locomotives, street cars, various lines of hardware and other essentials. In addition, the City leads in the manufacture of leather and tanned goods, knit goods, carpets and rugs, cigars and cigarettes and hats, while the diversity of other manufactures brings Philadelphia's total to one-twenty-fifth of all American made goods. Within a radius of 250 miles lie more than 30 per cent of the country's wealth, giving, in addition to the national and foreign trade, a local absorption power for Philadelphia's products that no other locality can equal.*

Philadelphia today does not mean a small dot on the map placed on the shore of the Delaware River but the focal point of a great population and industrial development. The Metropolitan District, for example, includes all the territory from Trenton on the north to Wilmington on the south, from which workers commute daily to places of business and industry within the City proper. In this district are about 350 communities and a population of 3,500,000.

Philadelphia is the third largest city in the United States and comprises, of course, the greatest concentration of population and wealth that exists within the area it dominates. Like many other metropolitan communities in this country, the Philadelphia district is today brought face to face with conditions of almost overnight expansion and development that follow in the wake of contemporary life. Foresight of a most enlightened type is required that the city may be brought into proper relation with the vast environing territory and that future development may proceed with a proper regard for the interests of all.

To this end was organized in 1925 a Regional Planning Federation for the Tri-State District, which comprises an area of about 3,500 square miles including the cities of Philadelphia, Camden, Wilmington, Trenton, Norristown and Chester, as well as 123 incorporated boroughs and 211 townships. This Federation is accumulating data for the preparation of a master plan for the development of the district. The Philadelphia Chamber of Commerce, through its Aviation, Transit, City Planning and Industrial Relations Committees, is taking an active interest in the future plans for the community. Another committee, the Philadelphia Business Progress Committee, is concerned with the varied and multiple possibilities of Philadelphia's future, both practical and aesthetic. The importance of the work which the committe is undertaking may be estimated by considering the existing and proposed main factors in the City's development.

The Delaware River is and will become more and more a unit of major importance to distribution in the economic structure of the City. The Port of Philadelphia is one of the greatest in the world. The municipality has to date invested a total of $40,000,000 in port development since the initiation of a comprehensive program in 1920. This vast sum represents only 60 per cent of what may be expended before the program is completed. The Port has a total frontage of 37 miles on the Delaware and Schuylkill Rivers, with 267 wharves and 159 projecting piers, which provide 163,500 lineal feet of dockage space for vessels. Thirteen piers are owned by the city and 41 piers represent the waterfront terminal of the trunk line railroads. Improvements for which the City has granted licenses and permits will represent the additional investment of more than $9,000,000 in port facilities. The Port now ranks second among all the tidewater bases of the Atlantic seaboard in the amount of export and import business conducted through it and first in point of economical operation, the latter due to direct rail connections at the piers.

Railroad facilities have been, next to the Port, the main contribution to the establishment of Philadelphia as the third city in size of the Nation. So vast are the sums invested in railroads in Philadelphia and so widespread in effect and plan are the improvements in their facilities that their importance to the life of the City can not be overestimated.

The program of the Pennsylvania Railroad eliminates a little more than a mile of elevated trackage from the heart of the City and places this trackage and its terminal in a subway. This plan also removes the system's main terminal from City Hall Square to West Philadelphia. Over the new subway tracks will be placed modern office structures involving the investment of millions of dollars. The impressive new terminal structure will be approached from the center of the City by a new broad avenue to be called the Pennsylvania Boulevard, which at its eastern end will form a juncture with the Parkway and Broad Street at Reyburn Plaza adjacent to the City Hall. Electrification of the system's entire suburban service and of the main line between Philadelphia and New York is included in the program. Scarcely less extensive and certainly of no less importance to the physical plan of the City are the projects of the Reading Company. Its program includes the electrification of hundreds of miles of its lines and the installation of the most modern system of electric flasher signals. This Company has already started construction of the largest warehouse building in the world, at an estimated cost of more than $4,000,000. The Baltimore & Ohio plans to call for a complete reorganization of its terminal facilities. A monumental building will replace the present terminal structure and tracks approaching it will be relocated to conform to the City's plans for the beautification of the banks of the Schuylkill River.

Development of the arterial system of the City is another outstanding factor in its contemporary growth. In Fairmount Park, the world's largest city park system, Philadelphia has had an admirable and unusual boulevard system which, by the construction of a connecting parkway, was made accessible from the City Hall Plaza. This parkway constitutes a City Planning accomplishment which in cost or magnificence has no parallel since Haussmann's revision of Paris. Recently it has been proposed to construct Randolph Boulevard, from Chestnut Street in front of Independence Hall to the Roosevelt Boulevard in the northeast section of the City. The treatment of the Schuylkill River banks includes a boulevard from the East River Drive to South Philadelphia on the east side of the river and the adaptation of the embankment on the west side as a park project. This plan will link south and southwest Philadelphia with the great Fairmount Park system.

Discussion of the arterial system must include the bridges over the Schuylkill and Delaware Rivers. Most important is the Delaware River Bridge completed in 1926. The largest operating suspension bridge in the world, it connects the Philadelphia vehicular traffic system with New Jersey through the City of Camden. Its value in the solution of the traffic problems must be apparent from the fact that it has carried over 59,000 vehicles in a single day. The Tacony-Palmyra Bridge in course of construction by private capital at a cost of $4,692,000 will be completed this year and will link the Roosevelt Boulevard highway system with New Jersey at Palmyra.

Subway construction is another important factor in the City's development. Philadelphia has three subway-elevated, high speed, transportation systems. The extension of the Broad Street Subway six and one-half miles from the center of the City is to be completed this year. Two other subway extensions are planned. Amplification of pedestrian circulation areas in the central city section will be accomplished by the building of street-wide concourses in the subways over the tracks.

Fullest consideration is being given to aeronautical developments. Authorities in this field have expressed the opinion that Philadelphia, because of its location, stands to benefit more by the commercial development of flying than any of the other cities on the Atlantic seaboard. Its geographical position in relation to Europe and South America seems to designate Philadelphia as the logical terminal of services to those two continents. Five commercial airports now serve the City while plans for a great Municipal Airport are nearing solution.

Consideration must be given also to the remarkable construction activities that have in a comparatively few years transformed the central section of Philadelphia. In this district more than 106 buildings of a height greater than six stories have been erected since 1920 at a cost of $115,000,000. In the center of the financial district in this section is the City's largest office building, the 32-story Fidelity-Philadelphia Trust Building, completed in 1928. Another recent construction of importance to the City is the new building for Gimbel's department store.

Important in connection with construction activities is the projected development of sites in the Parkway. On an elevation at its northwestern juncture with Fairmount Park stands the new Art Museum and already flanking the Parkway are the Free Library Building, the Academy of Natural Sciences, the Roman Catholic Cathedral of SS. Peter and Paul and, in process of erection, the Rodin Museum. Elsewhere in the City construction planned for 1929 is of impressive proportions. One of the most comprehensive construction programs ever undertaken by a department store is that of Strawbridge & Clothier. Last year it began a three-year building schedule which when completed will give this internationally famous house the most modern department store structure in the world.

Space permits the mention of but a few of the many aspects of the City's future which the Philadelphia Chamber of Commerce, through its committees, will take under consideration. Carrying on a Philadelphia tradition of thoughtful foresight for the public good, the effort of these men should result in a new awakening of civic consciousness and the confirmation for Philadelphia of that future which is rightfully hers.

*Data from Philadelphia Chamber of Commerce.

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WASHINGTON UNDER MILITARY GUARD ON INAUGURATION DAY

IMMENSE CROWDS FROM WEST CAME TO SEE CEREMONY

Hotels Hard Put to Take Care of Throngs of Visitors Here.

DELEGATIONS OF MANY STATES WERE IN LINE

'Remarkable Abstemiousness' of Majority of People Reported by Paper.

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 30.

Edward Bates, of Missouri; Cadet B. Smith, Salmon P. Chase, Senator-elect Harris, of New York; W. E. Dodge, of New York, a member of the peace commission; Thurlow Weed, Gen. Webb, Judge Davis, of Illionis; Senators Seward, Cameron, King, Crittenden, Hale and Chandler; and Representatives E. B. Washburne, H. Winter Davis, Pennington, Sherman, C. F. Adams and J. A. Gurley.

The most momentous inauguration since Washington's was now at hand. With the Nation that Washington had founded rent asunder, and another man in another capital already functioning as president of the severed portion of it. Washington was naturally under military guard as the tall, angular figure of the man who was riding into everlasting fame passed down the Avenue which four years later was to resound to the martial tread of the mighty host which this gaunt and lean, this homely and uninspiring man was to call into being to save the Union, and which was to save the Union on a thousand bloody fields of battle.

Troops were stationed in various parts of the city as he rode along, cheered by the people, to the Capitol, where once again the venerable Chief Justice Taney awaited with his Bible the coming of a new President of the United States. Detectives and sharpshooters were stationed on the roofs of houses along the line of March, for the air was full of rumors of plots to assassinate the President-elect.

In some respects the most satisfactory contemporary account of Lincoln's first inauguration is that contained in the issue of the National Republican of Tuesday, March 5. The 4th of March falling, in 1861, on a Monday. That account follows:

LOCAL NEWS.

THE INAUGURATION.

Though the weather during the early part of yesterday showed signs of not being of the most pleasant character, the clouds hanging around in a very threatening manner, yet, long before the hour of noon had arrived, these had entirely cleared away and the sun shone forth in all its brilliancy, giving an opportunity to the many thousands who were anxious to witness the ceremonies of inauguration to do so.

The streets, at an early hour, began to be filled with military going to the various armories, citizens with their families trying to find a convenient place to witness the procession, while citizens and strangers, each on their own hook, walked hither and thither, each intent on seeing the greatest amount in the shortest possible space of time. The crowd in the city yesterday was undoubtably larger by far, than has ever been here on a similar, or, in fact, on any other occasion whatever; and the great bulk of the visitors appears to be from the West.

The Crowd.

From Saturday until yesterday morning the arrivals in this city have been so incessant that it would be impossible to give the list if the entire columns of our paper were devoted to it. A rough estimate of the numbers arriving at the leading hotels is subjoined: At Willard's, the immense building was filled from cellar to roof. To satisfy those who would go nowhere else the proprietors ordered 175 mattresses to be laid at various points, including 114 in the concert hall, and then the demand was not satisfied. Aside from the hundreds of whom no account was given, the arrivals here could not be much less than 500 up to 12 o'clock on Sunday night. At Kirkwood's the demand was as great in proportion. The mattress plan was also adopted for those who would stay in the hotel, and not less than 120 were regularly entered, besides the host not accounted for. At Brown's the arrivals since Saturday are over 200. The immense building was filled from top to bottom, all as completely cared for as possible under the circumstances. At the National was also another immense crowd. All was activity and haste with the attaches, from the proprietor to the bootblacks, and a continual buzz of hundreds of voices from sunrise to sunrise. Here, as at Willard's, hundreds of cots and mattresses have been brought into service, occupying parlors and reception rooms. The entries since Saturday morning are not less than 425. Hundreds who have failed to get regularly quartered in hotels or boarding houses have been favored with fair weather, and strolling about all night, caught a nap in some secluded spot in daytime.

A peculiarity about the great bulk of those who were here was their remarkable abstemiousness. Cold water seemed to be decidedly more in favor with them than brandy and whisky, and the consequence was that, while the groggeries suffered considerably from the loss of the increased patronage which they usually receive about this time, the peace of the city was decidedly a gainer by the operation.

Baltimore, however, contributed very largely to the number of "roughs" who were present yesterday, but they found few opportunities for exercising their fighting propensities, the arrangements for the suppression of all disorder being very complete.

THE PROCESSION.

The procession formed shortly after 9 o'clock in the morning, in front of the City Hall; and about 11 o'clock the line of march was taken up for Willard's Hotel, in charge of the marshals.

Maj. B. B. French acted as marshal-in-chief, with the aids already named in our paper.

The aids of Marshal Selden, appointed with full police powers, were as follows:

David Taggert, Pennsylvania; Daniel D. Connover, New York; Col. Lammon, Illinois; Ransom Van Valkenberg, New York; Dr. J. S. Smith, District of Columbia; Capt. James Colter, New York; Maj. Lewis, District of Columbia; George N. Beale, Maryland; Charles W. Boteler, jr., District of Columbia; George M. Weaver, Pennsylvania; W. L. Mehaffey, Pennsylvania; S. D. Castleman, District of Columbia; Thomas P. Morgan, District of Columbia. These gentlemen were admitted inside the Capitol and assisted in the inauguration ceremonies.

Georgetown Mounted Guard, Capt. William Stewart, Lieuts. Pickrell, Gough and Linn. This splendid company paraded 77 men and elicited many high encomiums for their fine drilling and soldierly bearing. Ensign Godey carried the new and beautiful flag of the company.



Lincoln sitting at the fireplace in the old Willard's Hotel, March, 1861. From an original drawing by Thomas Nast in the possession of the New Willard Hotel, by whose permission it is reproduced.

Marine Band, about 25 pieces, led by Prof. Scala.

Washington Light Infantry Battalion, Col. James Y. Davis commanding. Company A, Capt. Lem. Towers; Company B, Lieut. William Lord; Company C, Capt. R. C. Stevens; Lieuts. Tucker, Powers, Williams, Cassin, Utermehle and Clark. Ensign William E Morcoe. The Infantry paraded 125 men, and, as usual, looked and marched well, attracting much attention, particularly from the many strangers along the line of march, many supposing them to be regular United States soldiers.

Henderson Guard, Capt. Foxwell, Lieuts. Ripley, Rodier and Piggott. This is one of the new companies and numbers 78 men, rank and file, but by reason of inability to procure uniforms at so short a notice, only turned out today with 30 men in the ranks. Their uniform is dark blue frock coat, similar to the new army regulation coat, light blue pants and artillery facings and glazed fatigue cap. They made a handsome appearance.

The Union Regiment, which paraded under command of Maj. Jewell, formed a marked feature of the procession. The following companies were in line:

Company A, Capt. E. C. Carrington, Lieuts. Shellcress, Curtis, Ward and Matlock. They numbered 116 men, rank and file, and, by their regular marching, gained much applause.

Company B, Capt. Kelly, Lieuts. Herbert and Hines, paraded 58 men. They were uniformed in regular army overcoats, glazed fatigue caps and black pants with red facings, presenting a very creditable appearance.

Company C, Union Regiment Capt. Arnold, Lieuts. Garrett, Willett and Baden, and 48 rank and file. This company is lately formed, and is uniformed like company A, same regiment, with gray frock coats and pants, ana orange facings and glazed fatigue caps.

Metropolitan Rifles, Capt Nalley, Lieuts. Lewis and Chauncey, numbering 74 rank and file, their neat gray jackets and fatigue caps looking quite handsome, and their excellent drill, considering their recent organization, being highly satisfactory.

Turner Rifles, Capt. Gerhardt; Lieuts. Braun, Dilll, and Schamberger, 78 rank and file, their new uniforms and equipments showing finely, and their soldierly appearance making a decided impression.

Washington Light Guard, Capt. S. A. H. Marks, Lieuts. McCathron and Altamus; 39 men, rank and file. Their uniform is gray pants, and coats with mixed red and orange facings, and gray fatigue caps with red tops.

Mechanic Union Rifles, Capt. Rutherford, Lieuts. Brown, Campbell, and Brown, and Ensign Gould; 68 men, rank and file. Their uniform is blue fatigue blouse, fatigue cap, and dark blue pants, with gold stripe.

Putnam Rifles, Capt. Thistleton, Lieuts. Magruder, McElfresh and Purcell; 55 men, rank and file. This company made a handsome appearance in their new uniforms, consisting of gray coat with orange facings, black pants with orange stripes, and glazed fatigue cap.

The Sappers and Miners, Lieuts. Douane, Weitzel, and Tardy, and 59 men.

The foregoing companies, as the first division, was under the command of Col. James Y. Davis, assisted by Lieut. Col. Schwartzeman and Acting Major Mears.

The National Guard were stationed as a special guard of the platform, where the inaugural was delivered, and the President's Mounted Guard acted as a bodyguard to the President. The Washington Rifles were posted on several prominent buildings on the Avenue, in squads, to overlook the procession as it passed.

The Georgetown Division.

These troops, comprising the First Georgetown Volunteer Battalion, presented a splendid appearance and were under command of Col. Richard S. Coxe, of the Eighth Regiment of District of Columbia Militia, with Lieut. Col. Hollingsworth and the following staff officers: Adjt. John B. Davidson and Surgeon Mackall. These officers were all mounted on fine horses and were fully uniformed and equipped. Sergt. Maj. Boyd had a position at the left of the line.

First in the line was the Potomac Light Infantry, Capt. McKenney, Lieuts. Davidson, Cruikshank and Ridgely. This company was organized three or four years since, and is one of the best drilled companies in the District. The uniform is frock coat and pants, both of dark blue, the pants with light blue stripe, and a fatigue cap in unison with the whole. They numbered about 60 men, and were preceded by seven kettle drums.

Anderson Rifles, Company B, Capt. F. W. Jones, Lieuts. Drew, Orme and Hilleary. This was their first appearance in their new and tasteful uniform, which comprises a dark gray coat and pants with red trimmings on the coat and red stripe on the pantaloons, and a fatigue cap to correspond. This is a new company, but they march like veterans and attracted much attention. About 47 men were in the ranks.

Carrington Home Guards, Capt. Goddard, Lieuts. Waugh, Hutchins and Barbour, numbered about 50 men, and with their uniform of army great coats, black pants with red stripe, and neat fatigue caps, presented a handsome appearance. Ensign McNeir carried the handsome flag presented to the company by the ladies of the second ward.

Scott Rifles, Capt. J. Owens Berry, Lieuts. Burroughs, Lazenby and Owens, is a fine company of young men, with a neat uniform, comprising a dark blue jacket with orange trimmings, black pants with buff stripe and red cord, and dark blue cap with gold band and the figure 8 in front. Forty-eight men were in the ranks, and they marched well and were much admired.

District of Columbia Rifles, Capt. Blunt, Lieuts. Harry, Green and Lightfoot. This is the new company organized at Tenallytown, and is their first appearance in uniform. They numbered about 37 men, and with their bright blue coats and pants, the former with red trimmings, and the latter with red stripes, and neat fatigue caps, thep presented a fine appearance.

Anderson Rifles, Company A, Capt. C. H. Rodier, Lieuts. Mason, Krouse and Lipscomb, had 65 men out, and their correct marching and the military precision of their movements were admired by all who saw them. The uniform is a dark gray hunting coat with red trimmings, black pants with red stripe, and a handsome fatigue cap.

Next came the great car of the Republican Association, placed on the running gear of one of Vanderwerken's large omnibuses, with pyramidal seats culminating in the center, from which rose a staff, surmounted with a large gold eagle. From this eagle depends a canopy, which covers the top of the car. The sides were draped with red, white and blue, and on each side was the word "Constitution" in large red letters. From the rear of the car projected a flagstaff, from which floated the Stars and Stripes. In front of the driver's seat was the arms of the United States, surmounted by appropriate drapery. The car was drawn by six white horses, with white covers, on each of which the word "Union" was inscribed in large red letters. In the car were the following little girls, each dressed in white, with laurel wreaths, two of them representing the Goddess of Liberty, and the others each bearing the coat of arms of a State or Territory: Miss Virginia Jacobs, Martha Raley, Hannah Williams, Harriet S. Gordon, Mary S. Gordon, Jane S. Gordon, Ella Grimes, Martha E. Milstead, Mary E. Milstead, Elizabeth Ann Marshal, Caroline Fishman, Emma Fishman, Margaret Goodwin, Emille Fishman, Mary Herrity, Bell Garcia, Emma Slide, Maria Newman, Anna Newman, Lizzie Childress, Sarah Brown, Isabella Childress, Sarah Cronin, Margaret Cronin, Jane Miles, Lucy A. Miller, Mary Cassidy, Rosana King, Alice Avery, Cora V. Crampsey, Mary Noon, Anna Noon, Lucy V. Blanchard, Willie Plant, Florence Kelly, Minana Hodges, Elizabeth R. Crampsey.

Republican Association and Wide Awakes, numbering 500 men, the former designated by a silver button and the red-white-and-blue sprig, and the latter by a silver eagle on the lapel. They were headed by Capt. Smith.

New Hampshire, Vermont and Massachusetts delegations, each wearing an evergreen sprig in the lapel of the coat. They were headed by Marshals Gen. J. C. Abbott, Gen. H. H. Baxter and Maj. Rogers. The three States turned out about 250 men in the line, and, as one of them told us, confidentially, with "nary office-seeker amongst them."

The New York delegates were headed by Marshal J. H. Hobart Ward. They wore badges of white satin, with the words "New York" printed thereon. They numbered about 250.

California delegation, numbering 50 men, headed by a carriage surrounded by the California campaign flag, the Stars and Stripes, with a bust of Lincoln and Hamlin on it, and under the bottom stripe a white field bearing the words, "California true to the Union." The carriage contained F. Stanford, late Republican candidate for governor of California; D. W. Cheeseman, lieutenant governor do.; S. H. Parker, ex-State senator; Samuel Gamage, high private; and Master Willie Gamage, native Californian, bearing the flag above mentioned. Their marshal was Mr. Richard Chenery.

The Virginia delegation, 100 strong, bearing the United States flag, with the name of the State printed across it, and under the command of their marshal, Mr. George Rye.

Appearance of the Streets.

Never in the history of Washington was so immense a crowd of spectators seen on Pennsylvania avenue. From the Treasury to the Capitol, on both sides of the Avenue, from the building line to the curb stone, myriads were packed in solid mass, in incalculable numbers. Every available window, and balcony, and house-top, near the Avenue and on it, was full of human forms and faces, till no room remained to stand or sit.

On the procession reaching Willards' Hotel it found that the President's Mounted Guard had kept Fourteenth street clear of the immense crowd. The Georgetown Mounted Guard were then detailed for a similar duty, and the space was with difficulty kept open. After waiting a few moments, a carriage containing Mr. Buchanan drove hastily up to the east door of the hotel, and that gentleman entered the hotel. In a few moments, amid the cries of "here he comes," accompanied by a great rush of the crowd anxious to see him, Mr. Lincoln made his appearance in company with Mr. Buchanan, and both of them entered the carriage, which was immediately surrounded by the marshals and flanked on the right side by the Georgetown Mounted Guard and on the left by the President's Guard, the fine corps of sappers and miners immediately preceded it into line, and the procession took up its line of march for the Capitol, after the Georgetown Mounted Guard had again taken its position at the right of the line.

At the Capitol.

When the right of the procession reached the north gate of the Capitol, the order was given for the military to halt and front face, and the carriages containing the President and suite driven past the line, receiving the customary salute as they passed to the boarded entrance to the Senate chamber. On entering the Senate Mr. Lincoln and Mr. Buchanan took seats in front of the secretary's table, with the committee of arrangements on their left. The justices of the Supreme Court were seated on the right of the chair, and the Diplomatic Corps in full costume at the left. The officers of the Army and Navy and various civil officers of the Government were seated in different portions of the hall. After waiting a few moments, those assembled in the Senate proceeded in the following order to the platform on the east portico:

The Marshal of the District of Columbia.

The Supreme Court of the United States.

The Sergeant-at-Arms of the Senate.

The Committee on Arrangements.

The President of the United States and the President-elect.

The Vice President and the Secretary of the Senate.

The members of the Senate.

The Diplomatic Corps.

Heads of departments, Governors of States and Territories, the Mayors of Washington and Georgetown and other persons who have been admitted into the Senate chamber.

On reaching the front of the portico the President-elect took the seat provided for him in front of the platform.

The President, with the Committee of Arrangements, was seated immediately in the rear of Mr. Lincoln. The Judges of the Supreme Court and the Vice President were seated on the right and left, still farther in the rear, while the Diplomatic Corps and others were seated over the other parts of the platform. The Marine Band was stationed at the north end of the platform.

Mr. Lincoln then proceeded to deliver his inaugural address, during which he was frequently and loudly applauded.

The usual oath was then administered in due form by Chief Justice Taney, Mr. Lincoln repeating the oath after him. Upon the conclusion of this ceremony three loud cheers went up from the assembled multitude. The Marine Band struck up the beautiful air, "God Save Our Noble President!" while the crowd on the platform pressed round to shake hands with the new President. After a few moments Mr. Lincoln, arm in arm with Mr. Buchanan, left the stand and proceeded to the President's retiring room in the rear of the Senate chamber, where they remained until the procession had formed, preparatory to the return to the White House. The military, meanwhile, were being arranged in line, and in a few moments started on the march to the White House, Mr. Lincoln and Mr. Buchanan resuming their seats in the open barouche.

At the Executive Mansion.

When the military reached the front of the mansion, the line was brought to a halt, and the presidential party driven rapidly through the east gate, which had up to this time been closed. On arriving at the door of the mansion the party alighted, and Mr. Buchanan took leave of Mr. L. and immediately proceeded to the residence of Robert Ould, Esq.

After the marshals had entered and a line had been formed from the front door to the back portico, the vast crowd pressed in, eager to shake hands with the new President.

The crowd continued to pour in until near 7 o'clock, when the doors were closed.

About half past 6 the delegation of New Yorkers waited on him in a body and were severally introduced. Lieut. Gen. Winfield Scott, in true republican style, entered the mansion along with the crowd, and paid his respects to the Chief Magistrate.

Incidents.

When the President was alighting from his carriage at the Capitol a crowd of ill-behaved young men, seated on a building opposite the gate, hurrahed for "old Buck," shouting that they would rather see him than the other man (Mr. L.)

An old lady in the crowd created a great deal of merriment while the inaugural was being delivered, by trying to force her way through the packed mass of humanity. Finding it to be a difficult task, she requested those around to allow her to secede without compelling her to use coercion.

A foppish young man observing that the flag over the platform had been wound around the staff, remarked that the American flag was hiding itself from the scene, which, in his opinion, was one of the most disgraceful he had ever seen.

An old Illinoisan came up and shook hands with the President and remarked, "Mr. Lincoln, I've worked against you, and voted against you, but if you only stand up to your inaugural, I will hereafter give you my hearty support."

The car, "Constitution," was driven up to the door of the President's Mansion shortly after the President had arrived, and the little girls got down from their high elevation and went to see the President. Mr. Lincoln took each one of them up and kissed them. The curls of one of them happening to catch in the buttonhole of the President, a bystander remarked slyly that he was trying to take possession of it.

The Government Troops.

All the Government troops yesterday were held ready for any emergency. Capt. Barry's battery was stationed on Capitol Hill, Capt. Griffin's battery at the City Hall, and Lieut. Fry's battery in front of the Treasury Building. The foot companies were also under arms in various parts of the city, ready to be called on at any moment.

Lieut. Gen. Scott.

At the corner of Delaware avenue and B street north, near where Capt. Barry's artillery and Maj. Haskin's company were stationed, might have been seen the tall form of Gen. Scott during the ceremonies at the Capitol. He was surrounded by several of his gallant officers, including Maj. Gen. Wool. An officer was kept busy in riding to the grounds and in giving information as to how the ceremonies were progressing. On one occasion, when the officer reported that all was quiet, the old veteran was heard to say, "Thank God for it."

The Delegations.

After waiting on the President, they waited on Gen. Scott, Senator Johnson and Gen. Nye, of New York, and were addressed by each of them.

The Hotels Last Night.

The hotels at night presented quite an animated appearance, the halls being crowded with gatherings of men, whose principal topic of conversation was the inaugural address, of which most of them spoke in the highest terms.

How It Was Received.

The inaugural was well received on all sides. Every one seemed pleased with it.

Judge Douglas remarked, in conversation, that it was a very dignified address, and evinced great wisdom. He believed it would do much to restore harmony to the country. Mr. Lincoln had displayed a rare wisdom in not fully committing himself to any particular line of policy, though it was evident enough to him that Mr. Lincoln meant to do all in his power to restore peace and harmony to the country.

Hon. Edwin H. Webster, of Maryland, stated that he believed it was all that was necessary to set matters right again; and De Witt C. Leach, of North Carolina, remarked that he regarded it as eminently conservative. These opinions were evidently shared by the great body of the immense throng

CONTINUED ON PAGE 32, COLUMN 1.

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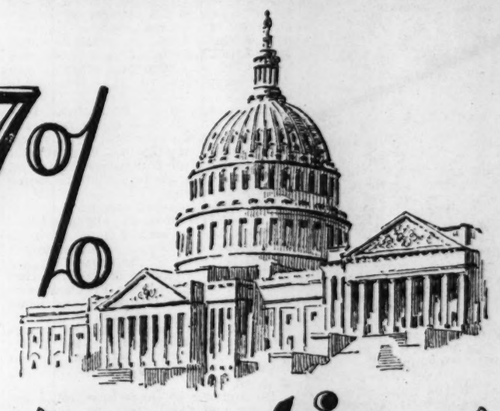
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Noblest Inaugural Address Spoken by Lincoln Under Adverse Conditions.

PARADE WAS LARGELY CIVIC IN CHARACTER

Negroes for First Time Appeared in March From Capitol.

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 31.

present, and it was by no means confined to members of the Republican party. All the afternoon the inaugural was the subject of criticism among all classes, high and low, and we are pleased to note that it has been so well received.

Pickpockets.

The police yesterday arrested at the depot quite a number of the light fingered gentry, who had come on for the purpose of practicing their art during the ceremonies of yesterday. It is believed that very few of the fraternity who came on succeeded in getting in unobserved. They were taken to the guardhouse, and most of them were identified during the day by Deputy Marshal Gifford, of Baltimore, who recognized them as old acquaintances.

The National Intelligencer picks out a few additional details, worthy of preservation, in its account in the edition of March 5:

THE INAUGURATION.

Yesterday was in some respects the most brilliant and imposing pageant ever witnessed in this Capital. Nearly twenty of the well-drilled military companies of the District of Columbia were out, comprising a force of more than 2,000 men under arms. Besides the numerous fine corps of the city proper, Georgetown contributed companies of cavalry, infantry and artillery of remarkably striking appearance and military accomplishments. Collected at two or three points—the City Hall and Willards' Hotel—these troops were for hours the centers of attraction, thousands of citizens of both sexes gathering around them.

In the course of the forenoon President Buchanan repaired to the Capitol, as is the custom, for the purpose of signing bills. He left the Capitol just at noon, and returned to the Executive Mansion, where he was soon met by the Senate committee, Messrs. Foot, Pearce and Baker, and by them accompanied to Willards' Hotel, in order to receive the President-elect. The party thus composed, joined by other distinguished citizens, then proceeded, in open carriages, along the Avenue, at a moderate pace, with military in front and rear, and thousands of private citizens in carriages, on horseback and on foot, crowding the broad avenue.

One of the notable things in the procession was a large car, supplied by the Republican Association of this city, and draped and furnished to allegorize the Constitution and the Union, the States and Territories being represented by a corresponding number of little girls, dressed in white, the whole drawn by six horses covered with housing, on each of which was printed in large letters, "Union." Besides these were numerous delegations on foot, composed of citizens of Washington and several States and Territories of the same political sentiments as the President-elect.

The Capitol was reached by passing up the road on the north side of the Capitol grounds, and the party entered the building by the northern door, through an extempore planked way.

During the hour and a half previous to the arrival of President Buchanan and the President-elect in the Senate chamber, that beautiful hall presented a gayer and more brilliant spectacle than ever before. The usual desks of the senators had been removed and concentric lines of luxurious and ornamented chairs set for the dignitaries of our own and other lands with whom this country is in bonds of amity and friendship. The inner half-circle on the right was occupied by the judges of the Supreme Court, and by senators, mostly Democratic. The corresponding half-circle on the extreme left was occupied by the members of the Cabinets of Mr. Buchanan and Mr. Lincoln, mingled together, and further on by the Republican senators. The concentric circle further back was filled by senators, the next half-circle on the right by the members of the Diplomatic Corps, all in the full court dress of their respective countries, and many of them very brilliant. We learn that on no previous occasion have the ranks of the Diplomatic Corps been so full as it was yesterday. In the half-circle immediately in the rear of that occupied by the ministers were the secretaries and attaches. The half-circles on the left corresponding to those occupied by the Corps Diplomatique furnished places for senators and governors of States and Territories. Outside of all, on both sides, stood—for there was no further room for seats—the members of the House of Representatives and chief officers of the executive bureaus. The galleries all round the Senate—the reporters' gallery excepted—were occupied by ladies, no gentlemen having been admitted, other than some half dozen in the diplomatic gallery.

At a quarter past 1 o'clock the President of the United States and the President-elect entered the Senate chamber, preceded by Mr. Senator Foot and the marshal of the District of Columbia, and followed by Senators Baker and Pearce. They took seats immediately in front of the clerk's desk, facing outward, President Buchanan having the President-elect on his right, and the senators and marshal equally distributed right and left.

In a few minutes Vice President Hamlin, who had been previously installed, ordered the reading of the order of procession to the platform on the east of the Capitol, and the line was formed, the marshal of the District of Columbia leading. Then followed Chief Justice Taney and the judges of the Supreme Court, the sergeant at arms of the Senate, the committee of arrangements of the Senate, the President of the United State and President-elect, Vice President of the United States and Senate, the members of the Diplomatic Corps, governors of States and Territories and members of the House of Representatives.

In this order the procession marched to the platform erected in the usual position over the main steps on the east front of the Capitol, where a temporary covering had been placed to protect the President-elect from possible rain during the reading of his inaugural address.

The greater part of an hour was occupied in seating the procession on the platform and in the delivery of the address of Mr. Lincoln, which he read with a clear, loud and distinct voice, quite intelligible by at least 10,000 persons below him, who gave repeated and hearty applause to the sentiments uttered.

At the close of the address Mr. Lincoln took the oath of office from the venerable Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, exhibiting by his manner and gestures the full concurrence of mind and heart with the intent of the words he was repeating.

The crowd gathered around the Capitol was larger than on any preceding occasion, but we believe nothing whatever occurred of an unpleasant nature to mar the order of the proceedings.

After the ceremony of inauguration had been completed the President and former President retired by the same avenue, and the procession, or the military part of it, marched to the Executive Mansion in the order of the morning, the pedestrians, fatigued perhaps with the exertion of the day, having dropped off.

On arriving at the White House Mr. Lincoln met Gen. Scott, by whom he was warmly greeted, and then the doors of the house were opened and thousands of persons rapidly passed through, shaking hands with the President, who stood in the reception room for that purpose. Mr. Lincoln appeared in excellent spirits, and gave each of his friends a cordial grasp and smile.

Once again a temporary building was erected in Judiciary Square, and here on Monday evening the inaugural ball was held, President Lincoln attending. The following account is from the Washington States and Union of March 5:

"The ballroom was fitted up in splendid style. The room, some 300 feet in length, was lighted from the center by three massive chandeliers, and two of less size at either end, while burners of the latest fanciful style adorned the sides of the room. Over the main entrance in graceful folds hung the "American flag," while the walls were covered with white cambric, and the division between the ballroom and the supper room was of the same material, fastened at intervals with the American shield. The supper room was the length of the whole building, and the entertainment was most sumptuous.

The larger part of the company did not arrive until a late hour. At a quarter to 10 o'clock the President-elect and suite entered, and took their seats at the east end of the room. The gayeties of the evening then commenced in earnest and the guests, to the number of about 300, spent the hours until near morning in the height of festivity and pleasure.

"The court room and council chamber, on either side of the main entrance, were fitted up with every convenience as drawing rooms for the guests.

In a little more than a month after Lincoln had taken upon his patient shoulders the burdens of government, on Saturday morning, April 13, the people of Washington were thrown into excitement when the newspapers published the momentous news that Fort Sumter had been fired on. The Republican said:

(BY TELEGRAPH.)

COMMENCEMENT OF THE WAR.

ATTACK ON FORT SUMTER BY GEN. BEAUREGARD.

TWO PERSONS WOUNDED.

Then followed the first dispatch from Charleston, under date of "April 12, P. M."—"The war has begun."

Soon the continent rocked as a mighty host responded to the President's call for volunteers to save the Union.

For drama, glory, sadness and joy, the most violent extremes of emotionalism that a people may know and feel, there is no period in American history like that which is epitomized by the second inauguration of Abraham Lincoln as President of the reunited Union which he had saved.

Battles and bloodshed, triumphs and defeats, and in the end, complete victory! A race long held in bondage had been emancipated. A new national consciousness had been born in the travail of war. The most momentous pages in the annals of the Western Hemisphere had been written from Bull Run to Gettysburg, from Chancellorsville to Appomattox. Such was the story of Lincoln's first administration. Now the people were to honor their great leader by again entrusting to him the responsibilities of Government. Yet it was this very time that Providence was to choose for removing him from earth. Rejoicings were to be turned into lamentations, laughter into tears.

The morning of the 4th of March, 1865, was dark and gloomy, and rain fell in torrents. The streets of Washington, cut by the wheels of the artillery and commissary wagons, were a sluice of mud. Pennsylvania avenue was in such a state at this time that it sometimes took a senator two hours to go by carriage from the Capitol to the White House.

Noblest Inaugural Address.

In spite of the terrible conditions overhead and under food, early in the morning crowds of people began to wend their way to the Capitol, though they sensed that all who could get within sound of his voice would hear from Lincoln the noblest inaugural address ever spoken by a President.

Shortly before 11 o'clock the military procession formed on Sixteenth street, above Lafayette Square. Daniel R. Goodloe was marshal of the parade, which was largely civic in character, despite the fact that the United States was by now the strongest military power in the world, and Washington was filled with troops.

In this parade was a striking illustration of the tremendous social change brought about by the victorious war—for the first time the negro race appeared in an inaugural procession, four companies of colored troops and a colored lodge of Odd Fellows and one of Masons being in the line. This circumstance was generally ignored by the press of Washington, but was reported by the New York Herald, Sunday, March 5, 1865. Vast crowds of colored people flocked to the Capitol to witness the triumph of "Marse Linkum."

President Lincoln himself did not go in the procession to the Capitol, having proceeded there earlier in the morning to sign belated bills as they were passed and presented to him for action. The parade was made up as follows:

The Marshal in Chief.
The Military Escort.
Marshal of the District of Columbia and His Deputies.
The Cabinet.
The Diplomatic Corps.
The Judiciary.
Government Officials.
Officers and Soldiers of the Revolution and the War of 1812.
National Union College Band.
National Union Executive Committee.
National Executive Committee of the Loyal Leagues.
State and City Authorities.
Lincoln and Johnson Clubs, With Floats.
State Organizations.
East Washington Lincoln and Johnson Club, With Float, Representing the Monitor.
Fire Organizations From Philadelphia.
Representatives of the Washington Press.
Officers of the Army, Navy, Marine Corps and Militia.
Detachment of the United States Marine Corps.
Detachment of the First Brigade of Quartermaster Volunteers.
Other Military Organizations.
Giesboro Cavalcade.
Turner Associations of Washington and Georgetown.
Odd Fellows and Other Benevolent Associations.

Shortly before the procession moved, the President's carriage, escorted by a detachment of the Black Horse Cavalry, then on duty at the White House, proceeded down the Avenue at a rapid pace. It contained Mrs. Lincoln and some other members of the President's family. The following account of the inauguration from this point is from the New York Herald of March 5:

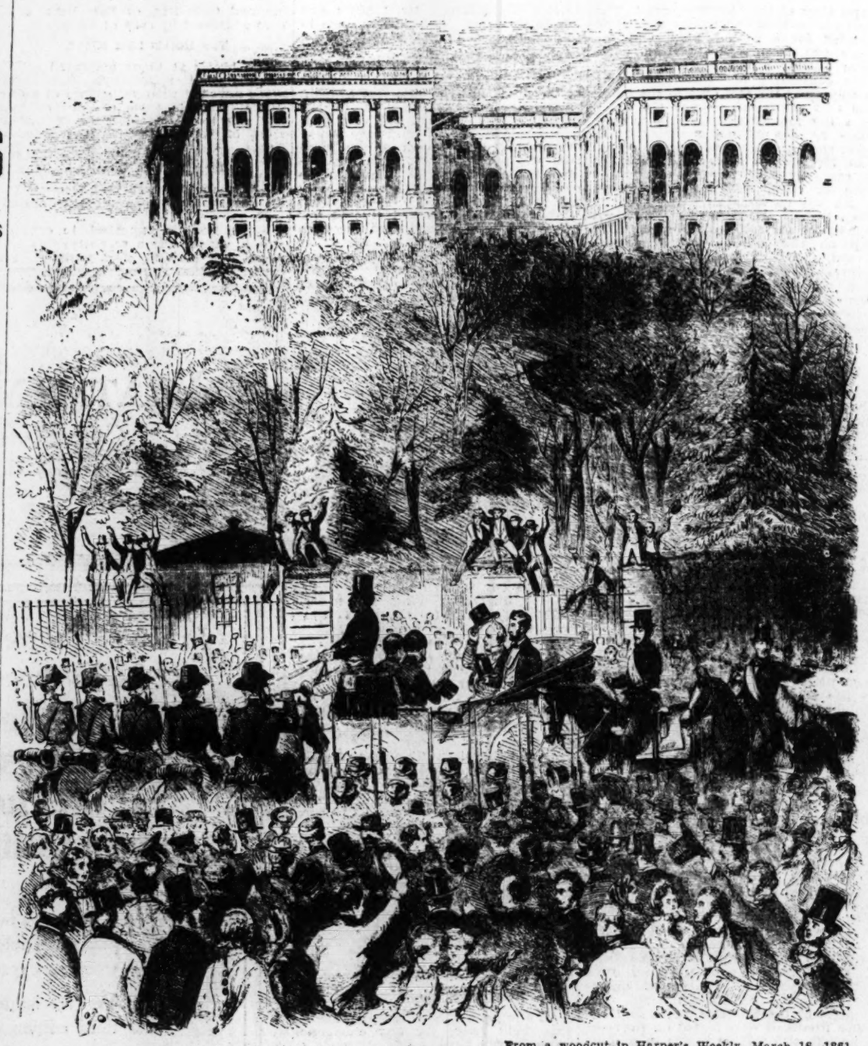
"The chief marshal was designated by an orange-colored scarf with white rosettes and blue saddle cloth with gilt trimmings. His thirteen aids wore cherry-colored scarfs with white rosettes. Their saddle cloths were white and blue. The marshal-in-chief and his aids wore yellow gauntlets, and carried blue batons two feet long, gilded two inches at the ends. The marshals were designated by blue scarfs and white rosettes, white saddle cloths trimmed with red, white gloves and pink batons with white ends two inches deep. The marshals representing States and Territories were designated by white scarfs with blue rosettes, white saddle cloths trimmed red, white gloves and white batons two feet long, with pink ends two inches deep. The chief marshal and his aids and the marshals wore black hats, black frocks coats and black trousers.

"At about 11 o'clock the procession commenced moving towards the Capitol from the corner of Sixteenth street and Pennsylvania avenue. The military escort consisted of several bands of music, two regiments of the invalid corps, a squadron of cavalry, a battery of artillery and four companies of colored troops.

"The mayor and common council of this city, the visting councilmen from Baltimore, the Washington firemen and the visiting firemen of Philadelphia (the Goodwill, Franklin and Perseverance Companies, having their engines along), were noticeable features of the procession.

"A lodge of colored Freemasons was

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From a woodcut in Harper's Weekly, March 16, 1861.

President Buchanan and Mr. Lincoln in the inaugural procession as it passed the gates of the Capitol grounds March 4, 1861.



From Harper's Weekly, March 23, 1861.

Fort Sumter, Charleston Harbor, South Carolina (Drawn by an officer of Maj. Anderson's command).

JOHN FRANCIS DODGE



His will and character were armored against corruption
His heart was honeycombed with the best traits of humanity

Few men have left behind them the romance of a life more worthily spent than John Francis Dodge. His short span was crowded with all the emotions that can play upon the heart of a prophet with honor in his own country, who in return left a trail blazed with monuments to his accomplishments, all honestly done. One of the biggest factors in the success of John Dodge was his ability to attract to himself men of ability and loyalty. He did not stand on the side lines and tell them what to do. He was the dominating and active force in every problem or fight from the furnace room to the financial conference.

John Francis Dodge was born in Niles, Mich., October 25th 1864. There, under the influence of a good father and mother, Daniel and Maria Dodge, he grew to a rugged manhood both mentally and morally healthy, that was the basis of his fine character. In Niles many people still remember John and his brother Horace. These brothers were then, as they were to be through life, inseparable. They were popular with every one. Boys full of the joy of living. In due time they finished their school days and went to work in their father's machine shop, where they showed exceptional skill in their mechanics.

About 1886, John Dodge came to Detroit and became employed by Tom Murphy as a machinist. Some few years later he and his brother Horace leased the Canadian Typographic plant in Windsor, which was the first venture of their own and produced their first trade-mark product, the Dodge Evans bicycle. About 1900 they moved their business to Detroit and opened a machine shop on Beaubien Street. Both John and his brother Horace had a tremendous capacity for hard work. Their diligence and determination was inexhaustible, and it was not long until they had to expand, seeking larger quarters on Monroe Ave. Here they secured their first contract in the antomobile industry, making several thousand transmission sets for the Oldsmobile Co. Soon after this they became connected with the Ford Motor Co. in manufacture of parts and acquiring stock in the company, which they afterwards sold to Edsel Ford for $24,000,000.

In 1914 the Dodge brothers started to place on the market the now famous Dodge Car. They visioned gigantic strides the motor industry was destined to make over night, and they started in prepared to meet every requirement. They had constructed a mammoth plant in Hantramck that was a model in every way, and today after fifteen years is meeting every problem of production and efficiency.

One of the high lights in the life of these brothers came a few years after the opening of this plant. It was when we entered the World War.

Immediately the Dodge brothers offered their plant to the government as they desired the type of car manufactured by the Dodges; it also wanted the delicate recoil mechanism of the French 155s—the most famous artillery in the world. When told of this need, the Dodges said that they would continue the manufacture of their cars for the government and would consider the other. They made an inspection trip to see the French material and upon their return informed the War Department that they were ready to undertake the project, provided the government had sufficient confidence in them to permit them to manufacture it in their own way. This was an unheard-of proposition, for up to this time everything demanded by the government was turned out under military supervision. At length, however, their proposition was accepted, word being received to this effect by the Dodge brothers October 27, 1917, the day of the week being Saturday. Before six o'clock on Monday morning work was under way for the building of the necessary factory and installment of the necessary machinery. In record speed the building was completed, so that on the first day of March, four months after the ground was broken, the power was turned on and the recoil mechanisms were being built. No such machinery as the government demanded had ever been made in America and the engineers of the Dodge Company were put to work to design machinery necessary for the manufacture of such mechanisms. One hundred and twenty-nine special machines were designed and made by the Dodge organization itself, while other machinery which could be obtained was brought to the plant. Within a year of the day on which work began on the plant, the ordnance plant was shipping twenty recoil mechanisms a day to proving grounds where they could be tested. This ordnance plant cost approximately ten million dollars and was the only one in America manufacturing the recoil machinery for the French 155-milimeter guns. The French artillery experts at first scoffed at the idea that an American factory could make the mechanism, but relapsed into silent amazement to find the detail of the work correct and the American principle of quantity production applied to the manufacture.

Notwithstanding the dominant position which he gained in the motor world, Mr. Dodge was equally prominent in connection with other industrial and commercial lines, including the ownership and management of large realty interests, banking and other investments. Shortly before his death he was elected a director of the First and Old Detroit National Bank, in which he was a heavy stockholder, and he likewise had much stock in other banking institutions, was at one time a director of the National Bank of Commerce and was interested in a number of hotel projects. An excellent description and characterization of John F. Dodge was given by the Detroit News, which said: "The Dodge industrial achievements have been too rapid and their magnitude has been too great for accurate recording. The reason for this is clear to those who knew John Dodge during the years of accomplishment. A man of superlative mental and physical energy, he combined the appearance of ability with the fact of it. Solidly built, with massive shoulders and a well-proportioned body, his physical proportions attracted attention in a crowd. But the first glance at his face riveted attention there. His head was large, with a broad forehead and clear eyes. There was no outstanding feature to his face, its proportions in nose, mouth, chin and cheek being normal for the size of the head. But no person could gaze at the face without gaining impression of tremendous power. This impression was only heightened by hearing him speak. A careful economy and selection of words, short sentences, clear enunciation and tone and a firm and powerful method of expression, combined with his physical and facial characteristics to make him the dominating figure in nearly every gathering. John Dodge's name is linked with that of his brother in the building of the great automobile plant and in connection with the industrial by-products of that institution. In one field, however, the older brother's name stands alone. That is in politics. The lure of politics attracted him as many others. The natural desire to pull the strings on those who pull the strings on governments, combined with the fact that his associations were with the men active in county and municipal politics in the last fifteen years, got him into the political arena. Mayor Codd appointed him on the board of water commissioners in 1905. Mr. Dodge was mildly active during the Codd and Breitmeyer city administrations, but it was with the election of Oscar B. Marx as mayor in 1912 that he became a powerful political figure. He was one of Marx's backers in the campaign, and on the latter's election was at once chosen as a member of the newly created board of street railway commissioners. During the succeeding years he wielded a powerful influence, being allied with the Oakman and Marx wings of the local Republicans. The controlling organization in the Republican party locally became known indeterminately as the Marx or Dodge organization. Aside from the water board and street railway commission places he held no political appointments, but he was a delegate to the national convention in Chicago in 1916. He was frequently mentioned for the senatorship after William Alden Smith's retirement was announced, but would not run. Mr. Dodge made a record during the five years he served on the water board. He had old machinery replaced, new derricks and cranes installed and was instrumental in getting a new pumping station under way."

On the 22d of September, 1892, John F. Dodge was married to Miss Ivy S. Hawkins, who passed away in 1901, leaving three children: Winifred, who is now Mrs. Wesson Seyburn; Isabel C., now the wife of George Sloane, of New York, and John Duval Dodge. On the 10th of December, 1907, Mr. Dodge was married to Miss Matilda Rausch, daughter of George Rausch, formerly a Detroit merchant, who was a native of Germany and was married in Canada. The children of this marriage are: Francis Matilda, born November 27, 1914; Daniel G., born July 23, 1917, and Anna Margaret, born June 14, 1919.

Mr. Dodge was the owner of a model farm at Rochester and a beautiful home on Boston boulevard in Detroit, but at the time of his death was erecting what was to be the most magnificent and palatial residence of the city. He turned to golf, fishing and yachting for recreation, but there were many years of his life in which there was absolutely no, or but little, leisure, when the upbuilding of his business demanded all of his attention. As he prospered his philanthropies increased and included many personal pensioners—friends who had to be taken care of and employes who became incapacitated in his plant. To many organized charities he was also a most liberal donor. With the attainment of wealth he never forgot his duties and obligations to his fellow men, to his city and his country and was ever the champion of Detroit's best interests and its civic improvement and progress. One of his generous gifts was a hundred-thousand-dollar building deeded to the Detroit Federation of Women's Clubs in recognition of the splendid work which they had done for the improvement of civic and sociological conditions, his sister, Mrs. Delphine Dodge Ashbaugh, having at one time been president of the State Federation of Clubs.

Death came to Mr. Dodge when he was in New York, to which city he and his brother had gone to attend the automobile show. While there both were stricken with pneumonia and John F. Dodge succumbed to the disease, passing away on the 14th of January, 1920. No better indication of the life work and the character of John F. Dodge can be given than in quoting from editorials published at the time of his death. One of these said: "John Dodge had an army of competitors as a captain of industry. The fortune he accumulated will probably be overshadowed in the final showing by the money of a number of other men in the community. But few, indeed, will be the citizens of whom it will be said through the years—'They were as ready as John Dodge to help out the poor fellow who was down on his luck.' Instances were innumerable wherein the man responded generously to tales of misfortune which were brought to him. Stories abound concerning times he brushed business aside to listen to appeals in the interest of persons of whom he had never heard, of times when he virtually put his checkbook in the hands of friends. He had endured poverty stoically. He had faced the threat of failure with courage. In the days when riches came to him he forgot neither the companions of his earlier life nor the whips which may assail and the traps that may trip men in their struggle for existence. Headstrong he could be, a fighter with every ounce of his manhood and every resource at his command, but not a vein or a cell of his heart ever hardened."

The Detroit Free Press, at the time of his passing, said editorially: "This community could ill afford to lose John F. Dodge. He was a citizen who counted. He was one of the big forces in the making of modern Detroit and there is every reason to believe that if he had lived the next ten-year period would have been the time of his greatest accomplishment. Mr. Dodge had all the equipment necessary to progress and achievement and he used to the full what nature had provided him. He was a man no person could pass by with indifference; nor could any city in which he moved and lived long leave him out of its reckonings. He was absolutely straightforward. He told the truth without quibbling. He always meant what he said, and mostly he said what he felt. He believed in fair dealing and practiced it. He also demanded fair dealing in others, and generally he obtained it. He was without fear, consequently he went to his objectives unhampered by many considerations that might have blocked a less forceful man. He was a dynamo of energy with a driving power that was tremendous. Those who knew Mr. Dodge well say that he was growing every day. Unquestionably he was one of the rising figures in American industry and he was coming more and more into general prominence throughout the country. With his brother he handled exceedingly large affairs and the work of the two for the government throughout the war period and the development of the Dodge Brothers plant stand out as striking examples of American initiative and executive genius. John F. Dodge frankly demanded a great deal from life, but he also put a great deal into life and the effect of what he accomplished will be felt beneficially in Detroit for a long time. No greater loss could befall the city and State through the death of an individual."

When the citizens of Michigan pay to John Francis Dodge the worthy tribute he deserves, let there be a tablet reading—

AMONGST THE MANY MATERIAL ACCOMPLISHMENTS LEFT US BY HIM, NONE CAN BE OF SUCH GREAT BENEFIT AS HIS PRACTICAL EXAMPLE OF GOOD CITIZENSHIP.

TRAGEDY STUNNED NATION

FIRST PRESIDENT IN HISTORY TO DIE BY ASSASSINATION

Death Came When Nation Was Cheered by Victory for Union.

EMBALMING WITNESSED. BY HIS SUCCESSOR

Johnson, Reported Drunk When Inducted as Vice President, Took Up Reins.

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 32.

noticed among the Masonic and Odd Fellows' lodges in the procession.

"The line of march of the procession was decorated with flags displayed from numerous buildings, including the public buildings, and all the windows along the route were crowded with citizens of both sexes and all ages, and there was considerable enthusiasm manifested at every stage of progress made by the procession. The streets, however, were in a miserable condition, consequent upon the rain of the morning, which, though slackened about 8 o'clock, was not entirely over till near the time at which the procession began to move. The procession was over a mile in length. There was a printing press engaged striking off sheets for the people along the route.

"The ceremonies of the inauguration were somewhat delayed by the storm of the morning and the detention of Mr. Lincoln in the executive chamber signing bills. They took place in the Senate chamber. The doors of the chamber were thrown open at 11 o'clock."

A brilliant company, representing the Diplomatic Corps, the judiciary, and the official life of the city, including the mayors of Washington and Georgetown, assembled in the Senate. At a quarter to twelve Vice President Hamlin entered, escorting Andrew Johnson, and shortly after Secretary of State Seward, Edwin M. Stanton, Secretary of War, and James Speed, the Attorney General, came in and took seats to the left of the chair. The judges of the Supreme Court then entered and took seats on the right of the chair.

Johnson's Remarkable Talk.

Vice President Hamlin made a brief valedictory address, in which he thanked the Senate for the kindness and consideration that had been shown him on all occasions, whereupon Andrew Johnson rose, and then occurred one of the most remarkable scenes the Senate had ever witnessed. The New York Herald pictures it thus:

"Mr. Johnson, before taking the oath of office, made a short speech, which, as in the case of Mr. Hamlin, was nearly inaudible, owing to the want of order which prevailed among the women in the galleries. By the choice of the people, he said, he had been made presiding officer of this body, and, in presenting himself here in obedience to the behest of the Constitution of the United States, it would perhaps not be out of place to remark just here what a striking thing the Constitution was. It was the Constitution of the people of the country, and under it, here today, before the American Senate, he felt that he was a man and an American citizen. He had a proud illustration of the fact that, under the Constitution, a man could rise from the ranks to occupy the second place in the gift of the American people and of the American Government. Those of us who have labored our whole lives for the establishment of a free government, know how to cherish its great blessing. He would say to senators and others before him—to the Supreme Court which sat before him—that they all got their power from the people of this country. Then, turning towards Mr. Chase, Mr. Johnson said:—And your exaltation and position depend upon the people. Then, turning towards the Cabinet ministers, he said:—And I will say to you, Mr. Secretary Seward, and to you, Mr. Secretary Stanton, and to you, Mr. Secretary—(to a gentleman nearby, sotto voce, "Who is Secretary of the Navy?" The person addressed replied in a whisper "Mr. Welles")—and to you Mr. Secretary Welles, I would say, you all derive your power from the people. Mr. Johnson then remarked that the great element of vitality in this Government was its nearness and proximity to the people. He wanted to say to all who heard him, in the face of the American people, that all power was derived from the people. He would say in the hearing of the foreign ministers, for he was going to tell the truth here today, that he was a plebeian—he thanked God for it. It was the popular heart of this Nation that was beating to sustain Cabinet officials and the President of the United States. It was a strange occasion that called forth a plebeian like him to tell such things as these. Mr. Johnson next adverted to affairs in Tennessee, and the abolition of slavery there. He thanked God Tennessee was a State in the Union, and had never been out. The State government had been discontinued for a time. There had been an interregnum, a hiatus; but she had never been out of the Union. He stood here today as her representative. On this day she would elect a governor and a legislature, and she would very soon send senators and members to Congress.

"Mr. Johnson then took the oath of office, and Mr. Hamlin declared the Senate adjourned sine die."

Says He Was Drunk.

Other historians have been less charitable to the good name and historic fame of Andrew Johnson. One of these is William M. Stewart, then sitting in the Senate as a senator from Nevada. He accuses Johnson of having been intoxicated when he took the oath as Vice President. He says in his "Reminiscences:"

"When he entered the Senate chamber to take the oath of office as Vice President and to call that body to order, he was very drunk. He was assisted to the chair by the sergeant at arms and two doorkeepers and was unable to stand without assistance. I do not believe he was conscious when he took the oath of office. He appeared as a man who did not realize what he was doing.

"Immediately after the oath had been administered he grasped the desk before him with an unsteady hand, and, swaying about so that he threatened to tumble down at any moment, he began an incoherent tirade.

"There was no particular point or sense in what he attempted to say. 'The people are everything,' he bawled, 'the people are everything,' and this seemed to be the sole idea he possessed. He lurched around and pointed to Mr. Seward, who was seated directly in front of the rostrum.

"'You are nothing, you are nothing, Mr. Seward,' he said. 'I tell you, the people are everything.'

"This drunken jargon continued for some time. Several senators endeavored to persuade him to leave the stand. Finally he was removed, not without some force, by the sergeant at arms, to the Vice President's room, where he was detained until the ceremony was concluded. All persons present were shocked and amazed, and there was a universal appeal to the representatives of the press to refrain from publishing anything about the disagreeable scene. The newspapers of the country which alluded to it at all did so in vague and obscure language."



Engraved on wood from a photograph by Brady.

PRESIDENT LINCOLN.

President Lincoln Arrives.

Shortly after Johnson had concluded his harangue President Lincoln, at a quarter past 12 o'clock, entered the chamber, and a few minutes later the entire official assemblage proceeded to the east portico of the Capitol.

Chief Justice Roger Brooke Taney, who had succeeded John Marshall in that exalted office, had died on October 12, 1864, and on December 6 of the same year President Lincoln had appointed Salmon P. Chase to be Chief Justice of the United States, and thus he administered the oath to Mr. Lincoln, upon the occasion of his second inauguration, in the presence of the assembled people of all degrees of fortune and station and of all colors.

The rain had ceased falling, but the unpaved plaza of the Capitol was deep in mud. Little did the people heed this discomfort, for from the lips of Lincoln fell those words of the second inaugural address which have helped to make him immortal. It is very short:

Fellow Countrymen: At this second appearing to take the oath of the presidential office, there is less occasion for an extended address than there was at the first. Then a statement somewhat in detail of a course to be pursued seemed very fitting and proper. Now, at the expiration of four years, during which public declarations have been constantly called forth on every point and phase of the great contest which still absorbs the attention and engrosses the energies of the Nation, little that is new could be presented.

The progress of our arms—upon which all else chiefly depends—is as well known to the public as to myself; and it is, I trust, reasonably satisfactory and encouraging to all. With high hope for the future, no prediction in regard to it is ventured.

On the occasion corresponding to this four years ago all thoughts were anxiously directed to an impending civil war. All dreaded it; all sought to avoid it. While the inaugural address was being delivered from this place, devoted altogether to saving the Union without war, insurgent agents were in the city seeking to destroy it without war—seeking to dissolve the Union and divide the effects by negotiation.

Both parties deprecated war; but one of them would make war rather than let the nation survive, and the other would accept war rather than let it perish, and the war came.

One-eighth of the whole population were colored slaves, not distributed generally over the Union, but localized in the Southern part of it. These slaves constituted a peculiar and powerful interest. All knew that this interest was somehow the cause of the war. To strengthen, perpetuate and extend this interest was the object for which the insurgents would rend the Union by war, while the government claimed no right to do more than to restrict the territorial enlargement of it.

Neither party expected for the war the magnitude or the duration which it has already attained. Neither anticipated that the cause of the conflict might cease, even before the conflict itself should cease. Each looked for an easier triumph and a result less fundamental and astounding.

Both read the same Bible and pray to the same God, and each invokes His aid against the other. It may seem strange that any men should dare to ask a just God's assistance in wringing their bread from the sweat of other men's faces; but let us judge not, that we be not judged. The prayers of both should not be answered. That of neither has been answered fully. The Almighty has His own purposes. Woe unto the world because of offenses, for it must needs be that offenses come; but woe to that man by whom the offense cometh. If we shall suppose that American slavery is one of these offenses—which, in the providence of God, must needs come, but which, having continued through His appointed time, He now wills to remove, and that He gives to both North and South this terrible war as the woe due to those by whom the offense came—shall we discern there is any departure from those Divine attributes which the believers in a living God always ascribe to Him? Fondly do we hope, fervently do we pray, that this mighty scourge of war may speedily pass away. Yet, if God wills that it continue until all the wealth piled by the bondman's 250 years of unrequited toil shall be sunk, and until every drop of blood drawn with the lash shall be paid by another drawn with the sword as was said 3,000 years ago, so still it must be said that the judgments of the Lord are true and righteous altogether.

With malice toward none, with charity for all, with firmness in the right, as God gives us to see the right, let us strive on to finish the work we are in, to bind up the nation's wound, to care for him who shall have borne the battle and for his widow and his orphans; to do all which may achieve and cherish a just and a lasting peace among ourselves and with all nations.

"The address" said the New York Herald, "was received with enthusiastic applause by the crowd, which at this stage of the proceedings was very large. A national salute was fired by a battery of artillery stationed near the Capitol, and the cheering of the people was renewed.

"The procession again commenced moving, the ceremonies having terminated. Mr. Lincoln entered an open barouche, accompanied by his son and Senator Foster. After escorting the President to the White House the procession broke up.

"All the ceremonies were now ended. No accident occurred, notwithstanding all the excitement of the occasion and the vast numbers who turned out."

"During the afternoon," reports the Herald, "the numerous trains were crowded with returning visitors to the inauguration, and the streets have been kept crowded with the marching and countermarching of delegations, fire companies and military bodies, preceded by bands of music."

Negroes in Parade.

Not only did negroes appear for the first time in an inaugural parade on this day, but that evening several negroes attended the reception held by the President and Mrs. Lincoln at the White House, this being the first time that colored people had appeared socially at the White House. Says the New York Herald, of March 5:

"The President's reception this evening was a tremendous jam. All the nobodies of the country were there. It took two hours to ride from the gate to the White House door, and as much longer to get to the East Room. All the arrangements were abominable. The President shook hands with everybody, and said, 'How do you do?' At 10 o'clock his glove was half torn off, and he looked perfectly exhausted. The cry, 'We are coming, father Abraham, five hundred thousand more,' was too much for him. He has greatly improved in personal appearance lately and dresses in good taste.

"Mrs. Lincoln stood at some distance from the President, and bowed to all comers. She was dressed in light drab and an overdress of lace, and her hair was so elegantly arranged that she appeared to even greater advantage than usual. She was always surrounded by a throng of cavaliers.

"Capt. Robert Lincoln was present, in uniform. Secretaries Seward and Stanton supported each other in extending conversational hospitalities.

"All the notabilities at the inauguration in the morning were at the reception in the evening. The crowd went from one to the other. Transfer the names, and you have all the distinguished. Fred Douglass, another negro, and two negro women, were in the East Room, and marched about with the rest of the company. None of the ladies were extravagantly dressed, and none of the dresses made a display in the jam. Altogether the reception was a mixed affair, in which every one was uncomfortable and all were satisfied.

As the 4th of March, 1865, fell upon a Saturday, the national inauguration ball was held on Monday evening, the 6th, under the direction of Lewis Clephane, who was chairman of the general inaugural committee, and B. B. French, chairman of the ball committee. It took place in the model room of the east wing of the Patent Office, which had just been completed. The tickets were $10.

President and Mrs. Lincoln attended the ball, and there were about 4,000 guests.

Rejoicing Is Hushed.

The rejoicings of the people of the North at the good news from Grant and Sherman were quickly hushed by an overwhelming tragedy. The National Intelligencer of April 15, which carried the details of Lee's surrender, also carried the report of Lincoln's assassination at Ford's Theater the night before. Its black borders proclaimed the Nation's grief at the very moment it was going wild in its celebration of victory. The Union was preserved at the moment its great leader fell.

For the first time in the history of the United States a President had been slain by an assassin. On April 15 Lincoln died. When the body had been removed to the White House it was "laid out dressed in the black suit in which he was inaugurated, in the 'guest's room,' in the northwest wing." On Tuesday, the eighteenth, it lay in state in the East Room. The body was embalmed by Harry P. Cattell, of the firm of Brown & Alexander. This was done, according to the contemporary reports, in Mr. Lincoln's own bedroom, in the west wing of the Executive Mansion, fronting on Pennsylvania avenue, and was witnessed by President Johnson, Gen. Augur, Gen. Rucker, and the attending physicians. Said the National Intelligencer, April 17:

The Coffin.

The coffin was made by Harvey & Co., Seventh street, between G and H, assisted by Mr. Frank T. Sands, undertaker, Pennsylvania avenue, near Third street. The coffin is mahogany, lined with lead, and with a white satin covering inside over the lead. It has silver mountings, very elaborately finished, and has four handles on each side. The coffin is surmounted with a silver plate, bearing the following inscription:

ABRAHAM LINCOLN,
16th President of the United States,
Born February 12th, 1809.
Died April 15th, 1865.

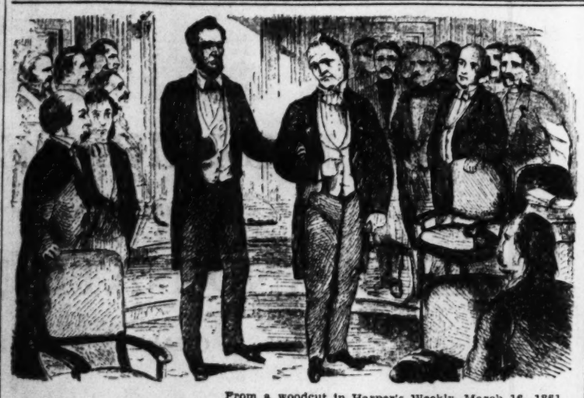
The coffin is 6 feet 6 inches long in the clear, and measures 18 inches across the shoulders.

THE HEARSE.

A hearse has been specially prepared for the solemn occasion of the funeral by Harvey & Co. It will be handsomely decorated with flags, and the coffin so placed as to be fully exposed to view

All the Government departments were closed and the city quickly became draped in mourning, the White House and public buildings being covered with black. The funeral took place on Wednesday, April 19, from the Executive Mansion, the services being conducted in the East Room. From the faded, yellowed pages of the National Intelligencer of Thursday, April 20, we take the following contemporary report of Lincoln's funeral:

CONTINUED ON PAGE 34, COLUMN 1.

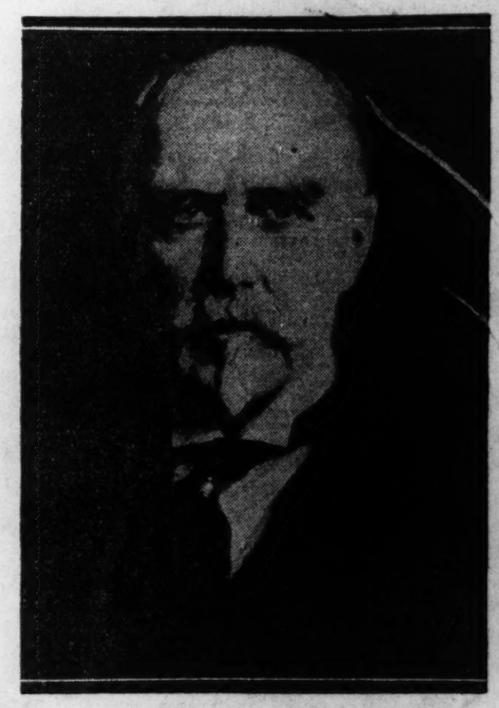


From a woodcut in Harper's Weekly, March 16, 1861.

President Buchanan and Mr. Lincoln entering the Senate chamber before the inauguration.

HON. A. BARTON HEPBURN,

Noted Financier and Philanthropist Achieved His Success by Untiring Application to the Task in Hand



Hepburns have been conspicuous in the annals of Scotland from a very early period, as early as the opening of the thirteenth century, in fact, and the five earls of Bothwell were Hepburns. Nevertheless, there are good grounds for the belief that originally the family was English. This view is set forth unequivocally in manuscript data compiled by the Honorable A. Barton Hepburn, as the result of careful research that he made in the Scotch records.

Honorable A. Barton Hepburn, son of Zina Earl Hepburn and Beulah (Gray) Hepburn, was born in the village of Colton, New York, July 24, 1846. His early childhood and boyhood were filled with the hardships incident to the life of the son of a pioneer farmer, coping with discomforts, poverty, and the stern laws of nature.

The evenings were wisely planned by parents to round out the days with mental enjoyments. For though books were scarce, those that could be procured were worthy of attention, and were read aloud so that the whole family might share the pleasure and profit. Some of the books read were J. C. S. Abbott's "Napoleon Bonaparte," Hedley's "Life of Napoleon and His Marshals," Eugene Sue's "Wandering Jew," the works of Defoe and Dickens, and "Harpers Monthly." School tasks, too, were always part of the evening's program, for Barton Hepburn attended the district school as did all the boys of the neighborhood. He was an apt pupil, thorough and painstaking in everything he did, as he was throughout his life.

Worked Way Through College.

As a student he stood high, with all work carefully prepared, so that he was liked by all the teachers. Debates were his delight and he was always in the thick of them. He commanded a ready flow of words. History and mathematics were his favorite studies.

He was doggedly determined to get a college education, in spite of the fact that his father did not favor the idea. So he taught school, clerked in the village store and studied when and where he could, assuming even debts to reach his goal. In 1867 he passed the entrance examination for Middlebury College, Vermont, but, unfortunately, he was forced to leave at the end of a year's work. During that year he led easily in his studies, and achieved also some distinction in college sports in spite of his slight physical make-up. The fact was that he made good because he gave himself for all he was worth.

He kept up the work of his college course while he taught school, and found time as well to study law in the office of the Honorable Stillman Foote and Col. Edward C. James. That his school work did not suffer because of his other pursuits is clear in that he was made principal of the Ogdensburg Educational Institute for a year, and so was able to pay all his school fund debts. The year his class finished without him at Middlebury College, he was admitted to the bar. Some years later the college conferred his degree on him, because he had truly earned it.

Townspeople Proud of Him.

When as a very young lawyer he began to practice law in Colton business of considerable volume was at once put in his way, because his townspeople were proud of him as the first boy to go to college from that place.

A close study of Mr. Hepburn's life would induce one to mark as a momentous turning point in it his appointment in the fall of 1872 as school commissioner for the second assembly district of St. Lawrence County. The law was his dream and his ultimate aim. He never ceased to regret that he had taken a different road. He had started to fill only temporarily the vacancy of school commissioner. But, gaining in popularity as he made his rounds and discharged his duty vigorously according to his best judgment, all the opposition that had previously existed disappeared and he was elected for the full term. The district was a large one. His acquaintances increased and he may many friends. Some of these suggested that he become the Republican candidate for the assembly in the second district. The opposition, a faction of the Republican party also, with an unpopular man nominated, were at first contemptuously tolerant, then as the campaign gathered momentum, alarmed; finally they asked Mr. Hepburn to withdraw for that year. But he, true to his first pronouncement, stood firm, loyal to his supporters, and achieved a satisfying triumph.

When Mr. Hepburn took his seat in the legislature in January, 1875, he was a Republican member of the minority in the assembly, a newcomer only 26 years old with no outlook to be able to arrive at any distinction. He devoted himself to every detail with his customary absorption and thoroughness. Every bill presented was itemized and analyzed by him. Others presently began to come to him for details on matters under consideration, always sure of accurate information.

Sponsored Important Legislation.

Mr. Hepburn was sent to the assembly for five successive years, his work taking on ever-increasing value. He was four times a member of the judiciary committee; in his fourth term he was chairman of the committee on insurance, and a member of the committee on ways and means and on apportionment; of the latter committee he was chairman in his fifth term. An important measure was sponsored by him as chairman of the insurance committee, in the form of a law to make a life insurance policy nonforfeitable after three annual premiums were paid, and requiring insurance companies, upon application, to issue paid-up insurance to an amount purchasable at regular rates on surrender of the policy. During his last term in the assembly considerable stir was created by charges of malpractice against the railroads, particularly against the Erie and New York Central, and Mr. Hepburn was appointed chairman of a special committee to investigate the matter. He approached the problem with his habitual thoroughness, and in spite of the obstacles interposed by the railroads, drew up a most comprehensive and revealing report, whose findings being widely circulated, ultimately produced remedial legislation. The contest had been a bitter one, but Mr. Hepburn fought it uncompromisingly and vigorously.

The good fight put up in the railroad reform cause widened his circle of influential friends and added to his reputation. Gov. Cornell showed his appreciation by appointing A. Barton Hepburn superintendent of the banking department of New York State, and the appointment was confirmed unanimously by the State senate, April 13, 1880. Mr. Hepburn never could be a mere figurehead. No sooner was he made superintendent of banks than he swung into action at once, though he was hampered by a peculiar ruling which permitted him to examine a bank only on suspicion of something wrong. He decided to choose for his first bank one with a solid reputation, so that his presence might cause no undue anxiety, and precipitate no run on the bank. The cashier at sight of him offered a sharp protest, insisting that Mr. Hepburn could have no suspicion to justify his presence. Hepburn's suspicions were now really aroused and after a thorough investigation he was obliged to accuse the cashier of serious defalcations amounting to over one hundred thousand dollars. Mr. Hepburn's work as bank superintendent resulted in an amending of the banking laws in 1884, so that all State banks had to be examined at least once a year. The law finally fixed the time to twice a year, bringing also private banks under the examination requirements.

Recommended for Currency Comptroller.

As national bank examiner Mr. Hepburn gained an ever more intensive knowledge of banking details. He probed to the bottom the principles and policies underlying financial institutions, ferreted out unsound methods, and, by generalizing the wealth of data he obtained, he inaugurated sweeping reforms in making all banks sounder. Banks were urged to make use of an analysis sheet to make it easy to determine whether or not an account was profitable. State institutions were empowered to establish branches, so that the rather instable small commercial banks were done away with and the branches of strong banks and trust companies spread over the city affording local banking facilities with a minimum overhead charge.

A remarkable petition was sent to President Harrison on July 6, 1892, asking for the appointment of Mr. A. Barton Hepburn as comptroller of the currency. The paper was signed by the presidents of all the leading banks of the city and by prominent merchants. Three weeks later the President acceded to the wishes of the men and made the appointment, though he said when Mr. Hepburn expressed his gratitude for the honor that he had had another man in mind before the extreme pressure was brought to bear on him in favor of Mr. Hepburn. "The four elements into which New York Republicans are divided," explained the President frankly, "all indorsed you, so I knew you must have tact and diplomacy. I never doubted your qualifications, but you owe nothing to me."

Became Noted Financier.

In January, 1899, he became vice president and director of the Chase National, and its president in 1904. Under Mr. Hepburn's management the bank's deposits increased by $17,000,000 and its capital by $4,000,000. His 23 years' connection with it were the most important years of his life. In writing his life, Joseph Bucklin Bishop speaks of this period as follows:

Hepburn's twenty-three years' connection with the Chase Bank constituted the most important period of his life. All previous positions that he had held led up to that and fitted him for it. He entered upon his duties in it with a wide and well established reputation as a financier. In it he won quickly a no less wide and no less solidly established reputation as a shrewd business man and wise counselor. In it also he won the fortune that enables him to gratify his heartfelt desire to be a benefactor to his fellow men. It was the period of his life on which he built his fame.

At the time Mr. Hepburn accepted the presidency of the Chase National he became a member of the Chamber of Commerce. He was elected its president in 1910. The connection offered a most effective field for his vigorous endeavors. His was the force behind the campaigning that brought repeal of the Sherman act for coining silver. In March, 1910, a most beneficent plan was created for a court or committee of arbitration to settle commercial disputes. The plan was worthy of a statesman, so just and able were its provisions. It offered a committee of seven members to any disputants who chose to appeal to it for the settling of any controversy. The disputants were asked to sign an agreement, provided by the committee, not to withdraw from the proceeding after it had begun, and to abide by the decision rendered. The complainants could select from a list of fifty a committee to their liking, add to the committee already existing from the list, or submit their case to the full committee. The committee of arbitration had power to make its own rules and to fix fees. All involved had to take the usual oath of office.

Once more, through Mr. A. Barton Hepburn, a wide spreading beneficent measure filled a national, even a world need, because he had put his keenness to work on a genuine human need.

Headed War Relief Group.

The World War was a period of deep anxiety and wearing strain to Mr. Hepburn. The efficient tactician in him revolted at the involved and wasteful methods revealed in many of the departments of the Government. The whole embroilment impressed him like a horrible nightmare. He gave of himself and of his means in every possible way, acting as president of the war relief clearing house, as a member of the Federal milk commission, trustee of the patriotic farmers' fund, member of the city committee on national defense, of the committee for men blinded in battle, and of the advisory council of the Federal Reserve Board. Dr. Anderson said, "He was particularly effective during the trying days of 1919, 1920, and 1921, in combating dangerous policies and in formulating and defending sound ones."

Up to the time he became a trustee of Middebury, he had been largely engrossed in business and the problem of national currency. Just then he was looking about for a field of benevolence to which he could contribute both money and helpful influence. It was Middlebury College that guided him into the field of higher education and made him one of the outstanding benefactors of American Colleges.

Princeton, New York, St. Lawrence, and Columbia universities were handsomely remembered. Wellesley and Williams colleges became recipients of gifts of endowments. His own Vermont college, Middlebury, always commanded his interest above all others.

His devotion to the hospital at Ogdensburg was deep. He donated altogether $820,000 for its expansion and improvement. The board of managers voted to change the name of the institution to the "A. Barton Hepburn Hospital."

A. Barton Hepburn, traversing the many miles of St. Lawrence County as its school commissioner back in 1872, recalled the dearth of books everywhere. This want he decided in some measure to relieve by erecting and endowing public libraries in the county,—choosing in particular, as a mark of his appreciation, those towns that had so generously rallied to his support when he was elected to Congress. Altogether six were built, and in every case the town showed its appreciation by responding in raising its annual sum for maintenance, and by making the fullest possible use of the gifts. The library in his home town, Colton, was built of cobblestones. Inside, behind the reading rooms were kitchen and pantry, and on the ground floor a spacious hall, freely at the command of the townspeople for every public and social occasion. In fact, the library became at once a social center.

Just before the World War Mr. Hepburn spent many months in Africa hunting big game. His main ambition was to bag a lion and in this he succeeded easily, to the admiration of the dusky guides. He achieved many other animal conquests. The buildings he endowed are plentifully decorated with the spoils of his sportsmanship, among which are buffalo heads, elk, moose and a large Kadiak bear.

Received Many College Degrees.

In these quieter days of his life Mr. Hepburn could not escape the recognitions and tokens of esteem with which his country wished to honor him. College degrees were bestowd on him. Columbia University, Williams College, Middlebury College, the University of Vermont and New York University conferred the degree of LL. D. From St. Lawrence University came the distinction of D. C. L. He was honored by the presidency of the Clearing House, the National Currency Association, the Academy of Political Science, the New England Society, St. Andrew's Society, France-American committee, University Club and Delta Kappa Epsilon Club. He acted as chairman of the currency committee of the American Bankers Association, of the commission to revise the banking laws of New York, and he was a member of the Federal advisory council of the Federal Reserve Board. He served as director in the following companies: Columbia Trust, New York Life Insurance, American Agricultural Chemical, American Car & Foundry, Safety Car Heating & Lighting, Sears-Roebuck, Studebaker, Texas, Woolworth and Great Northern Railway. He was also a trustee of the Rockefeller Foundation, Columbia College, New York Zoological Society and a governor of the Woman's Hospital. In the fall of 1914 he was one of the organizers and the first president of the France-American Committee. Through his efforts a large membership resulted. France honored Mr. Hepburn in November, 1912, by making him an officer in the Legion of Honor. This came in recognition of the courtesies he extended to the French delegation headed by M. Gabriel Hanotaux, when they visited the United States in May, 1911. Mr. Hepburn had also two decorations from the Emperor of Japan, Order of the Sacred Treasure, and in 1919 King Alexander of Greece conferred on him the Cross of the Commander of the Royal Order of George the First.

Because his knowledge of money, banking and finance was exhaustive, it clamored for expression. This he found by writing the large volume published in 1903 entitled "Contest for Sound Money." The book was revised and expanded in 1915 under the new title, "A History of the Currency of the United States." It met with a warm welcome, so that Mr. Hepburn just before his death had planned a third edition enlarged to embrace the period of the World War. In a small book of a hundrd pages Mr. Hepburn used the comprehensive knowledge gained during his railroad investigation and the results of his study as a legislator of the canal problem, calling the volume "Artificial Waterways and Commercial Development." It was published in 1900. A book of very different nature, entertaining and colorful, is his engaging recount of the big game African hunting trip that he modestly named "The Story of an Outing."

Early in his seventies his health grew ever more seriously impaired. His resilient physique rallied after several severe illnesses. But he realized clearly that his days were numbered. Old friends everywhere were dropping out. He spoke of this in a letter to his friend, the noted author, Irving Bacheller, revealing his unconquerable sense of humor even at so grim a prospect as impending death:

We were out sailing with the General Weld, of Boston, yesterday and he seemed perfectly well. He was jovial and lively. Now he is dead. Do you know, I think that fellow is aiming his darts at me. He is hitting all around me and I expect he will pot me pretty soon.

LINCOLN'S BODY BORNE TO CAPITOL IN SOLEMN PROCESSION

(From the National Intelligencer April 20, 1865.)

THE OBSEQUIES.

Homage of the People

THE UNIVERSAL SORROW

THE FUNERAL SERVICE AT PRESIDENTIAL MANSION.

Sermon by Rev. Dr. Gurley

PRAYER BY REV. DR. GRAY

Prayer and Benediction by Dr. Gurley

FULL AND INTERESTING DETAILS

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 33.

At sunrise yesterday morning a Federal salute was fired from the military posts in the vicinity of Washington, and at a very early hour a large concourse of people assembled in the neighborhood of the White House. Soon after 10 o'clock the whole of Pennsylvania avenue, from Fifteenth to Seventeenth street, was crowded, and locomotion was difficult. Large numbers of people sought the grateful shade of the trees of Lafayette Square. Gen. Augur's headquarters were thronged with officers of the Army receiving orders and awaiting their assignment to positions in the procession.

The portico, steps and windows of the Treasury and State Departments were also thronged with human beings, and the crowd extended on both sides of Fifteenth street, as far down as Pennsylvania avenue. But the great points of attraction were the gates leading to the White House, which were kept closed—those persons who had not obtained tickets hoping, by ingenious contrivances of various kinds, to effect an entrance. Every conceivable plan was put into operation to enter the enclosure; but so well was it guarded that none succeeded in doing so.

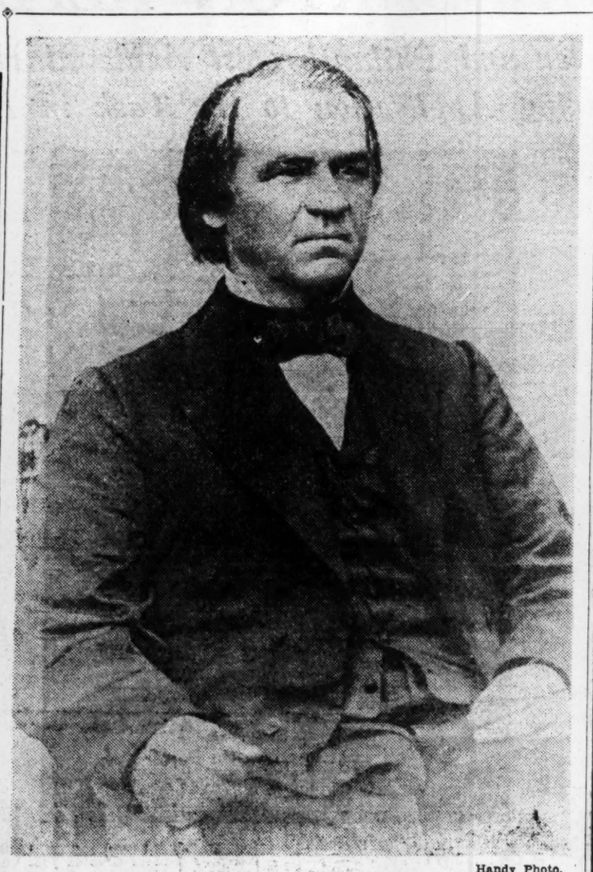
Between 10 and 11 o'clock the military escort arrived, and formed in line on Pennsylvania avenue, the left resting on Fifteenth street. The escort consisted of two regiments of infantry, commanded by Col. George W. Gile, of the V. R. C.; two battalions of cavalry, commanded by Col. N. B. Switzer, of the Sixteenth New York Cavalry; eight pieces of artillery, commanded by Brig. Gen. Hall, and one battalion of Marines, commanded by Maj. Graham. The Marines were headed by the full Marine Band; and the other military companies were also accompanied by bands.

Shortly before 12 o'clock all persons who had obtained tickets entered the White House, and the services were conducted according to the program, the marshals outside in the meantime arranging the procession in order of march.

The hearse arrived shortly before the conclusion of the services in the White House. The hearse is a splendid piece of mechanism, and was built expressly for this occasion by G. R. Hall, corner of Thirteen-and-a-half street and Pennsylvania avenue. The lower base of the hearse is 14 feet long and 7 feet wide, and 8 feet from the ground. The upper base, upon which the coffin rests, is 11 feet long, and is 5 feet below the top of the canopy. The canopy is surmounted by a gilt eagle, covered with crepe. The whole hearse is covered with cloth, velvet, crepe and alpaca. The seat is covered with hammercloth, and on each side is a splendid black lamp. The hearse is 15 feet high, and the coffin is so placed as to afford a full view to all spectators. It was drawn by six gray horses.

At an early hour in the morning the City Hall and vicinity presented a very animated scene. About 9 o'clock Marshal Lamon was on the spot and commenced to arrange the preliminaries of the civic portion of the procession. The various division marshals were furnished with the necessary instructions for carrying out the program. In the council chamber the several delegations were received by Mayor Wallach and the members of the two boards of our City Councils. Among the visitors were Mayor Lincoln, of Boston, and nine members of the councils of that city. A delegation of the corporate authorities of Brooklyn, N. Y., was also in Washington, but, by some misunderstanding, did not reach the City Hall in time to join with the municipal authorities at that point. The New York City Councils were represented by sixteen members. Large delegations from the councils of Philadelphia were also present in the city, but reported at the President's house. Mayor Chapman, of Baltimore, and 70 members of the councils from that city were in attendance at the City Hall. Of the authorities at Alexandria, Va., who met at this point, were D. F. Dulaney, Esq., marshal of that city, and William D. Massey, president, and eight members of the city councils. The Knights Templar, No. 1, with a fine band of music, were at the City Hall to escort the municipal authorities of Washington in the funeral procession.

A scene so solemn, imposing, and impressive, as that which the National metropolis presented, and upon which myriad eyes of saddened faces were gazing, was never witnessed under circumstances so appalling, in any portion of our beloved country. Around us in the Capital City, clad in the habiliments of mourning; above us, the cloudless sky, so bright, so tranquil, so cheerful, as if heaven would, on this solemn occasion, specially invite us, by the striking contrast, to turn our thoughts from the darkness and the miseries of this life, to the light and the joy that shine, with endless lustre, beyond it. The mournful strains of the funeral dirge, borne on the gentle zephyrs of this summer-like day, touch a responsive chord in every human heart of the countless thousands that, with solemn demeanor and measured step, follow to their temporary resting place in the Nation's Capital the cold, inanimate form of one who, living, was the honored Chief Magistrate of the American people, and, dead, will ever be endeared in their fondest memories. Never did a generous and grateful people pay, in anguish and tears, a tribute more sincere or merited to a kind, humane, and patriotic chieftain; never were the dark and bloody deeds of crime brought out in relief so bold, and in horror and detestation so universal, as in the sublime and imposing honors this day tendered to the corpse of Abraham Lincoln. Such a scene is the epoch of a lifetime. Strong men are deeply affected; gentle women weep; children are awestricken; none will ever forget it. Memory has consecrated it on her brightest tablet; and it ever be thought, spoken, and written of as the sublime homage of a sorrowing Nation at the shrine of the martyred Patriot.



Handy Photo.

ANDREW JOHNSON.

Funeral at the President's House.

Sad and solemn was the scene which the east room presented, and yet suggestive of hope and confidence. A dead Chief Magistrate, who has fallen in the culmination of his wishes and exertions to restore to peace and joy a bleeding country; a living successor who succeeds to high place for the administration of government and the enforcement of the obligations of law, surrounded by venerable senators, an illustrious council, and the Executive Head of each State of which the loyal Union is composed. Treason may destroy a President, but constitutional government and liberty still live.

All that remains of Abraham Lincoln, the sixteenth President of these United States, lay on the grand and gloomy catafalco, which was relieved, however, by choice flowers with which a kind Providence blesses the world. Around, the apartment was made sepulchral by the habiliments of woe. The spectators of the sorrowful scene were not merely the representatives of our people in Congress, and of the State, the Executive successor and the Cabinet ministers, the Chief Justice of the United States, and his associates on the bench of that venerated tribunal, the chieftains who protect our homes by service on the field and ocean; the clergy, a host of pious men, who administer at the altar for our spiritual well-being on earth, and to guard us to the realms of bliss beyond sublunary things; multitudes in various positions in the civil affairs of state, and distinguished citizens from private life, but an imposing array of ambassadors, with their less elevated attaches, with gorgeous decorations, whose imperial masters have sent them to cultivate peaceful relations with this Western Republic. The scene, melancholy, yet grand and imposing, touched the tenderest sensibilities as the eye glanced over the circle of afflicted relations and dear friends whose sorrows create and meet with so deep a sympathy. A son, attaining a noble manhood affectionately grieved a loving father lost; secretaries whose relations had been intimate, a part of his household, mourned the deprivation of a friend, and all, of whatever degree, sorrowed for a chief who had entwined himself with the throbbing heart of a great Republic.

Rev. Dr. C. H. Hall, rector of the Church of the Epiphany, opened the service by reading a portion of the Episcopal service for the burial of the dead, followed by the lesson, taken from the fifteenth chapter of the First Epistle of St. Paul to the Corinthians.

At the conclusion of this part of the service Bishop Simpson, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, offered a prayer. The funeral sermon was then delivered by Rev. Dr. Gurley, D.D., of the New York Avenue Presbyterian Church, in which President Lincoln had worshiped. This sermon is given in full in the Intelligencer of April 20. It is about two columns in length.

At the conclusion of the sermon Rev. E. H. Gray, D.D., pastor of the E Street Baptist Church, closed the solemn service with a prayer.

Long Funeral Procession.

The funeral procession then formed. No such solemn parade had passed down Pennsylvania avenue before, nor has one since, although the bodies of other Presidents have been borne along that noble Appian Way to their last resting places. It included in the line of march a vast number of troops representing all branches of the various services, the Navy, and the Marine Corps.

After the military came the civic part of the procession, headed by Ward H. Lemon, marshal, supported by his aids, and followed by the clergy and the dead President's physicians.

Lincoln's pallbearers, who came next, Senator Lafayette S. Foster, of Connecticut; Senator Edwin D. Morgan, of New York; Senator Reverdy Johnson, of Maryland; Senator Richard Yates, of Illinois; Senator Benjamin F. Wade, of Ohio; Senator John Conness, of California; Representative Henry L. Dawes, of Massachusetts; Representative Alexander H. Coffroth, of Pennsylvania; Representative Green C. Smith, of Kentucky; Representative Schuyler Colfax, of Indiana, the Speaker of the House; Representative Henry Gaither Worthington, of Nevada; Representative Elihu B. Washburne, of Illinois; Lieut. Gen. U. S. Grant, Maj. Gen. H. W. Halleck, Brig. Gen. Nichols, Vice Admiral Farragut, Rear Admiral Shubrick, Col. Jacob Zilen, Marine Corps; O. H. Browning, George Ashmun, Thomas Corwin and Simon Cameron.

Then came the hearse, drawn by six gray horses, each led by a groom, followed by President Lincoln's favorite horse, led by two grooms. Followed next Mrs. Lincoln, and the White House family, delegations from the States of Illinois and Kentucky, and President Johnson, accompanied by Preston King, of New York; the Cabinet, the Diplomatic Corps, in full court dress; former Vice President Hannibal Hamlin, Chief Justice Chase and the Supreme Court, the Senate, with its officers; members of the House of Representatives, and members-elect.

Next in line were many governors, there being a very full attendance, and also many public officials and prominent citizens. Then came Washington Commandery of Knights Templar, S. P. Bell, marshal; members of the corporation of Alexandria, members of the councils of New York City and of Philadelphia; committee of the Union League, of Philadelphia, headed by Horace Binney, jr., and Morton McMichael and members of the Christian Commission of Philadelphia. What seems odd to us today was the participation in Lincoln's funeral procession of the Perseverance Hose Company, of Philadelphia, in black suits, and headed by their president, John G. Butler chief coiner of the United States Mint, and Chief Dickson, of the Washington Fire Department, but Mr. Lincoln had been an honorary member of this Philadelphia fire company.

The mayors of Washington, Georgetown, Alexandria, Baltimore and Boston were next in the line, followed by large State delegations, representatives of various trades, and many clerks in the Government service representing the different departments.

Veterans in Line.

Eight survivors of the War of 1812 then followed. They were Chapman Lee, Fielder R. Dorsett, Smith Minor, Thomas Foster, R. M. Harrison, Isaac Burch, Joseph P. Wolf and Capt. John Moore.

Washington, Alexandria and Georgetown fire companies, civic societies, convalescents from Finley Hospital, students of Gonzaga College, political clubs, the Sons of Temperance—it is impossible to set down in this space all those participating in this mournful pageant.

As the body of the martyred President was borne from the White House and placed in the hearse, to be carried to the rotunda of the Capitol to lie in state, minute guns were fired by batteries of artillery stationed near St. John's Church, the City Hall and the Capitol.

The bells of all the churches in the city, and of the various fire engine houses were tolled continuously during the funeral services and as the procession passed slowly down the broad, ill-paved Avenue.

"The Avenue along the line of march," says the Intelligencer in its account, "was thronged with uncounted multitudes; the windows, housetops and other structures were crowded with anxious and deeply-interested spectators.

"The procession proceeded to the Capitol, where the body was deposited.

"The rotunda wore an air of solemn gloom and stately mourning. The pictures and statues were covered with black, and mourning decorations, reaching far up into the vaulted dome, gave it a sepulchral air. In the center was a low bier, designed with great taste by Maj. B. B. French, under whose superintendence the rotunda was decorated. At each corner was a group of fasces, bound with silver bands, and on each side was a collection of muskets, carbines, and swords. After the coffin had been deposited on this bier and the pallbearers had ranged themselves before it, with President Johnson and Cabinet at the right, and the Illinois delegation at the left, the Rev. Dr. Gurley, approaching the head of the coffin, recited the burial service for the dead."

Thousands came to the rotunda to view the remains of the great man who had fallen, and to weep bitter tears over his serene and peaceful form. The next day the body was taken to Springfield, stops being made in various cities on the way, where the remains lay in state to be viewed by other thousands of heart-broken people.

Meanwhile, a new President had assumed the reins of government, the same Andrew Johnson, who has been accused of being intoxicated when he took the oath of office as Vice President.

Johnson Took Oath.

Johnson lived at the old Kirkwood House, on the site of the present Raleigh Hotel, three blocks or so from Ford's Theater. When Chief Justice Chase, Senator Stewart and Senator Solomon Foot, of Vermont, went there shortly after daylight, on the day of Lincoln's death, to administer the oath of office to the man upon whom the responsibilities of government had devolved by an act of Providence, Senator Stewart declares that they found him in a drunken stupor and that he had "been on a 'bender'" for a month. Johnson, awakened out of his sleep, rumpled and disheveled, took the oath, Chief Justice Chase administering it.

"There were only three persons present besides Johnson when he was sworn in," asserts Senator Stewart—"Chief Justice Chase, Senator Foot and myself. All statements to the contrary are absolutely false. Although he took the oath between 7 and 8 o'clock in the morning, Johnson pretended not to have heard of the assassination. So far as I am aware, nobody knows where he spent the night, although his appearance at daylight indicated clearly what he had been doing."

Senator Stewart published this account of Andrew Johnson's inauguration in 1908. It does not agree with the contemporary newspaper accounts. There were excellent reasons why every effort should have been made to suppress the sordid details, which many years later Senator Stewart, a Republican, saw fit to disclose. The account in the National Intelligencer, of April 17, states that the oath was administered to Johnson at the Kirkwood House at 11 a. m. several hours after the time fixed by Senator Stewart, and it reports that nearly all the Cabinet and several senators were present.

It is possible that a second oath was administered by Chief Justice Chase to prevent a scandal, or that the newspapers were deliberately misinformed as to what had happened.

LINCOLN'S FUNERAL.

The Intelligencer Reports Some Interesting Details.

(From the National Intelligencer, April 17, 1865.)

NOTICE.

Members of the Senate and of the House of Representatives, who are in Washington, are requested to meet in the reception room of the Senate, at 12 o'clock M. today, with a view to

CONTINUED ON PAGE 35, COLUMN 4.

(From the National Intelligencer April 17, 1865.)

INAUGURATION OF PRESIDENT JOHNSON.

His Inaugural Address

THE AUTOPSY OF PRESIDENT LINCOLN

EMBALMMENT OF THE BODY

THE COFFIN--THE HEARSE.

Condition of Secretary Seward and Son.

MEETING OF CITIZENS OF ILLINOIS.

IMPORTANT PROCEEDINGS OF THE CITY COUNCILS.

INTERESTING INCIDENTS, &c.

The important event which has produced so deep a sensation throughout the land devolved upon the Cabinet ministers very responsible duties, and on Saturday morning a meeting was held from which emanated the following letter:

Washington, D. C.,
April 15, 1865.

Sir: Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, was shot by an assassin last evening at Ford's Theater, in this city, and died at the hour of 22 minutes after 7 o'clock this morning.

About the same time at which the President was shot an assassin entered the sick chamber of the Hon. William H. Seward, Secretary of State, and stabbed him in several places—in the throat, neck, and face—severely if not mortally wounding him. Other members of the Secretary's family were dangerously wounded by the assassin while making his escape.

By the death of President Lincoln the office of President has devolved under the Constitution upon you. The emergency of the Government demands that you should immediately qualify according to the requirements of the Constitution and enter upon the duties of President of the United States. If you will please make known your pleasure, such arrangements as you deem proper will be made.

Your obedient servants,
Hugh McCulloch,
Secretary of the Treasury.
Edwin M. Stanton,
Secretary of War.
Gideon Welles,
Secretary of the Navy.
W. Dennison,
Postmaster General.
J. P. Usher,
Secretary of the Interior.
James Speed,
Attorney General.

To Hon. Andrew Johnson, Vice President of the United States.

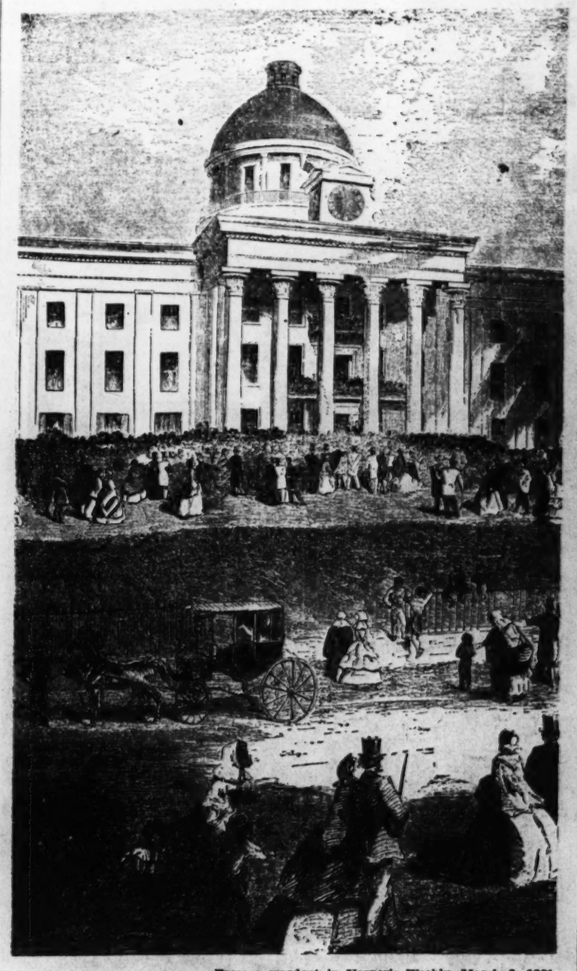
Mr. Johnson responded that it would be agreeable to him to qualify himself for the high office of which he has been so unexpectedly called, under such melancholy circumstances, at his rooms at the Kirkwood Hotel, and at 11 o'clock a. m. the oath of office was administered to him by Chief Justice Chase, of the Supreme Court of the United States, in the presence of nearly all the Cabinet officers, the Hon. Solomon Foot, United States senator from Vermont; the Hon. Alexander Ramsey, United States senator from Minnesota; the Hon. Richard Yates, United States senator from Illinois; the Hon. John P. Hale, late senator from New Hampshire, who has lately been appointed ambassador to the court of Madrid; Gen. Farnsworth, of the House of Representatives from Illinoise; F. P. Blair sr., Esq., Hon. Montgomery Blair, late Postmaster General, and some others.

Sentiments becoming the occasion were uttered by the gentlemen present, in brief but kind words, which entered deeply into the heart of the President, who was sensibly conscious of the great responsibilities he was assuming, and the important duties which now devolved upon him. He, overcoming his emotion, said:

"Gentlemen: I must be permitted to remark that I have been almost overwhelmed by the announcement of the solemn event that has occurred; and I feel the heavy responsibilities which I have just undertaken. At such a time as this I may not be expected to give any exposition of the policy that will be pursued in the administration of the Government. My acts through a series of years will indicate with sufficient clearness the principles by which I shall be governed. My past history, in connection with the rebellion by which the whole land has been afflicted, will foreshadow what my future course will be. I shall be governed by the great principles of human rights, on which is based free republican government. To the maintenance of those principles I have devoted my best energies. My life, as a public servant, has been a laborious one. Duties have been mine; consequences have been God's.

"The correctness of my acts will be subjected to an enlightened and just public judgment, and I shall enter upon the discharge of my duties with a fixed and unalterable determination to carry out the first principles of the Government, and to assist it in the great effort that is now being made to place freedom upon a more enduring basis than that on which it has heretofore stood. I shall look to you, gentlemen, and to others, for encouragement, and for counsel, and for support, in the faithful discharge of my duties as the Executive of the United States."

On the conclusion of the President's remarks he again received kindly greetings, and it was a source of great pleasure that he appeared to be in robust health.



From a woodcut in Harper's Weekly, March 9, 1861.

Inauguration of President Jefferson Davis, of the Southern Confederacy, at Montgomery, Ala., February 18, 1861.

Grant Entered Washington Quietly for Inauguration

General, in Sense, Was First District Resident to Become President—Received 500 Requests for Jobs.

Gen. Ulysses S. Grant was at his home at Galena, Ill., when, on the night of Tuesday, November 3, 1868, word came to him that he had added another triumph to his many notable victories. The ticket of Grant and Colfax had swept the country.

The defeated Democrats endeavored to obtain some consolation from the reflection that in his earlier days Grant himself had been a Democrat; but those days were long since passed, and nobody seriously questioned the fidelity of the great soldier of the Civil War to the principles of the party under whose leadership the Union had been saved. It was a skim-milk diet for the Democrats. The poet Whittier, in the following verse originally published in the Boston Transcript, accurately reflected the feeling of the whole North:

GRANT.

Our greatest, yet with least pretence,
Great in council, great in war,
The foremost captain of his time,
Rich in saving commonsense,
And, as the greatest only are,
In his simplicity sublime.
He never sold the truth to serve the hour,
Nor paltered with Almighty God for power;
He let the turbid stream of rumor flow
Through either babbling world of high or low;
His life was work, his language rife
With rugged maxims hewn from life.
On him from both her open hands,
Lavish Honor showered all her stars,
And affluent Fortune emptied all her horn.

On Wednesday evening, the day after election day, Gen. Grant's Galena neighbors turned out to honor him. There was a torchlight procession, bonfires were lit. In response to the applause of the crowd Gen. Grant went out upon his porch, and delivered his first speech as President-elect. He said:

"Friends and fellow citizens of Galena: I thank you for this additional mark of kindness. Sufficient, I suppose, has been heard of the result of the late election to show upon whom it has fallen to administer the affairs of the Nation for the next four years.

"I suppose it is no egotism in me to say that the choice has fallen on me. The responsibilities of the position I feel, but accept them without fear, if I can have the same support which has been given to me thus far. I thank you and all others who have fought together in this contest—a contest in which you are all interested personally as much as, and perhaps more than, I am. I now take occasion to bid you good-by, as I leave here tomorrow for Washington, and shall probably see but few of you again for some years to come, although it would give me great pleasure to make an annual pilgrimage to a place where I have always enjoyed myself so much as I have here during the past few months."

Grant's real home at the time of his nomination for the Presidency by the Republican National Convention, held in Chicago, May 20, 1868, was in Washington, and in a sense it might be said that he was the first Washingtonian to become President of the United States. He had occupied several homes in Washington in different periods, but at the time of his election, in 1868, he lived in the famous house in I street, still standing, which had been presented to him as the gift of his admiring friends, and which afterward was purchased as a gift for Gen. William T. Sherman. He arrived in the city on Saturday evening, November 7, almost unnoticed, and went quietly to his home. The following brief account of his simple and democratic return is from the National Republican of Monday morning, November 9:

THE PRESIDENT-ELECT AT HOME—Very quietly, and almost without the knowledge of any but those who accompanied him, Gen. Grant, the President-elect, arrived at the depot on Saturday evening, took a hack in front of the depot and was driven to his residence in I street, where only a single guard noticed him enter his house. Accompanying him were Mrs. Grant and son, Gens. Smith, Comstock and Badeau, of his staff, and J. Russell Jones, Esq. He came direct from Galena, Ill., to the city in so unostentatious a manner that he arrived at every town and city on the way without the inhabitants being aware of his near approach, and even then he declined all ovations or displays with that modesty which so well marks a gentleman.

On Monday morning Gen. Grant went as usual to his office in Army headquarters, where he was visited by Schuyler Colfax, of Indiana, Speaker of the House, who had been elected as Vice President on the ticket with him, and who had just returned to Washington. Other prominent soldiers and politicians called, and the newspapers surmised that questions affecting the new Cabinet were discussed, but not anything like to the extent that is the case today. He was also busy upon his final report to the President as the commanding general of the Army, and was subjected to that pressure from office seekers which so quickly makes the life of a President-elect a burden to him. But Grant knew nothing of the importunities that Hoover has known in this respect.

Ordered Letters Destroyed.

"Gen. Grant has already received about 500 written applications for office," reported the National Republican on the 11th. "He has given Gen. Badeau, his secretary, orders to destroy all such missives without showing them to him. The consequence was, yesterday, that Badeau had a pile of waste paper around his table 2 feet high." Such was a simple method of disposing of office seekers 60 years ago.

On the afternoon of November 10 Mayor Bowen, chairman, and a committee of citizens, called upon Gen. Grant at his headquarters, and Mayor Bowen, on their behalf, made an address of congratulation, in which he expressed the hope of the people of Washington and the various Republican clubs, of staging a public demonstration in his honor. In a reply which stressed the fact that he was a resident of Washington, Gen. Grant courteously declined.

More partisanship characterized the people of Washington at this period than there had ever been before, and the city was filled with Grant and Colfax poles, and other political poles erected by the different clubs named for Horatio Seymour and Francis P. Blair, jr., of Missouri, the candidates of the Democratic party. The erection of political poles, with their flags and banners, was the quaint old custom of the day. Some of these—one was 110 feet tall—were erected during the campaign, and others were put up after the election. There was one in almost every ward in the city, and frequently the opposition would raid a pole, and tear down the flags and banners, and then a small boy would have to be hired to "shinny up" the poles with new halyards. Folks took their politics seriously—but humourously, in those far-off times.

Grant Visits West Point.

Shortly after coming back to Washington Gen. and Mrs. Grant went on a trip to New York, and they also visited West Point. They were extensively entertained, and on Tuesday evening, November 17, Gen. Grant attended a banquet given at the old Astor house, in New York City, by the bench and bar of New York, in honor of William M. Evarts, Attorney General in President Johnson's Cabinet. And this despite the fact that Johnson was plain poison to Republicans. The Grants were also extensively entertained in Philadelphia. They returned to Washington on November 21.

The most interesting social event of the time, however, was the marriage, on November 18, of Vice President-elect Colfax and Miss Nellie Wade, a niece of Senator Benjamin F. Wade, of Ohio. They did not wait for the inauguration, and a great social wedding in Washington. Mr. and Mrs. Colfax returned to the Capital on November 19, and took up their residence in the house Mr. Colfax then occupied in "Lafayette Square." This house was in what is now called "Jackson place."

In significant contrast to Herbert Hoover's experience in Florida immediately preceding his inauguration day, President Grant, on his return to Washington from his northern trip, said that during his absence he did not

CONTINUED ON PAGE 35, COLUMN 1.



ANDREW J. CUMMINGS.

Sportsman, legislator and president of the Maryland State Fair Association, which operates the Laurel Race Track, Andrew J. ("Cy") Cummings has brought to racing a new confidence which has served to earn for Laurel its description as a "model race track."

A former member of the Maryland legislature, Mr. Cummings is serving his third term as president of the Maryland State Fair Association, during which period the Laurel Track has enjoyed its most prosperous meetings.

It has been under Mr. Cummings' regime that Laurel remodeled its naturally scenic plant, erecting in the place of the old wooden stands an expansive concrete grandstand and clubhouse, a step that was hailed in the last report of the Maryland State Racing Commission as the greatest stride in the development of racing in the State during the past year.

Situated almost midway between the two great racing centers of Washington and Baltimore, the Laurel track has proven a magnet for devotees of the sport in this section, and its popularity extends even into Philadelphia and New York, from which special trains carry followers of the thoroughbreds into the grounds at Laurel in unprecedented numbers.

Laurel annually draws the outstanding thoroughbreds campaigning in the East, and the generous stakes which have been arranged by Mr. Cummings have often lured the cream of the Western horses, providing more than one intersectional race for the delectation of the fans at Laurel. The list of stake events is featured by the $25,000 Washington Handicap, which is counted one of the major purses of the year and provides the track with one of the select annual racing features.

The Laurel Track is unique among Eastern courses in that it chooses to conduct its meeting during one sustained period, in October, rather than split the meet into spring and fall gatherings, as is the custom of other major Maryland tracks. The 23 days of racing, assigned each Maryland track by the State commission, begin at Laurel October 1.



JACK HORNER

Winner of

"THE GRAND NATIONAL" 1926

Owned by A. CHARLES SCHWARTZ

The only American-owned horse to ever win this great classic of the turf

GRANT ENDURED INAUGURAL RAINS WITH SOLDIERLY FORTITUDE

GORGEOUS PARADE OF MILITARY UNITS HONORED GENERAL

Identical Miniature of Ship Constitution Was Drawn by Six Horses.

30 VETERANS OF 1812 RODE IN AN OMNIBUS

Father of President-Elect Had Seat of Honor on Senate Floor.

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 34.

receive a single application for office. How times have changed!

However, he did not find it congenial to remain continuously in Washington, and on November 30 he went on another trip, this time to Boston, where he entered his son in Harvard. A little later, on December 12, he journeyed to Chicago to attend the reunion of the western armies.

Visitors on House Floor.

The counting of the electoral vote in the House of Representatives on Wednesday, February 10, 1869, was characterized by certain incidents so unusual that one must go back to 1821 for a precedent.

In the first place, it was unusual for the House of Represesentatives to admit visitors to the floor, but on this occasion it did; and such a crowd filled the place that the debate could scarcely be heard. The space between the cloakrooms and the seats of the members, by unanimous consent, was packed with men and women having influence enough to get in.

Andrew Johnson was President, having succeeded Abraham Lincoln, and there was no Vice President; but Senator Benjamin F. Wade, of Ohio, President Pro Tempore of the Senate, was generally referred to by the press at the time as "Vice President," or "Acting Vice President." Such was then the presidential succession. The Senate entered the hall of the House at 1 o'clock, and Senator Wade took the Speaker's chair.

When the certificate of Louisiana was read Mr. Mullins, of Tennessee, objected on the ground that no valid election was held in that State, whereupon the Senate withdrew. The Senate returned to the House at 2:15, after the House, by a vote of 126 to 63, had decided to count the vote of Louisiana, all the Louisiana representatives voting against counting the vote. The vote of Louisiana was then counted.

It must be remembered, of course, that when Gen. Grant was elected the defeated South was again in a state of open rebellion against reconstruction, negro domination and the rule of the "Carpetbagger" and the Scalawag. The Ku Klux was busily engaged in saving Anglo-Saxon civilization in the old Confederacy, which it finally succeeded in doing; the negro was hoping for his "40 acres and a mule," and the Northern politicians fighting for what spoils they could get out of the general debacle. These were the dark days of the republic, darker in some respects than the days of the Civil War.

Georgia's Vote Challenged.

When the vote of Georgia was read disorderly scenes were enacted in the House, and the Senate again withdrew. Now, Georgia by this time had thrown off negro domination temporarily, and her electoral vote had been cast for the Democratic ticket. When the Senate withdrew the House by a strict Republican vote refused to count Georgia's vote, but when the Senate returned, that body, as is disclosed by the statement of Senator Wade, did not sustain the House.

"The greatest confusion prevailed in the hall," reports the National Republican, February 11, 1869, "cries of order, order, &c., resounding on all sides. Senators rose in their seats and attempted to make remarks, but were unable to be heard, owing to a din of voices among members, who seemed to be determined to allow no senator to say a word unless the representatives were first permitted to speak.

"The chair directed Mr. Conkling, one of the tellers, to announce the vote as prescribed by the joint resolution. He attempted to do so, but his voice was completely drowned, and the representatives hall was the scene of a perfect Babel.

"At this juncture Mr. Butler turned to the representatives and asked them if they did not mean to assert their rights and be heard. 'We do, we do,' resounded through all parts of the hall. The scene that followed beggars all description."

Colfax Takes Gavel.

The Republican demagogues of the House who were determined to fasten negro domination on the prostrate South were so disorderly that Speaker Colfax had to take the gavel away from the chairman of this joint session, Senator Wade. Colfax was the "czar" of the House—it was up to him to govern it. He had done it before; he tried it now.

"At last Mr. Colfax," says the Republican, "unable to endure the disgraceful scene longer, took the gavel from the hand of Mr. Wade, and gave notice that the sergeant-at-arms would be instructed to arrest any member of the House who insulted the Senate or continued the disturbance."

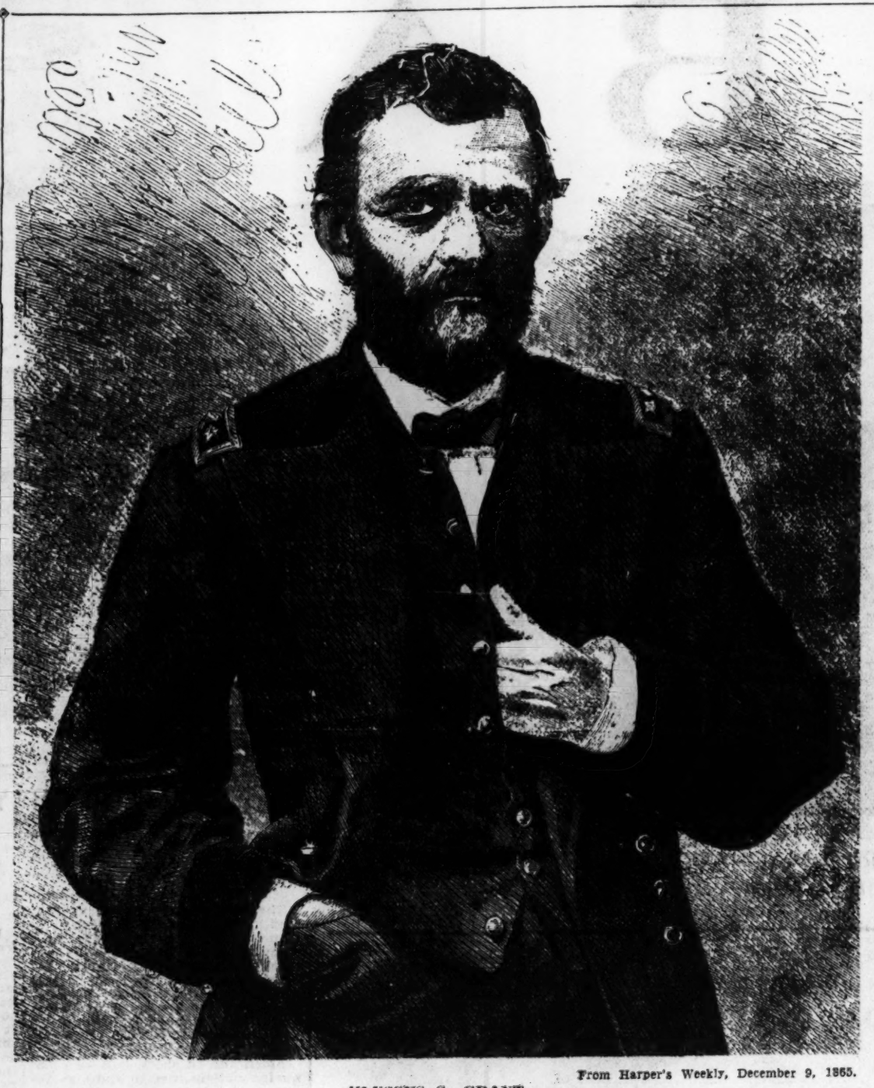
Benjamin F. Butler, then a representative from Massachusetts, then offered a resolution implying censure of the Senate, but the House finally adjourned without taking action on it. The vote of Georgia was counted for Seymour and Blair. This disgraceful scene in the House visualizes for this generation the conditions in the South and in Congress as President Grant took the affairs of the Federal Government into the hands of a plain and honest soldier.

Said the National Republican—a Grant paper—two days later:

"A more blameworthy performance hardly ever characterized the history of American congressional proceedings."

Swarms Seek Offices.

No committee of the Republican party informed Gen. Grant of his nomination. But on Saturday morning, February 13, 1869, a joint committee of both houses of Congress waited upon the general, at Army headquarters in Washington, and notified him of the fact that he had been elected President of the United States by the Electoral College. After all, even now, at this late day, this is the only true election of a President. There is nothing in the law or the Constitution to prevent the Electoral College from electing as President one other than the popular choice at the polls. The same committee broke the good news to Colfax, and it was all over but the inauguration, the officeseekers, the trials and tribulations. Uneasy lies the head of him whom other men have elected to the Presidency! By this time, late February, 1869, the jobhunters were hot on the trail of U. S. Grant. How to turn! It was the second Battle of Wilderness. Washington was already swarming with seekers after places at the public crib.



From Harper's Weekly, December 9, 1865.

ULYSSES S. GRANT.
Photograph by F. Gutekunst, Philadelphia.

The day before his inauguration as the eighteenth President of the United States Gen. Grant sold his I street residence to a committee which intended to present it as a gift to Gen. Sherman. The price was $65,000. He did not, of course, have to give immediate possession of the property.

However, it was not from this house that the general left to go to the Capitol to take the oath, but from Army headquarters, the building still standing at Seventeenth and F streets.

Inauguration day, Thursday, March 4, 1869, dawned to throw a damper over the spirits of the thousands of visitors who had swarmed into the city to witness the ceremonies. The people of Washington have learned to be more philosophical, for to them a certain fatality attaches to this day. Rain fell heavily, and many were the costly uniforms spoiled that day. However, everybody put on a smiling face with his wet suit, determined to make the best of it. By 11 o'clock the inaugural procession was formed and ready to march.

Rain Fell Heavily.

The grand marshal was Brevet Maj. Gen. Alexander S. Webb, and his aids were Maj. F. B. Russell, Capt. Eugene Wells, William Remsen, Maj. R. M. Hill, Col. Knox, Col. Graves, Gen. H. H. Bingham, Capt. S. C. Plummer, Albert Delafield, Col. Thomas J. Hoyt, Capt. R. H. Montgomery, Capt. A. W. Preston, W. A. Harlan, Lieut. Story, Lieut. Totten, Lieut. Metcalf, Lieut. Garrison, Maj. Gardner, Lieut. Gray, Col. McNett, Thomas M. Shepherd and Mr. McBlair.

Gen. Webb proceeded to Gen. Grant's headquarters and announced that the procession was ready to move, whereupon the President-elect, accompanied by his aid, Gen. Rawlings, entered an open carriage and drove into the Avenue, followed by his entire staff, also in carriages. All this in the pouring rain of a March day. How our Presidents have suffered! Grant, of course, was a soldier; rain to him was not rain—it was part of the day's work.

After Grant, in the procession, came Vice President-elect Colfax, also in an open carriage, and accompanied by Admiral Theodorus Bailey. Wet, but game to the end! The two principals were escorted by a detachment of the Fifth United States Cavalry, commanded by Col. J. M. Mason. At Seventeenth street and the Avenue the procession was formed, headed by Maj. A. C. Richards, chief of police, in command of 40 mounted policemen. Next came Gen. Webb and his aids, followed by the Fifth Cavalry, and the Fifth Cavalry band under the leadership of John Wagner.

Following the carriages of the presidential and vice presidential party came the band of the Twelfth Infantry, preceding a battalion of the Twelfth Infantry. Then came the Forty-fourth Infantry and their band, and then a battalion of Marines, preceded by the Marine Band, led by Prof. Scala. Light Battery F, Fifth United States Artillery, commanded by Col. H. A. Dupont, completed the first division, commanded by Col. George W. Wallace.

The second division was commanded by Chief Deputy Marshal James A. Magruder, who had for his deputy marshals Gen. E. W. Rice, Gen. Frank J. Herron, Gen. M. McEwen, George M. McEwen, Gen. J. M. Hendrick, Gen. George W. Clark, A. B. Mullet, Z. D. Gilman, Col. Timothy Lubey, Col. J. H. Clendenning, Gen. William Vandever, Gen. James F. Russeling, Col. William T. Simms, R. B. Mohun, Col. William S. Carr, C. F. Stansbury, J. R. Roche and Ed. Baldwin.

Veterans in Parade.

McClurg's celebrated Liberty Silver Cornet Band, of Philadelphia, headed this division, followed by the Washington Grays, of that city. Their uniform was gray, trimmed with gold. The Sheridan Grays, of Wilmington, with a drum corps, were followed by the Philadelphia Fire Zouaves, 240 men, commanded by Gen. D. W. C. Baxter. They wore red baggy pants, blue jackets, red caps with gold braid and white pompons, and also wore overcoats, and carried huge knapsacks. Many of them were veterans who had served under Grant. Little did they care for the rain! Pennsylvania avenue was paradise after the Wilderness!

The Eagle Zouaves, of Buffalo, and the Lincoln Zouaves, colored, of Baltimore, and the Lincoln Zouaves, of Washington. In their brilliant red trousers, with white leggings and yellow trimmings, splashed the Avenue with great splotches of vivid color. The Butler Zouaves, of Georgetown, also wore similar uniforms. Other troops in the second division were the Henry Winter Davis Guards, colored, of Baltimore, and the far-famed Albany Burgess Corps, with Doring's Band, one of the finest organizations in New York State.

The third division was commanded by Chief Deputy Marshal Gen. Gallatin Lawrence, with a staff of distinguished soldiers and citizens, and was headed by the Justices of the Supreme Court of the United States, in carriages, members of the judiciary of the District of Columbia, senators, members of Congress and members of the Diplomatic Corps. About 50 of the electors of the different States were also in line, and this was an inaugural innovation. Then followed in carriages the New York delegation of councilmen, the councils of Washington and Georgetown, and the Mayor of Georgetown.

Mayor Bowen of Washington did not participate in the ceremonies on account of illness, but up to this time the mayors of Washington had always taken a prominent part in the inauguration of a President.

Then followed in the line a great omnibus decorated with flags, and drawn by six white horses. Seated in it were 30 venerable veterans of the War of 1812. Sixty veterans of the War with Mexico brought up the rear of this division

Party Members in Line.

The fourth division, commanded by Chief Deputy Marshal Maj. Church Howe, was composed of political organizations, headed by the Republican Invincibles, of Philadelphia, 200 strong, and commanded by George Trueman, jr., and headed by Van Dusen's Band. They carried with them at the head of the column a blue velvet banner with the name of the club embroidered upon it in gold. Other banners were borne, carrying various mottoes.

The Philadelphia Republican executive committee followed, with other political organizations from New York and Baltimore.

The fifth division, commanded by Gen. James A. Eakin and headed by Malone's First Maryland Regiment Band, was composed of the Grant Invincibles, of California, carrying handsome banners and flags, the Grant and Colfax Boys in Blue, Spencer Legion, of New York City; the German Soldiers and Sailors Union; the Boys in Blue, of Frederick, Md.; the Irish Republican Association and the Grant and Colfax Printers Club. This organization had a handsomely decorated wagon, on which a printing press was set up, and as the parade passed down the Avenue impressions were struck off and distributed to the crowd.

Chief Deputy Marshal J. S. McKinney commanded the sixth division, which was headed by the Washington Schutzen Verein, commanded by its president, Bernard Henze. They wore green uniforms trimmed with white braid. Then came the Columbia Turnverein, of Washington; the Boys in Blue, commanded by Gen. A. Grant; the Lancaster Fencibles, in regular Army uniforms of blue, and various military commands.

In this division the most conspicuous feature was the identical miniature ship Constitution, which had been made by the mechanics at the Washington Navy Yard, and which had appeared in the inaugural parade of President Buchanan in 1857. The little replica of America's most famous warship had been carefully preserved in a ship house at the navy yard. She was full rigged and equipped, with stern and quarter boats, and anchors and chains arranged in man o' war style. The ship was manned by a crew of youths uniformed as sailors and was drawn by six richly caparisoned horses. At Fifteenth street she fell afoul of telegraph wires and dropped out of the procession.

Followed next the Washington City fire companies, Deputy Marshal Gen.

CONTINUED ON PAGE 46.

LINCOLN FUNERAL PLANS ARE MADE

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 34.

consider what action they will take in relation to the funeral ceremonies of the late President of the United States.

SOLOMON FOOT,
RICHARD YATES,
ISAAC N. ARNOLD.

April 17, 1865.

THE FUNERAL.

The funeral of the lamented President Lincoln will take place on Wednesday next, from the Executive Mansion.

The religious services will commence at 11 o'clock, and the procession will move at 12.

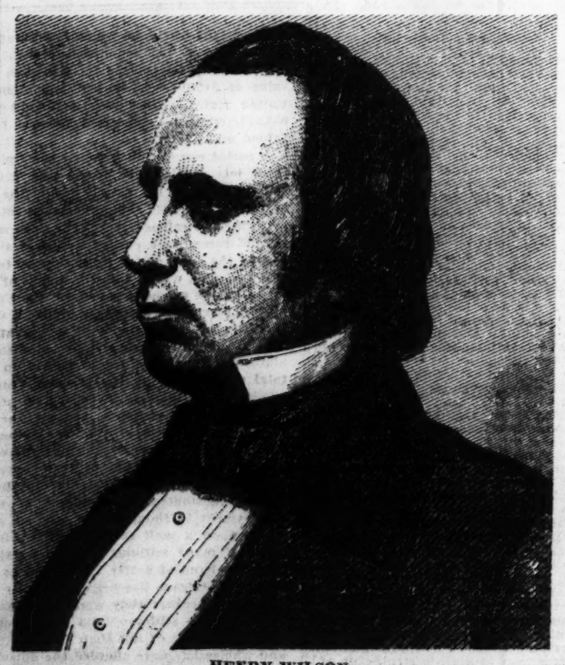
The entire direction of the arrangements of the funeral has been assigned to the Hon. George Harrington, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, who had in consultation with him last evening, at the Treasury Department, the Army and Navy officers in command here and the civil authorities, who were receiving directions for the performance of the solemnities of the occasion, which directions will of course be duly announced.

We understand that a special meeting of the Cabinet was held yesterday at the Treasury Department, President Johnson present. While the President was at the Treasury Department he was waited upon by the committee on the conduct of the war, accompanied by Hon. John Covode. It will be remembered that President Johnson and Mr. Covode were among the original members of this committee. After leaving the Treasury Department, the members of the committee expressed themselves highly gratified with the tenor of the President's conversation.

We hear that the committee of citizens of Illinois, who desire that the remains of President Lincoln may be removed to that State, will call upon Mrs. Lincoln today, and they confidently entertain the belief that their earnest wish in this respect will meet with her favor and consent.

We can state on the highest authority, that it has been ascertained that there was a regular conspiracy to assassinate every member of the Cabinet, together with the Vice President. Booth, it is said, sent his card up to the Vice President at the hotel, but Mr. Johnson could not conveniently see him. The names of the severally appointed assassins are, we understand, known; and after the present investigation is concluded and published, the public will be astounded at the developments. From motives of public interest, we refrain from mentioning many of them that reach us. A member of the Cabinet remarked, on the day after the murder of Mr. Lincoln, that the rebels had lost their best friend; that Mr. Lincoln, at every Cabinet meeting, invariably counseled forbearance, kindness, and mercy towards these misguided men.

We understand, from authority which we deem unquestionable, that a few days ago, after an interview between the late Chief Magistrate and the present one, Mr. Lincoln expressed himself gratified with their concurrent views, and he placed implicit confidence in the then Vice President.



HENRY WILSON,
of Massachusetts, Vice President of the United States under the second Grant administration from March 4, 1873, until November 22, 1875, when he died in the Capitol building in Washington. (His real name was Jeremiah Jones Colbath, which he changed by an act of the legislature.)

a president takes office

In Washington, a President is being inaugurated. And a thousand wires will sing with a thousand stories of the ceremony . . . But other wires must be kept free. Free to carry on, without interruption, the task of linking person to person . . . business to business . . . nation to nation . . .

* * *

A great exponent of American ideals assumes new duties in today's ceremony . . . one whose constant aim has been the advancement of human well-being at home and abroad.

The achievement of ideals rests largely upon better understanding between peoples . . . facilitated exchange of thought . . . betterment of world-wide communication. And a skilful army is working toward that end, as thousands of men and women and boys . . . each trained specially for his task . . . keep alive the largest American-owned world-wide communication system.

* * *

Today, over Postal Telegraph wires, you can put yourself speedily in touch with any city of the country without moving farther than your telephone. Over All-America Cables, you are brought in immediate contact with every major South American city. Through the medium of Commercial Cables, you make yourself neighbor to all of Europe and the Far East through the nearest Postal call-box.

And all of these services are at your command through any Postal Telegraph office. Remember that when you see the Postal boy in his familiar blue uniform . . . or the little blue envelope that stands for Postal messages.

postal telegraph

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CUBA



THE PRESIDENTIAL PALACE
Havana, Cuba



GENERAL GERARDO MACHADO
President of Cuba



THE CUBAN EMBASSY
Washington, D.C.



THE CAPITOL
Havana, Cuba

Facts About the Political and Commercial Relations Between the United States and Cuba Which Should Be Given Careful Consideration.

The political and commercial relations between the United States and Cuba are closely interlocked, more so than between any other two countries in the world. These bonds were originated during the preliminaries of the independence of Cuba, with the acceptance of the so-called Platt amendment (later on dissolved into the Reciprocity Treaty of 1903) in which naval bases, coaling stations and other political advantages to the United States were provided.

Some of the political origins of the Reciprocity Treaty of 1903 may be traced as follows:

President Roosevelt, in his message to Congress on December 3, 1901, stated:

"We are bound by every consideration of honor and expediency to pass commercial measures in the interest of her (Cuba) material well being," and in another special message to Congress on November 10, 1903, President Roosevelt added:

"We expect Cuba to treat us on an exceptional footing politically, and we should put her in the same exceptional position economically."

Giving to the economic relation between the United States and Cuba the importance which it deserves, and seeing it in its true light, the then Secretary of War, Mr. Elihu Root, said:

"The same consideration which led to the war with Spain, now requires that the commercial agreement be made under which Cuba can live. The condition of the sugar and tobacco industries in Cuba is already such that the earliest possible action by Congress upon the subject is desirable."

McKinley Promised Aid.

On December 5, 1898, President McKinley established the commercial principles that should prevail in the relations between the United States and Cuba:

"As soon as we are in possession of Cuba and have pacified the island, it will be necessary to give aid and direction to its people to form a Government for themselves.

"This should be undertaken at the earliest possible moment, consistent with safety and assured success. It is important that our relations with these people shall be of the most friendly character and our commercial relations close and reciprocal."

Later, the same President of the United States set forth his ideas in his annual message (to Congress) of December 5, 1899:

"Whatever the outcome, we must see to it that free Cuba is a reality, not a name, a perfect entity, not a hasty experiment bearing within itself the elements of failure. Our mission, to accomplish which we took up the wager of battle, is not to be fulfilled by turning adrift any loosely-framed commonwealth to face the vicissitudes which too often attend weaker states whose natural wealth and abundant resources are offset by the incongruities of their political organization and the recurring occasion for internal rivalries to sap their strength and dissipate their energies. The greatest blessing which can come to Cuba is the restoration of her agricultural and industrial prosperity, which will give employment to idle men and reestablish the pursuit of peace. This is her chief and immediate need."

The former Secretary Root said more than that:

U. S. Morally Obligated.

"Cuba has acquiesced in our right to say that she shall not put herself in the hands of any other power, whatever her necessity, and in our right to insist upon the maintenance of free and orderly government throughout her limits, however impoverished and desperate may be her people. Correlative to these rights is a duty of the highest obligation to treat her not as an enemy, not at arm's length as an aggressive commercial rival, but with a generosity which toward her will be but justice; to shape our laws so that they shall contribute to her welfare as well as our own. Aside from the moral obligations to which we committed ourselves when we drove Spain out of Cuba, and aside from the ordinary consideration of commercial advantages involved, in a reciprocity treaty, there are the weightiest reasons of American public policy pointing in the same direction; for the peace of Cuba is necessary to the peace of the United States; the health of Cuba is necessary to the health of the United States; the independence of Cuba is necessary to the safety of the United States. The same considerations which led to the War with Spain now require that a commercial arrangement be made under which Cuba can live," &c.

The reciprocity treaty, the spirit of which was to bestow on Cuba the preceding advantages, does not work in favor of Cuba. Although under same Cuban sugar exports to the United States have increased, the deciding factor, which is the price, has decreased to below cost of production. Therefore, the benefits are reaped by the country receiving this semimanufactured product, at a minimum price which renders it the cheapest foodstuff produced, to be in turn fully manufactured by American refiners, yielding a profit to the American industry.

Pays U. S. Largest Duty.

The reciprocity treaty does not work in favor of Cuba, because the Cuban producer does not receive the sugar world price plus the 20 per cent differential, as originally intended, but the world price less the 20 per cent differential. The fact that the differential grants Cuba a priority to sell, does not represent an absolute benefit, as all other sugar-producing countries, such as Santo Domingo, Peru, Czechoslovakia, &c., have always disposed of their entire production, at prices similar to those of Cuba, save Java, which, at times preferred to retain them.

Cuba grants the United States preferential ranking from 20 to 40 per cent, which represents a real value, as shown by the fact that a $170,000,000 average importation into Cuba, per annum, in the last years paid an average duty of $24,000,000, or less than 16 per cent of the total value, whereas the Cuban products have paid an annual duty of $150,000,000 approximately, or about 55 per cent of their value—55 per cent of the value of the Cuban products, in import duties, against 16 per cent of the value of the American products! And this is merely a comparison between products of both countries, while more forcible arguments may be found bringing forth the importation of other countries into the United States. Cuba pays far more duty to the United States than any other country in the world! And what is more, Cuba pays more duty to the United States than any other three countries together!

Of the approximate $600,000,000 import duty revenue of the United States, Cuba paid, in 1927, about $150,000,000, while during the same year, Canada, with an importation of $475,028,148, paid around $26,000,000; France with $167,099,661 imports paid $50,000,000, and the same with regard to Germany with $200,000,000 importation. The United Kingdom shipped $357,930,937, and paid $70,000,000. While Cuba pays duty of 55% of their value of imports into the United States, England pays 18%, France 31%, Germany 25%, Canada 6%, Japan 4%—and Cuba is supposed to be accorded the treatment of the most favored nation!

Welcomes U. S. Capital.

Cuba has welcomed with open arms American investments, American industry, American finance, and while in the commercial intercourse with the United States, her only benefit is her sale of products, chiefly of sugar, in late years at a price below cost of production, the United States, besides the benefits of its importation into Cuba, which amounted to $406,386,000, in 1920, and to $155,382,000 in 1927, enjoys the advantages and profits derived from the conveyance of this trade, made generally by the American Merchant Marine, and railways, the insurance of the goods by American companies, the brokerage of Wall Street, the financing by American banks, the profits of the American refiners of raw sugar, etc.

This decrease of the United States importations into Cuba from $404,338,000 at the peak of her prosperity, to $155,383,000 in the depth of her present crisis, renders it evident that Cuba's prosperity reflects directly on greater American business, not only in the amount purchased, but in the relative business done by American Merchant Marine, railways, banks, insurance companies, telephone and telegraph companies, etc.

This falling off of two-thirds of the imports of a country in seven years, also shows plainly the crisis it is going through, the bitter struggle for existence that it is waging; the improvements now being made in the city of Havana, and in the interior, being respectively mere means of ameliorating its paupered conditions by increasing the tourist season, and building better roads to carry the agricultural products to the main center of population.

At times it has been said that this pitiful situation was brought about by the same Cubans, who injudiciously increased their sugar production. Mr. Noble Brandon Judah, Ambassador of the United States to Cuba, in a recent address declared "United States set Cuba free and twenty years later Cuba gave her sugar to the allies." The increase of sugar production was the direct effect of the repeated requests of the United States for this sort of cooperation during the World War, and Cuba enlarged her sugar production and sold it to the States at the price set by this country, which was not much above the cost of production, in accordance with the standards then prevailing.

Higher Tariff Ruinous.

Would it be economically sound to burden the Cuban sugar industry with an increased tariff when it is not likely that the sugar production of continental United States may be practically increased, as it has failed to grow to any extent under a protection of 100 per cent and at times greater? The following excerpt from an editorial in the New York World of February 17, 1929, is enlightening:

"The plight of the beet growers may or may not be so desperate as it has been depicted, but it is certain that under the existing duty, which is higher even than that of the Payne-Aldrich act of 1909, the sugar-beet industry in this country has made no progress. For this there is a reason. The real beneficiaries of a high sugar tariff are not the domestic producers but the producers in Porto Rico, Hawaii and the Philippines. Sugar from our island possessions is admitted duty free. They thus enjoy a peculiar advantage over both the Cuban and the home producers. The Cuban industry, like that in the continental United States, has been at a standstill for several years, while the industry in our island territories and dependencies has been steadily expanding. Cuban sugar meets a tariff barrier at our doors. Domestic sugar must meet on equal terms the competition of Porto Rico, Hawaii and the Philippines with their more favorable climate and cheaper labor. A higher tariff will tend still further to stimulate the competition of these regions."

Would it be fair then to completely crush Cuba with a still higher tariff despite the political and commercial promises made when the so-called Platt amendment and the reciprocal treaty were entered into, and after Cuba's faithful observance and discharge of her political, commercial and financial obligations toward the United States? Any such action would represent an enormous setback in the living conditions in Cuba which has grown and developed into a higher civilization through a close alliance and understanding with the United States.

In recent months there has been considerable agitation from certain quarters toward increasing the duty on Cuban vegetables imported into the United States. It is very quickly apparent to any one investigating this matter that such legislation would simply serve to increase the price to the American consumer, as the vegetables which are brought into this country from Cuba come into the markets of the large cities of the United States at seasons of the year when they have practically no competition. Merely as a question of the greatest good to the greatest number, these products should be permitted to reach the ultimate consumer at the lowest possible cost.

TWENTY-FIVE YEARS OF CUBA
Its silver anniversary and its future.

Excerpts from the speech of HON. SOL BLOOM of New York in the House of Representatives March 2, 1927.

Twenty-five years ago, on May 20, a republic was born out of what had been chaos.

The United States had waged war that that republic might be.

When it was seen that all was well, "Take this gift of independence," said the United States to Cuba, "and guard it as a free people should."

The world looked on and marveled. A prize like the Pearl of the Antilles! Won with blood and then given liberty! There had been nothing like it in the history of the nations before.

It does not seem as if that happened a quarter of a century ago; but it did, on the 20th of May, 1902.

The lapse of 25 years since the Republic was established means that all the younger generation of Cubans have been born under the protection of republican laws and have felt the beneficent influence of the principles of democracy and of liberty, rightly and amply applied.

The progress attained in all lines, particularly in economic and political matters, justifies Cuba in looking back with satisfaction upon these 25 years and in declaring that the generations which have governed or have influenced the consolidation of the republic and the moral formation of the nation have deserved well of the people of Cuba.

The past is an assurance of the future and signifies that the Cuban republic, free and democratic in internal matters and absolutely sovereign in its foreign affairs, should and will live eternally, through the constant and decisive civic efforts of those who, in successive generations, follow one another in their land of glory and enchantment, maintaining and applying all the principles of progress and civilization.

The conscience of the people of Cuba in recalling the past does not content itself with contemplating the success obtained, but takes inspiration from it to aspire to greater triumphs in the ideal realms of right and justice.

Cuba's government was modeled almost exactly after that of the United States. As a free people the Cubans have accomplished what would seem like the impossible, were figures lacking to prove it.

War Wrecked Country.

In proportion to the size of their country, the Cubans found themselves, at the end of their last war with Spain, in the midst of a ruin compared with which Europe, at the close of the world conflict, had nothing relatively to complain of. The wreck was almost complete.

Cuba, after centuries of Spanish misrule, was in deplorable condition from the very outset. Every foot of the island was swept by the enemy. Every thing that could be destroyed was destroyed. The people were not simply on a starvation diet; they starved to death literally. The record of a 12 per cent reduction in population in a few years speaks for itself, as does the record of 60 per cent destruction of the island's wealth.

Cuba's little war—little as great nations reckon war, but a titantic struggle for Cuba—is about two and a half times as far behind her as Europe's war is behind Europe.

Comparatively speaking, where is Europe today and what are her prospects for the future; where is Cuba and what are her prospects?

From the comparison between 1902, the island's independence year, and the years 1924, 1925 and 1926, for which figures are now available, much may be learned.

Not least among the influences which have made for the republic's development has been the improvement in sanitary conditions by which the death rate per 1,000 was reduced from 26 under Spanish rule to 14.5 in 1902 and 12.98 in 1925-26.

Like Panama, where it is agreed the transoceanic canal never could have been finished but for the stamping out of tropical disease, Cuba, though perhaps in lesser degree, was kept back by ravages of fever. It was a dangerous place to visit. Prospective investors knew nothing of its opportunities, for they gave it a wide berth. Its tourist trade, now one of its great sources of revenue, practically did not exist.

In 1903—figures for 1902 are unavailable—41,818 passengers entered the country; in 1924 their number was 159,842.

This does not include immigration, which, amounting to 18,054 in 1903, had reached 46,304 in 1923-26.

Habana's population increased from 264,731 in 1902 to 402,135 in 1926; the entire island's from 1,751,395 in 1902 to 3,365,940 in 1926. Counting the urban districts surrounding Habana, the capital's population can be estimated at more than 500,000. It has been a healthy, steady growth, with none of the characteristics of a boom.

Exports were $64,330,300 in 1902; in 1925, $353,984,156. Imports, $60,584,000 in 1902; in 1925, $297,324,417.

Exports in the United States alone, which were $62,758,000 in 1902-3, were $264,200,470 in 1925. Imports from America, $25,714,000 in 1902, were $187,223,844 in 1925.

Exports Drop in 1925.

With better prices for sugar, upon the market for which Cuba's purchasing power almost entirely depends, the island of today would show an even larger foreign trade than these figures indicate. Indeed, it already has shown a larger one. Due to the low sugar level there was a slight falling off in 1925.

Exports and imports in 1923 were, respectively, $421,075,000 and $268,350.

From the United States Cuba imported goods to the value of $39,451,000 in 1903-04, or 58.02 per cent of the island's total imports for that period. In the three-year period 1923-1925 the annual value of imports from America was $189,214,700, a volume in excess of six times more than in 1903-04, representing 68.3 per cent of Cuba's total imports.

Sugar production on the island has almost quintupled in the 25 years preceding the republic's silver jubilee, having increased from 1,003,873 long tons in 1902-03 to 4,875,540 in 1925-26.

As a result, good authorities say, of conditions brought about in the United States by the war and the growing demand, attributed to the automobile and the growing popularity in America for an outdoor life, for shorter smokes, Cuban cigar production has declined strikingly from 401,861,000 in 1904 to 307,265,155 in 1925. The tobacco crop, however, shows an increase from 55,568,250 pounds in 1902 to 63,000,000 in 1926, the falling off in cigar production having been to some extent offset by larger exports of leaf tobacco.

With Cuba's commercial development there has been a corresponding development of shipping facilities and public utilities of all kinds.

In 1902 3,840 vessels of a total of 7,846,671 tons visited Cuba from foreign ports. In 1924 the number of vessels was 7,676, representing 24,192,161 tons.

There were 2,604 kilometers, or about 1,735 miles, of public railroads on the island in 1905; in 1926 there were 5,000 kilometers, or approximately 3,330 miles.

Where there were 610 kilometers of public roads or highways in 1906, there were 2,867 kilometers in 1926, or an increase from about 400 to approximately 1,750 miles.

The number of postoffices increased from 306 in 1902 to 468 in 1924-25, with the enormous increase in postal revenues from $376,216 in 1902 to $3,000,000 in 1926.

As recently as 1918 there were only 27,331 telephones on the island. In 1926 there were 63,868.

Public Debt Increased.

Governmental expenditures and the public debt have increased, as might be expected from the country's expansion along all lines, but in nothing like proportion to the increase in national revenues.

On June 3, 1915, foreign bonds were outstanding to the amount of $61,500,000 and internal bonds to the amount of $14,507,600, or a total of $76,007,600. On September 30, 1926, foreign bonds amounted to $81,551,100 and internal bonds to $11,215,200, or a total of $92,766,300.

The national government's budget for 1904-05 amounted to $17,915,013, which the provincial and municipal governments brought up to a total of $23,926,413. For 1926-27 the national budget's amount was $86,205,494, plus provincial and municipal figures to a total, including all three, of $106,886,221.

As compared with this the national government's revenues of $23,504,297 in 1903-04 had been augmented to $86,500,000 in 1925-26, exclusive of revenues from special taxes for public works.

Customs duties collected, amounting to $14,698,332 in 1902, had reached $44,600,000 in 1925-26.

Cuba's commercial development has been strongly influenced by America.

The country is essentially agricultural, and actual crop production is largely in Cuban hands, but the business of marketing these products, the bulk of them in the United States, has become to a great extent an American function. The fact, for example, that three-quarters of Cuba's premier crop—sugar—is sold in America through the intermediation of American capital, is significant of these transactions' importance.

American investments have been pouring into the republic in increasing volume ever since its establishment.

The English have important railroad interests, and the Royal Bank of Canada, earlier in the field than American banks, still retains its preeminence in insular finances, though American financial houses are rapidly coming to the front in this latter respect with the expansion of United States trade throughout the country and growing familiarity with its people.

Americans, in short, lead all other foreign nationalities in Cuba as investors and traders, with the exception of the Spanish, who are so far intermixed with the Cubans themselves, that it is difficult to draw a distinction.

In 1902-3, following two years of reorganization under American auspices, there were 1,759 public school houses in the republic, with 3,673 teachers and 219,544 pupils registered in the primary grades. Of private schools there were scarcely any.

Vision Cuba's Future.

In 1925-27 there were approximately 500 private schools, 1,600 teachers, and 25,000 pupils. Public school houses numbered 3,664, with 7,205 teachers and an enrollment of 433,200 primary grade pupils. Figures for the current fiscal year, 1926-27, are unavailable, but it is estimated that the number of pupils registered in the primary public schools has increased by about 30,000, bringing the total enrollment of public and private school pupils up to nearly 500,000.

Cubans of vision look forward to a future for their country as perhaps the richest of the world's smaller states.

It has, to begin with, accommodations for a large increase in its present population of 3,365,940.

About 730 miles long and from 22 to 160 miles wide, it covers an area of 41,634 square miles, not including the Isle of Pines and its numerous adjacent keys, which bring the total up to 44,164 square miles.

It is larger than Portugal, which supports 5,828,610 inhabitants; larger than Holland, which supports 7,212,739, and larger than Belgium, which supports 7,465,782.

It is only a trifle smaller than Pennsylvania, which supports 8,720,017.

It has a little of mountain country and a very little of jungle, but otherwise, agriculturally, it is the richest spot of its size on earth.

The island is an Eden for cattle. In 1902 its herds numbered a little short of 1,000,000 head. Government figures of 1926 put them at 2,878,492. Swine multiply so rapidly that the herdsman finds it difficult to keep his count up to date.

Cubans can not spare their land for live stock, however. It yields too much in more profitable crops.

Offshore are lastly rich fisheries. Cuban sponges are the best in the world.

It is, however, principally upon agriculture as a source of supply of the raw products of its soil and upon its unique geographical position at the crossroads of most of the shipping lines of the world that far-seeing Cubans depend to build up the national wealth beyond the wildest dreams of those who witnessed their country's start as an independent republic.

A glance at the map reveals the island's advantages as an international point of exchange and base of commercial deposit.

Is Marine Way Station.

It is, or can be made, a way station for all shipping up and down the North and South American east coast as well as for shipping from the Atlantic Coast of the United States by way of the Panama Canal up and down the South American west coast. It is equally a way station for Panama shipping between United States ports on the Atlantic and Pacific. It is on the main line by way of the canal between Europe and the Orient.

The island has a coast line of about 2,500 miles.

This line is indented everywhere with magnificent harbors. It has more of them than all the rest of the Latin-American maritime countries combined.

The island is long and narrow. From none of its ports is the haul by rail more than 30 or 60 miles to the farthest point inland.

An agricultural country which, acre for acre, has no equal! A world trading center of incalculable possibilities! A veritable garden spot, visited by 200,000 tourists annually and ever growing in popularity! Guarded from all danger within and without by the powerful, disinterested friendship of the United States! A prosperous and increasing people! An enlightened, able government!

Cuba has more than reason for pride in her accomplishments in the last 25 years as she celebrates her silver jubilee; but unless all signs fail it is as nothing to the pride with which she will be entitled to look back when she celebrates the golden anniversary of her independence.

The Cuban people have made an auspicious start upon the second quarter century of their country's freedom.

Under the capable and enlightened presidency of Dr. Gerardo Machado, their present chief executive; with a congress devoted to the upbuilding of the republic, both at home and abroad; with a broad program of construction well under way, including a magnificent capitol, modeled much after the historic edifice in Washington, which our own country knows so well; represented in the foreign field by diplomats of the type of Dr. Orestes Ferrara, their distinguished Ambassador in the United States, the people of Cuba will go far.

In no respect has President Machado done his countrymen a more notable service than in his admirable choice of their present representative in Washington.

Eminent alike as a student and man of affairs; broad and far-seeing in his grasp of international problems, economic and political; keen to discern the community of interests between his own land and its nearest neighbor and close friend, to whose capital he is accredited; tactful, sympathetic, and understanding; widely traveled, a linguist, a Pan American of the ideal type, a happier selection than Dr. Ferrara as envoy to this country could not possibly have been made.

The United States looks forward to celebrating her sister republic's golden anniversary with her in 1952 with the same friendly enthusiasm as that with which she joins in celebration of her silver jubilee today.

Sol Bloom

The export of Cuban unmanufactured tobacco to the United States during the year 1927 amounted to 40,130,000 pounds, worth $25,547,000; while the cigars exported for the same period were 90,864,000, with a value of $10,507,000. In leaf and stemmed tobacco exported to the United States in 1928 were 23,528,212 pounds, with a value of $20,035,216, while in elaborated tobacco (cigars) were 27,865,574 cigars, valued at $3,347,099.

A postal convention between the United States and Cuba, allowing small lots of cigars by parcel post packages, would result mutually advantageous, if the figures during the provisional convention in the years 1923 and 1926 should be taken into consideration.

During the calendar year 1923 Cuba received from the United States 580,000 parcel post packages, with a limit in weight to 4½ pounds. During the same period Cuba shipped to other countries 115,000 parcel post packages, with a limit in weight of 11 pounds.

During the calendar year 1926, the United States forwarded to Cuba 250,000 parcel post packages, under a new temporary arrangement at the time, by which the limit in weight was raised to 11-pound packages. In 1926, the parcel post shipments forwarded from the United States to Cuba exceeded $1,880,412 in value, as compared with the total received during the previous year of 1925, which amounted to $1,686,575; an increase in the parcel post trade of 12 per cent. These figures are not complete because they cover only the commercial shipments in excess of $25. The shipments of the sample trade and those forwaded direct to consumers have not been taken into account.

Before the abrogation of this convention between Cuba and the United States, at least 100 different lines of goods from the United States, distributed by hundreds of manufacturers and furnishing employment to thousands of laborers and other employes, were then carrying on a mail order business with Cuba to a yearly aggregate value of many millions of dollars. American factories, brokers and exporters handled nearly 75 per cent of their trade with Cuba by mail alone. That trade has been practically lost by the American business men, just because they were unsuccessful in having repealed a law that unwisely still prohibits the importation into the United States of cigars in lots of less than 3,000. If the Cuban cigar manufacturers and wholesalers were afforded the opportunity of selling direct by mail to the American consumer, the United States Government would be able to have a new source of revenue and American factories and exporters would likewise obtain correlative advantages.

PERU

INDUSTRIAL ACTIVITY OF PERU OFFERS NEW FIELD FOR CAPITAL

Predicted That the Present Trend of the Republic's Industrialism Will Effect Change in Nature of World Trade.

Although known generally for its mineral deposits, it is agriculture which is the principal indicator of the economic position of Peru. Cotton and sugar are the most important agricultural products, accounting ordinarily for nearly half of the total exports.

Cotton, the principal product, is grown over a wide area, not only on large plantations but by thousands of small farmers whose welfare depends entirely upon this single crop, making it the prime factor in the internal economy of the country.

The mineral products, chiefly copper, petroleum and silver, are largely controlled by foreign interests, which, through taxes, wages, local purchases, etc., contribute in some measure toward the prosperity of the people.

The three minor exports—wool, rubber and hides and skins, while of little present significance to the country as a whole, are, nevertheless, guides to conditions in certain regions.

Timber in Southern Peru.

Wood is produced principally in southern Peru, the industry being centered around Mollendo, and is the most important item in the commerce of that region.

Rubber, once a controlling factor in the Amazon region of Peru, has declined in importance owing to the progress of the plantation rubber and to the difficulties in gathering the wild rubber, which is shipped 2,000 miles down the Amazon from Iquitos to the Atlantic. Exports of balata from this region have increased, however, since 1919 from 3,500 pounds to 4,514,869 pounds, and this product has to some extent compensated for the declining rubber shipments.

Hides and skins, although produced principally in southern Peru, are also shipped from central Peru, the exports being a fair index to the activities of the stock raising industry.

The growth of the foreign trade of Peru has been steady, if considered from the standpoint of quantity, and discounting the abnormal rise in values owing to inflated prices during the postwar years. Peruvian imports from the United States have shown a constant growth following the 1921 depression, and foreign competition has apparently become more or less adjusted to definite minor percentages of the total imports.

Fully 80 per cent of Peru's estimated population of 6,000,000 is dependent either directly or indirectly upon agriculture, and the condition of the local crops and the world markets are the principal factors to be considered in studying the great possibilities that are confronting Peru.

The most productive part of the country is the coastal zone, a narrow strip of land extending from the Pacific Ocean to the foothills of the Andes, and except where traversed by short rivers descending from the mountains it is a typical desert country. The valleys formed by these rivers are the source of more than 90 per cent of all the cotton and sugar (the principal money crops) grown in the country, and their production is carried on by irrigation.

Generally known for years for its mineral deposits, Peru's exports are petroleum, cotton, copper, sugar, wool, rubber, hides and skins, they being the leading commodities ranking in the order named in importance.

There is, nevertheless, a distinct trend in modern Peru toward industrial industrialization. Manufacturing enterprise is creating increased interest, and the Peruvian government is lending every possible encouragement to its further development.

Progress in Industrial Trend.

This progress represents a new note in the nationad development, a note aimed to stimulate a desire for more economic self-sufficiency through increased diversification of economic undertaking. This tendency is indicative of better economic stability, that it aims at the removal of the danger that is existent for countries that depend upon one or a few commodities.

Likewise, this industrial trend on the part of Peru is of importance to the United States and other countries, which, with the advent of this home industry, may face an additional competition, previously non-existent in the Peruvian market.

Also, the conditions surrounding the establishment of new industries, the source of capital supply, the aptitude of native labor, the possible transformation of a market from one for finished products to one for raw materials, semimanufacturers, factory equipment, or other lines heretofore not needed in Peru, make the study of its industrial development of consequence to the North American exporter.

Present Extent of Peruvian Industry.

There are now in Peru approximately 533 manufacturing establishments with a total annual production estimated at approximately $100,000,000. In addition to these many smaller industrial establishments are budding forth. Only recently one American assembly plant, one American branch chemical plant, and one British branch factory manufacturing shoe polish have also been established.

Skilled labor in Peru is somewhat scarce and to a great extent must be imported. On the other hand, there is an abundance of unskilled and semi-skilled labor available. The number of natives qualifying as skilled operators of machines is steadily increasing, a sign favorable to further development of manufacturing.

Peru places on industry in general no taxes other than those commonly levied in all countries. Existing taxes include a registry tax of one fourth of one per cent of the capital stock, a municipal tax paid upon opening of the offices of the firm, a profit tax of 7 per cent, real property tax, documentary stamp taxes, and a 6 per cent tax on bonds floated or investments transferred. Insurance covering employers' liability for employes must be carried and an income tax of 5 per cent on the excess over 10 per cent net profit on the actual capital invested must be paid.

There is no legal discrimination against foreigners. The constitution guarantees equal treatment to foreign and native-born people. This assured protection has been a most encouraging factor in the initiation by foreign capital of new industries in Peru. With this advent of foreign capital, native elements have also become engaged in the establishment of many new industries.

PRESIDENT LEGUIA AND HIS PALACE AT LIMA, PERU



Mr. A. B. Leguia, President of Peru, now serving his third term as Chief Executive of the Nation, is an able and thoroughly trained administrator, having been Minister of Finances and President of the Cabinet before he was chosen to the higher rank. He has steadily insisted upon sound policies that today are represented by the development of good roads, irrigation projects, railway transportation and harbor improvements. A man of steady vision and inflexible strength of character, he personifies the progressive spirit of Peru.

The photograph at right is a view of the Colonial dining room of the President's Palace, while the lower picture is that of the palace, known as Pizarro Palace, and which now is the official residence of the President of the Republic.

MONROE HONORED BY PRESIDENT OF PERU

Portrait of Author Of Famous Doctrine Is Hung in Ministry

Was Fitting Tribute to Former President of United States Who Aided in a Material Way Nations Struggling for Independence.

The close ties of friendship between Peru and the United States and the admiration and appreciation of the peoples of the former Republic for President James Monroe because of his decisive steps for the independence of the South American States, was well emphasized in a speech delivered by Dr. Pedro Jose Rada y Gamio, President of the Council of Ministers, Minister of Foreign Affairs and Senator for Arequipa, on the occasion of the unveiling of the portrait of James Monroe, in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, at Lima, on November 20, 1928.

The portrait, a copy of the canvas of Monroe hanging in the U. S. Department of State, was painted by Clara Greenleaf Perry, noted artist and painter, whose services were retained after the President of the South American Republic, A. B. Leguia, had issued a proclamation, ordering that a copy of the portrait be placed in the building of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, at Lima, Peru, as a fitting tribute to the memory of the author of the Monroe Doctrine who did so much for the independence of Peru and other South American countries.

The unveiling speech of Dr. Rada y Gamio, in full, follows:

Gentlemen: The appearance of great men on the world's stage can be likened to that of the stars in the celestial sphere. Extraordinary individuals send out their luminous rays, generated in the depths of social evolution.

Extraordinary men weave the warp of the lives of States. They compose the sidereal system of history. Columbus discovers America. The Saxon and Hispanic conquerors found nations. The Liberators make them independent. They are all stars, they radiate; they are the propelling force in the progressive action of nationalities.

To foretell the future of peoples may be compared to gazing through a telescope at the planets, set in the deep and distant azure. The stars have their conjunctions. Space may separate them. This is Newton's law of gravity and Copernicus' law of rotation.

Therefore, in this significant ceremony and following upon the Silver Jubilee of the President of the Republic of Peru, we associate in our minds two men; we cause the conjunction of two planets in the armillary sphere of history: Monroe and Leguia.

The former is a factor in the consolidation of the independence of America; the later is the real artizan of Peruvian greatness. Washington gave to the United States its liberty.

Monroe Desired Full Independence.

Monroe desired full independence for our continent. Here San Martin and Bolivar, Sucre, Gamarra and La Mar inscribed the laws governing our sovereignty, sealed with the blood which flowed during the battles of Pichincha, Zepita, Junin and Ayacucho.

Leguia aspires to a Fatherland which shall divest itself of all errors and prejudices and of a century-old domestic political strife. He builds up a strong and prosperous Peruvian nation, full of faith in its destiny and he places it in the forefront of the concert of nations; while he weighs down the scales of America's destinies, not alone with the gold from the Andes, but with the more precious metal of our traditional love of peace and justice; with our Pan-American aspirations and with our moral force, gloriously resplendent, since it originated in the Sun of the Incas, in Castillian high-mindedness and in the self-sacrificing heroism of the Liberators.

James Monroe may well be considered one of the outstanding figures of American independence; his genius was that of a world statesman. He looked upon all continents and visualized the future. Owing to the declaration of his famous doctrine he secured unmistakable diplomatic victories.

Monroe was the first who, as Secretary of State of President James Madison, received from Telesforo de Orea, the Agent Extraordinary of Venezuela, the tricolour of that country and a copy of the Declaration of its independence (November 6, 1811). Madison, in his Message to Congress, on November 5, 1811, expressed his satisfaction at the separatist movement of the Spanish colonies of America; while Monroe informed Joel Barlow, Minister of the United States to France, of the favourable reception accorded to the proposal of the Venezuelan diplomatist. Monroe sent Alexander Scott to Venezuela as Political Agent, who, however, was compelled, a little later, to leave the country owing to the orders of Monteverde. Monroe likewise accepted from Manuel Palacio Fajardo, Envoy from Cartagena de Indias, on December 26, 1812, an interesting Note dealing with the serious condition of his country

CONTINUED ON PAGE 38.

DORMANT WEALTH, WITH ROMANCE AND MYSTERY, ABOUND IN PERU LAND

Majestic Mountains, in This Land of Promise, Offer Gifts of Riches in Minerals, Gold and Silver, Petroleum to Exploiter.

Majestic mountains, dormant wealth, romance, the locked mysteries of the ages—all abound in the land of Peru. They awe and inspire us today as they did Pizarro and his little band on that fateful journey up the mountains to meet the Inca chieftain at Cajamarca.

Indeed, Peru appeals to the present-day visitor just as strongly perhaps as did the ruined Andean cities mystify the Incas when the latter race first roamed amid the fastnesses of the mountains.

From the decks of a coast-wise steamer halting at little port after little port, three ports in a day, and rolling at anchor in the choppy seas of an open roadstead, the huddled collection of houses upon the bleak shore would be meaningless were it not for the green riband stretching inland and telling of the miracle which water works upon this thirsty land.

Water Makes Riches.

Gradually that riband is being unwound farther and farther afield, broadening as it goes. Those little ports are increasing the number of their warehouses and lengthening their piers to meet the increasing hoard of wealth which comes rolling down the valleys. As water becomes available in greater quantities, the dusty outskirts of the towns will grow greener and greener year by year, and gardens and trees will spring up to cover the coating of sand which camouflages the natural richness of the soil.

This Peru—this country of sand-swept deserts and barren pampas—presents many phenomena. And this is one of the phenomena—this barren land as we see it from the coast, is rich in rivers. They spring from wild, lawless mountain torrents which come tumbling in cataracts and cascades from a hundred hills, and in times of heavy rains, from a thousand gorges.

The problem today is how to restrain these wild tendencies and how better to harness those rivers to the service of agriculture, how to husband and administer water so that a steady volume may be maintained throughout the year and how to apply it to land which has been untilled for centuries.

And this problem is being solved, it is being solved by the nation. In the Department of Lambayeque, the Government of Peru has set its hand to the plow, and there is no looking back. It stands committed to what is probably the most comprehensive scheme of irrigation which has yet been attempted in South America.

If that were all, it would be interesting enough; but more is involved than irrigation alone. Behind irrigation is the seed from which the plant will grow. Public taste and setting aside for the moment the general scope of the project, it is sufficient to say that the round sum of five million pounds is involved; the harvest of some 335,000 acres, 185,000 of which are uncultivated, is to be permanently assured; three important towns and a number of small villages are to receive an abundant and wholesome water supply; roads being stretched over a department which never before had a road in the true sense of the word, since the day that the Inca commanded that a road should be built from Cuzco to Quito; electric lighting and telephones and power more than sufficient for all the foreseen future needs of the Department of Lambayeque are in sight. These are a few, and a few only, of the many things that are involved in the imaginative irrigation scheme.

City's Were Crumbling.

Interesting it would be if we could turn back the pages of the centuries and see the builders laboring at Cuzco, at Pachacamac, at Chan-Chan, on Titicaca's isles, all within the present bounds of Peru. But pre-Inca life is a silent chapter and we walk through the streets of their crumbling cities mystified at ancient accomplishment. The Incas, who knew nothing of the people who had preceded them, had been living in Peru for 500 years before the appearance of Pizarro in 1531. The former are believed to have numbered five or six million people at the time the "pale faces" arrived on their shores, fulfilling an Inca tradition and fear that some day men with beard on their faces would come from over the seas to take their lands.

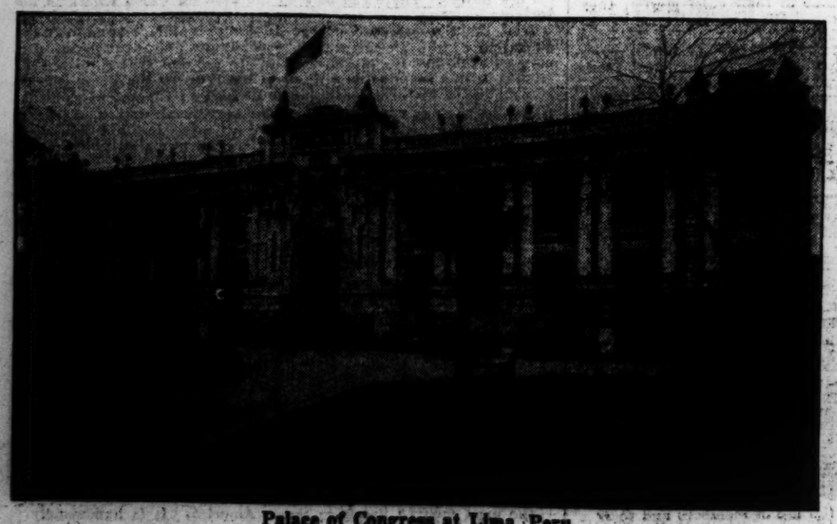
The vast area known as Peru at the time of Inca civilization stretched from Colombia to northern Chile and Argentina. Even today Peru covers an area of about 857,731 square miles or larger than France, Italy and Germany combined, and is the third largest country in South America. This extensive territory comprises three distinct geographical regions—the dry coastal lands, varying in width from 20 to 80 miles; the lofty mountainous section which has been crossed by the world's highest railroad; and the vast and little known region lying east of the Andes.

Lima Is Capital City.

Lima, the capital and chief city of the Republic, has a population of 260,000. It lies about 8 miles inland from Callao, in an undulating valley which extends towards the interior for a distance of 50 miles or more to the foothills of the Andes, although numerous mountain spurs rise here and there about the valley, two of which, San Cristobal and San Jeronimo, dominate the city of Lima. The city has a pleasant climate, and is in the dry zone, where rain rarely falls; from June to November, however, fogs and mists frequently prevail. Irrigation supplies moisture for the surrounding region. Historically, Lima is of the greatest interest, as it was founded by Pizarro himself in 1535, who called it the City of Kings, and designed it after his own ideas. One of the newest constructions is a large modern hotel, the Hotel Bolivar, long needed, to care for the increasing number of business and tourist travelers.

Callao Principal Port.

The principal port of Peru is Callao, a busy, cosmopolitan city, with a population of 65,000 inhabitants. Its population, however, by no means represents its activity, as many persons who have commercial interests there maintain residences in Lima. It boasts of one of the finest harbors on the Pacific Coast, with adequate docking facilities, enabling the largest ocean-going steamers on the coast to discharge passengers and freight directly on the wharves. Extensive improvements, however, are under construction. Callao is connected with Lima by electric and steam railways, as well as by an ancient highway.



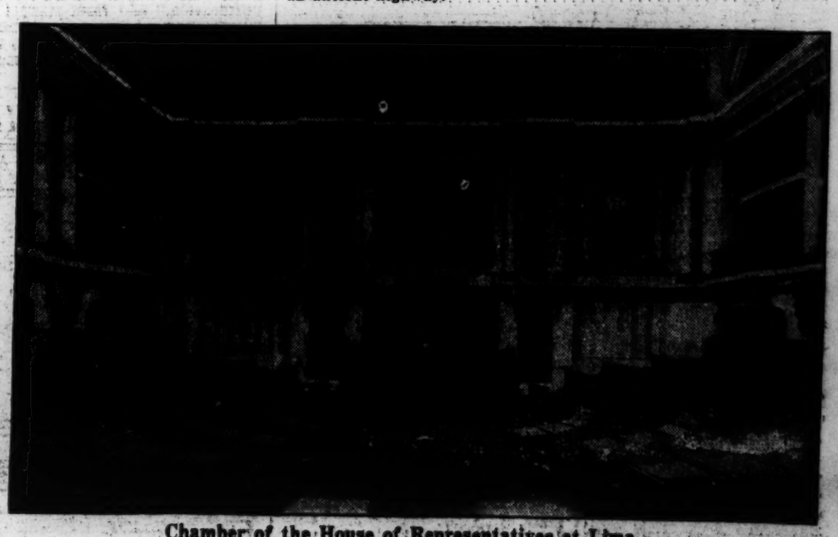
Palace of Congress at Lima, Peru.

New Peruvian Aerial Mail Service Praised by Hoover

Replying to Address of President Leguia, He Said, "To Destroy Distance Between Two Peoples Is to Build Up Friendship Between Them."

"The letter of welcome, sent by Your Excellency to Guayaquil, in the first flight effected in the new aerial postal service of Peru, contains in itself a greater meaning than a generous manifestation of welcome. This means of transmission may be interpreted as one of the most powerful advances toward the progress of our relations. The marvelous development of commercial aviation in our countries during the past twelve months, sets aside all doubt as to its practicability as a current means of transport. In the first days of the colonization of the Western world, it would have required three months to make a journey from Washington to your Capital. At the present time, had I made a direct journey, it would have taken me twelve days. By means of the aerial route, the journey could be made in less than two days.

"Mr President: It is impossible to estimate the important consequences that will be derived from this revolution in the means of transport and communication between our peoples. It is a benevolent paradox to say that to destroy the distance between two peoples is to build up friendship between them."



Chamber of the House of Representatives at Lima.

PREDICT SOUTHERN PERU WILL BE AN EMPIRE OF WEALTH

BREEDING OF WOOL STOCK SEEN AS PLACING REPUBLIC FOREMOST IN WORLD MARKET

Government Already Has Established Agricultural Commissions for Each Region for Purpose of Improving Cultivation of Land and Cattle.

SCIENTIFIC STUDY BEING MADE OF FERTILITY OF LAND IN ALL SECTIONS OF REPUBLIC

One of the most interesting problems that confronts the national agriculture and in the solution of which the Peruvian Government is taking the deepest interest is that related to the increase of the production of wheat with a view to decrease its importation.

This problem is composed of two parts: That relating to agriculture and that relating to highways.

For the solution of the first problem there has been established the Agricultural Commissions, with several departments, which are to demonstrate the practical way of cultivating the cereal, using the best kind of seeds and necessary elements of work.

The commissions are studying to determine which variety is most appropriate for each region, using scientific processes for the acclimation of foreign varieties; improving the methods of cultivation and utilizing, as far as possible, machines, fertilizers and rotation of crops.

Commissions Aid to Farmer.

In view of the fact that all these require a constant attention and faithful execution of the work, the State is the only one capable of undertaking the task. The Agricultural Commissions, after experimental work, recommend methods of work, seeds and machinery to the farmers in each region.

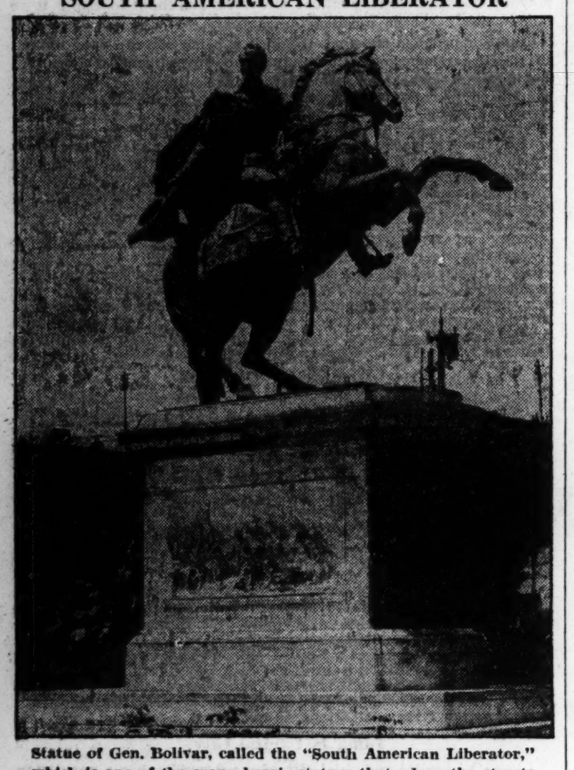
The Agricultural Commissions functioning now are the following: That of Junin, with experimental fields in Huancayo and Jauja; that of Huancavelica, with fields in Acobamba; that of Ancash, with fields in Caraz; that of Huacho, which are utilizing the field of the Practical School of Agriculture; that of Moquegua, with field in the Agronomic Station. Furthermore, experiments are being carried on in lands near the coast, which before were nonproductive.

Among the varieties of wheat being cultivated are several furnished by the Department of Agriculture of the United States; others have been acquired by the consulate in New York, and some varieties have been furnished by the mills of Messrs. Nicolini and Peral.

Washington Sent Varieties.

The varieties given by the Department of Agriculture at Washington, which are of the kind known as pedigreed, are as follows: "Bunyip," "Hard Federation," "Sonora," "Baart," "Marquis," "Federation," "Ruby," "Keta," "Kanred," "Minturki," "Purple-

SOUTH AMERICAN LIBERATOR



Statue of Gen. Bolivar, called the "South American Liberator," which is one of the many heroic statues that adorn the streets and parks of Lima.

Straw," "Red Rock," "Kubanka," "Polisa," "Reliance," "Ceres," "Jonisin," "Supreme," "Pennsylvania," "Shepherd," "Nodak" and "Blue Stem."

The varieties acquired through the consulate in New York are as follows: "Kanred," 'Blue Stem," "Kubanka," "Kharkow" and "Red Russian" and a variety of oats called "Sixtyday."

The problem of highways related to the production of wheat is being solved rapidly, due to the numerous highways now being constructed which will connect the wheat regions with the centers of distribution.

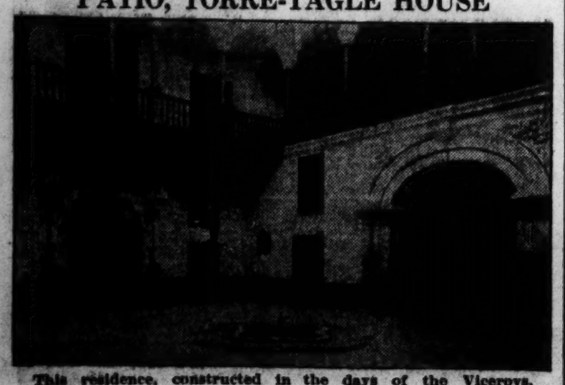
The amount of wheat imported into the country last year amounted to 73,868 tons, besides 10,512 tons represented by flour importations. The amount of this importation was 1,436,469 Peruvian pounds.

Wheat Production Grows.

In the last five years the production of wheat was as follows:

1923	75,835
1924	78,181
1925	86,739
1926	72,735
1927	85,707

PATIO, TORRE-TAGLE HOUSE



This residence, constructed in the days of the Viceroys, furnishes one of the best illustrations of the massively-built homes of the Peruvian capital. It is said to be the most wonderful specimen of Spanish colonial architecture in South America. The building now houses the Peruvian Department of State.

THE CATHEDRAL IN LIMA



The foundation stones of this edifice were laid by Pizarro. Earth quakes and siege from time to time have injured its walls, but such disasters seem but to add to its historic associations. The interior contains five aisles and ten chapels. In one of these chapels repose the remains of the Conqueror Pizarro, which may be viewed by the visitor. The photograph shows the cathedral at the right, while the archbishop's palace is shown adjoining on the left.

The importation of wheat during the past five years and its value was as follows:

	Tons	Peruvian Pounds
1923	53,821	725,454
1924	95,830	1,145,762
1925	77,404	1,337,563
1926	73,868	1,266,221
1927	75,852	1,365,303

The amount of flour imported in the same period of time, converted into grain, represents the following figures:

	Tons	Peruvian Pounds
1923	12,375	151,315
1924	9,609	115,406
1925	9,299	148,014
1926	10,512	170,248
1927	12,316	191,980

Cultivation of Land for Rice.

The cultivation of rice also requires improvement of production, with a view of stopping its importation from foreign lands. As this is a plant that requires a great amount of water, until the hydraulic works that are being constructed in the northern part of the Republic are completed, it will not be possible to regulate the provision of water in the regions where this product is cultivated.

In the meantime, Experimental Station of Lambayeque has already begun its work of making studies in relation to the cultivation of rice.

The production of rice in the last years was as follows:

1922	42,039	tons of crushed (pilado) rice		
1923	38,721	"	"	"
1924	20,969	"	"	"
1925	25,156	"	"	"
1926	22,690	"	"	"
1927	32,411	"	"	"

The importation was as follows:

1922	12,382	tons valued at	Per Pound	275,006
1923	10,936	"	"	240,723
1924	33,035	"	"	699,998
1925	32,229	"	"	706,238
1926	32,310	"	"	744,136
1927	34,555	"	"	908,856

Produce 375,960 Tons Sugar in 1928.

The production of sugar in 1928 reached the amount of 375,962 tons.

The exportation, in the same year, amounted to 329,516 tons valued at Peruvian Pounds 3,602,484.

Weather Bureaus' Service.

A service which was the greatest necessity in the country was the establishment of weather bureaus. After the project for the installation of new stations was approved, the Government acquired the material for 26 stations, which will be located in the Agricultural Stations and in the ports.

Portrait of Monroe Is Hung in Ministry

Fitting Tribute to Former President of U. S. Who Aided in Material Way Nations Struggling for Independence.

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 37.

and the necessity for furnishing assistance to it in its titantic struggles to obtain its liberty.

Monroe Receives Commissioners.

It was Monroe also who, as Secretary of State and acting on instructions from President Madison, received the Commissioners from Buenos Aires in 1811, Diego de Saavedra and Juan Pedro de Aguirre, to whom he stated that the United States would see with great gratification the emancipation of the peoples to the south of the continent, protected by liberal Constitutions. At the same time the "Junta" or Government Council of Buenos Aires, received J. R. Poinsett as Commercial Agent of the United States.

The Government at Washington was continually receiving communications from the Provisional Governments of Buenos Aires, Colombia and the other colonies which were struggling to secure their emancipation. The record contains the communications of Gervasio Antonio de Posada, Ignacio Alvarez, J. Martin de Pueyrredon from the Rio de la Plata provinces; from Bernardo O'Higgins and Jose de San Martin communicating the Independence of Chile; From Jose Artigas, written from his General Headquarters at "La Purificacion," and from Manuel Hermenegildo de Aguirre, soliciting the recognition of the independence of the Argentine and of Chile. The name of Monroe, as Secretary of State and as President, is bound up with all these negotiations for the furtherance of emancipation.

Simon Bolivar, on July 22, 1818, appointed General Lino de Clemente Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Venezeula to the United States of America; nevertheless, his mission failed due to the fact that he became involved in matters beyond its scope.

Torres Is Recognized.

Manuel Torres, on May 23, 1822, was officially recognized by President Monroe as Charge d'Affaires of Colombia. He was the first South American diplomat to be accepted in his official capacity by the historic president. The reception of Torres by Monroe was almost homeric. The Colombian diplomat was seriously ill, in fact almost dying, and he could hardly stand, and on listening to the President's reassuring words, instinct with true liberal and democratic ardour, he could not restrain his emotion. A few days later Torres died at Hamilton's house near Philadelphia.

It is surprising to note, from his correspondence and Messages, the gradual evolution of Monroe's state of mind, from the concept of strict neutrality to the recognition of the independence of the Hispanic-American colonies. This mind, liberty-loving and imbued with a clear perception of the future of America, ascends in ever widening spirals; nothing deters him; he is calm and dispassionate; his love for the people of this continent leads him to the conclusion of the intangibility of their territories. His mind is like a wondrous flower which slowly expands its petals to the sun of liberty, diffusing among the new-born States, as an earnest of continental solidarity, the choicest perfumes of its corolla.

Renews Offer of Good Graces.

As early as January 16, 1816, Monroe informs the Spanish Minister, don Luis Onis, that the United States looks upon the insurgents of the Spanish colonies as belligerents. This status he confirmed in his Messages of 1817 and 1818. In his 1819 Message, he openly declared his sympathy for the insurgents and in 1820 and 1821, stated that he was disposed to renew his offer of good offices for a settlement between the Mother country and her colonies, on the basis of the recognition of the latter's independence.

In his Message of December 2, 1823, Monroe crystalizes the principles of his doctrine. He proclaims the republican form of Government and rejects all intervention tending to impose contrary political systems in America. He also proclaims that the United States will not tolerate future colonizations or the acquisition of territory by Powers foreign to the American continent, in American territories which have proclaimed and maintained their independence.

In his 1817 Message, previously referred to, although he again declared the neutrality of his country in the conflict between Spain and her colonies in America, he stated: "that the matter related to a civil war between parties which were equal and possessed of equal rights," by which he clearly recognized the belligerence of the insurgents, and he added: "that the ports of the Union were open to either side," and that: "both might be furnished with the products of the soil or those of its industries."

In his message of March 8, 1822, and after he had described the condition of the Hispanic-American countries, Monroe declared that they were in the full enjoyment of their independence, which should be recognized. The Foreign Relations Committee of the House reported favorably on the recognition of the independence of these States by the American Government, and alluding to Peru, Monroe gave expression to these significant words: "When the Peruvian people, as a consequence of these events, were able freely to express their desires, they declared themselves unequivocably in favour of their independence, unanimously and with a fervour unsurpassed anywhere."

The historic Message of Monroe's contains these declarations: "With the existing colonies or dependencies of any European Power we have not interfered and shall not interfere. But with the governments who have declared their independence and have maintained it, and whose independence we have, on great consideration and on just principles, acknowledged, we could not view any interposition for the purpose of oppressing them or controlling in any other manner their destiny, by any European Power, in any other light than as the manifestation of an unfriendly disposition toward the United States."

Congress Votes $100,000 Appropriation.

As a consequence of the declarations of President Monroe, Congress voted an appropriation of $100,000 to provide for the expenses necessary to the establishment of diplomatic legations in the recently independent nations. Monroe approved the respective Bill on May 4, 1822.

On December 12, 1822, Monroe officially received the Minister Plenipotentiary of Mexico, Jose M. B. Zozaya. He also sent, as his first appointments, Richard C. Anderson as Minister Plenipotentiary to Bogota and Caesar A. Rodney, in the same capacity, to Buenos Aires.

The instructions they bore stated that the United States were to be considered as "gentis amicissima." He also designated Herman Allen of Vermont, as Minister to Chile; while in 1826, James Cooley was appointed Plenipotentiary to Peru and was received in Lima by General Santa Cruz, President of the Government Council, in May, 1827.

The able son of Virginia, owing to his doctrine, may be compared to the famous Knight Errant, starting out to maintain the territorial integrity of America. It has been objected that his declarations are unilateral; yet this is one of their chief merits; they seek nothing, they grant all they can. His democratic principles are indeed worthy of a companion of Washington, of the hero wounded at Trenton, of the Senator for Virginia, of the Minister to France and of the friend of Jefferson and Madison. His presidential terms have been designated as "the era of well-being."

Monroe's declarations are not obsolete. They are instinct with life and in full force. Transcendental doctrines such as those formulated by the Virginian president, never die. The peoples of America have made immense strides in material progress; they have acquired powerful characteristics of sovereign vitality. But this progress and this vitality do not infirm the Monroe doctrine; on the contrary, they affirm it.

The Monroe doctrine possesses the characteristics of the Newtonian laws of universal gravitation. It is the pendulum which regulates the action of a continent. Galileo discovered its laws through the swing of a lamp in the Cathedral of Pisa. Monroe, when writing his memorable message, followed the magnetic line which has pointed the North to a whole family of nations. The eminent Colombian publicist, Perez Triana, states with reason, "the Monroe doctrine does not belong exclusively to the United States, neither does it belong to America; it belongs to all seekers after liberty whatever their origin, everywhere, in all parts of the globe."

The Monroe doctrine defended, from its inception, what is now known as Oregon; it fostered the independence of the new Hispanic Republics; it saved Cuba and, later, Venezuela. The Treaty of Versailles, in its Art. 21, recognizes the doctrine; President Wilson, on January 22, 1917, proposed to the Senate of his country that it be adopted as a universal world-doctrine.

Much earlier and due to the genius of Simon Bolivar at the Congress of Panama in 1826, the participating nations not only solemnly proclaimed the Monroe doctrine, but they also endeavored to combine to defend it.

When the attempt was made in 1861 to establish a monarchy in America, Secretary of State Seward, upon the conclusion of the Civil War in the United States, sent large military forces to the Mexican frontier under the command of General Sherman, by means of which the republican form of government was maintained.

The Monroe doctrine does not constitute a threat for any continent. It does not prevent America from joining hands with other continents nor does it hinder the establishment between them of cultural, immigratory, economic, mercantile and industrial currents. The life of the world, in its progress along the paths of well-being and justice, remains unaffected thereby.

The Monroe doctrine possesses geographic, judicial and historic foundations. From the Arctic Ocean and Greenland to Cape Horn, Chiloe and Tierra del Fuego, it represents a single composite earthly whole, whose spine is the Rocky Mountains and the chain of the Andes, while its amazing connecting strands are the mighty rivers, the Mississippi, the Magdalena, the Orinoco, the Amazon and the Plata.

Juridically, it represents a grouping of independent nations which, first discovered by Columbus, became later Saxon, French, Portuguese and Spanish colonies; and later still, thanks to their emancipation and to the constancy of their people, were transformed into the present flourishing republics, destined in the future to attain unsuspected greatness.

The history of America is a common bond which unites all Columbian countries. From the time when the Caravels under Columbus turned their prows towards the West until the coming of Washington, Hidalgo, San Martin, Bolivar, don Pedro, Cordoba, Sucre, Gamarra, Artigas, Belgrano and a hundred other heroes still, who severed the chains of vassalage, America has shown herself to be a lover of Liberty, determined to confederate her autonomies and to unite the ideals of her destinies. The Aztecs, the Muiscas, the Chibchas, the Aymaraes, the Quechuas, the Charruas, the Nazcas, the Chimus and other peoples, make up the pre-Columbian stream, ethnic precursor of the new and independent colonial nations.

It is mere justice to declare that Monroe and Leguia stand on the same plane. It is the plane of great men. A moral meridian divides Humanity into two categories; that of outstanding and extraordinary men in one and the rest of mortals in the other. Monroe was a soldier, a diplomatist, a politician and a far-seeing statesman. Leguia fought at Miraflores; in the Government, he is both a politician and a statesman; the upbuilder of Peru; glorious and far-seeing at all times.

MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS



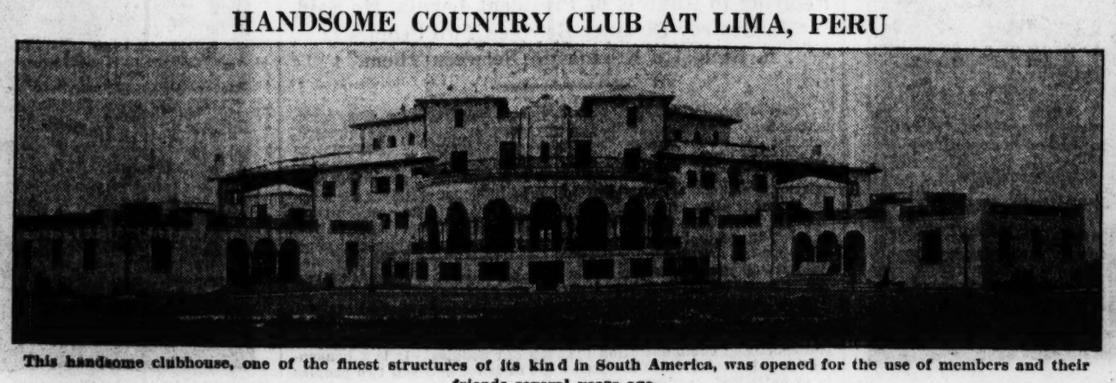
Mr. Pedro Jose Rada y Gamio, president of the Council of Ministers, Minister of Foreign Affairs and Senator for Arequipa. Mr. Rada last November eulogized James Monroe for the creation of the Monroe Doctrine at the unveiling of a painting of the former United States President, in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs at Lima.

When issuing the supreme decree of June 29, 1927, relative to the placing in this Ministry of the portrait of President Monroe, our great and unrivalled Chief, Mr. Leguia, desired to tender a tribute to the memory of the eminent man who laboured for the independence of America. He also desired to honour the United States of America, Fatherland of the illustrious statesman, who was not concerned solely with the splendour of the stars on his country's flag, but also with the struggle of a continent for its liberty.

A short while back, while commemorating the 176th anniversary of Monroe's birth at Fredericksburg, Virginia, his sanctuary was inaugurated, that is to say the modest building where, after the revolutionary struggle, the disciple of Thomas Jefferson established his law offices. There can be seen the desk on which he wrote his doctrine.

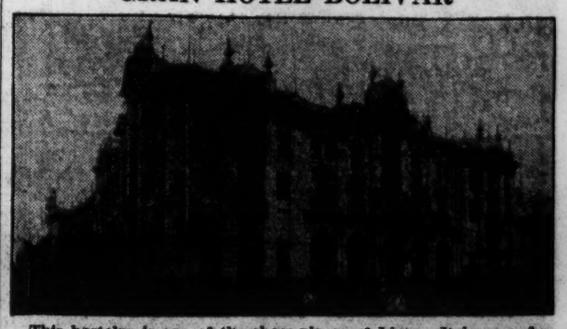
Now, in the presence of the Honourable Mr. Hanna, Charge d'Affaires of the United States, diplomatist and gentleman, this portrait of James Monroe is unveiled, to the end that it shall ever remain in this building as a proof of his love for the independence of peoples, of his democratic ideals and as an earnest of the pan-American unity of our nations.

HANDSOME COUNTRY CLUB AT LIMA, PERU



This handsome clubhouse, one of the finest structures of its kind in South America, was opened for the use of members and their friends several years ago.

GRAN HOTEL BOLIVAR



This hostelry is one of the show places of Lima. It is one of the most modern hotels in South America. It is handsomely designed and elaborately appointed.

LIMA, CITY OF KINGS, IS POLITICAL AND INDUSTRIAL CENTER

EXPORT AND IMPORT TRADE DRAWS MANY FROM FOREIGN LANDS

City Animated With Industrial Activity, Being Capital of Peru, President and Official Family There—Social Life Notable—Ancient City.

IS IN FOOTHILLS OF ANDES, PEOPLE OPTIMISTIC AS TO FUTURE

The City of Kings, which is now generally known by the modern name of Lima, is located in an undulating valley which extends inland from the ocean for 50 miles or more to the foothills of the Andes, although numerous mountain spurs rise here and there about the valley, two of which, San Cristobal and San Jeronimo, dominate the City of Lima.

It is not only the political but also the commercial capital of Peru. Large exporting and importing houses have their headquarters in the capital, and these industries draw annually an army of business men from other lands. Callao may be termed the "shipping port of Lima."

During a recent normal year more than 1,400 steam and sailing vessels entered this port transporting a vast cargo, much of which was sent farther inland over the railway passing through Lima en route to the mountains. In return, a vast trade in raw products passes through Lima to world markets, among such products being those of the famous Cerro de Pasco mines at Oroya. Lima's cotton, flour, furniture, chocolate, cocaine, boot and shoe, silk, woolen, paper, tanning, and other factories are also contributing extensively to build the trade of the city and suburbs.

City of Many Industries.

In cotton goods the several factories of Lima, together with one at Arequipa and Ica, respectively, produced approximately 24,000,000 yards of calico, drill, toweling, and kindred fabrics in a recent year. These factories employ more than 1,000 hands, and about the same number of looms are operated. In woolen goods the Santa Catalina establishment in Lima alone usually supplies the home market with several hundred thousand yards of cloth a year. There are five such factories in Lima, Cuzco, and Arequipa.

In the vicinity of Lima and Callao large quantities of alcohol are distilled, as well as in the main grape-growing districts of the country. Figures show also that thousands of gallons of "pisco" (a spirit made from white grapes) are produced annually, while the making of all kinds of wines during the year amounts to a considerable business and one that gives employment to many men and women. The manufacture of cottonseed oil and cottonseed cake occupies the attention of a number of different factories in and about Lima.

Modern Equipment Used.

At the Santa Rosa mills, near Lima, modern equipment is in operation and large quantities of flour, vermicelli, macaroni, etc., are produced. Lima's chocolate factories, of which there are several, make a fine and popular article, as is attested by those who frequent the new cafes and restaurants, so popular during the late afternoon and evening hours. A biscuit factory is also well patronized by the housekeepers of the capital, while the manufacture of tobacco, cigars, and cigarettes for the male population has been a Government monopoly for years, and a vast output comes from factories in Lima as well as from elsewhere in the Republic.

Closely associated with tobacco are two or more match factories of Lima. Chemical industries include the manufacture of cocaine, benzine, ammonia, gasoline and numerous other products from the abundant raw supplies near at hand. The annual production of leather goods, boots and shoes, trunks, etc., in Lima, has grown extensively in recent years.

Invite Manufacturers.

Indeed, one studying the possibilities of manufacture in Peru should visit the new Commercial Museum in Lima and see the display of goods produced by hand and by machinery; and yet these numerous samples are only a few of the goods made in Lima and in other cities of Peru.

The resorts and pleasure parks of the capital are numerous, and there are modern electric lines for reaching them from the heart of the city. Chorrillos, Barranco, Miraflores, La Punta, etc., offer opportunities for boating or bathing; indeed, a large number of people maintain their permanent homes on or near the Bay of Chorillos, famous for its regattas and other aquatic sports. On the other hand, when the fogs and mist of winter overhang the coastal region many citizens of the capital find the sunny climate of Chosica especially appealing; the latter resort lies some 30 miles inland in the Andean foothills and directly on the Oroya Railroad.

Some years ago an exposition was held in Lima, and a number of new buildings were constructed in order to provide for exhibits. The name of Exposition Park seems to have become definitely fixed upon this suburb, and to-day we find that many of the people of wealth and position have established their homes in that part of Lima. The park itself covers about 30 acres, and is laid out in walks, artificial lakes, grottoes, flower gardens and other attractive features. Within the park is also located one of the finest restaurants in the city, and it is here in season that many society folk spend their evenings, surrounded by tropical plants and flowers and charmed by the strains of the orchestral music, a feature of Lima life.

Has Attractive Avenues.

In front of this park the most beautiful avenue of the capital, known as Paseo Colon, has been constructed. As indicated by the name, it is dedicated to the discoverer of America. It is nearly a mile long, is 150 feet wide, one end of which terminates at the new circle or Plaza Bolognesi. On either side of this avenue many costly residences have been built, along the middle of the avenue from end to end extends a border of flowers, and at intervals stand monuments representing the heroes of Peruvian history. A number of arches are studded with electric bulbs, which render the avenue especially attractive at night. On late afternoons and evenings the Paseo Colon is alive with the elite of Lima society; gay parties in motor cars and carriages and pedestrians are there en masse, and up and down the Paseo they promenade, all enjoying rest and recreation from the cares of office or home, and presenting to the visitor within the city's gates a pleasing and lasting picture.

Another delightful driveway of Lima is the Avenida de Magdelena, connecting the city and the seaside town of Magdalena, a distance of several miles. This new street is 125 feet wide, and along its route stand fine shade trees; the Alameda de los Descalzos is still another street frequented by the masses, stretching as it does along the Rimac and being adorned with foliage, flowers, marble benches, and grassy plots. Considering the city proper, there are about 35 public squares formed by the crossing of old and new streets, which offer restful seats or recreation grounds for the general public.

Today horse racing is one of Lima's popular pastimes, the season extending from July to December. The Jockey Club is a well-organized institution and its members are amond the leading citizens of Peru. The course is located near the Paseo Colon and measures about 4,900 feet in circumference. The President and other officials usually attend at least some of the events. The grand stand has seats for several thousand spectators and is usually well patronized. The Union Regatta Club is a leading body of younger citizens which provides pleasures and amusements associated with the summer season at the coastal resorts. There are also football, tennis, cricket, and various other athletic societies which number among their members many leading ladies and gentlemen of the capital. One of the newest and most popular clubs is that devoted to aviation, a science that has already developed a number of famous Peruvian fliers, one of whom successfully crossed the Alps but gave up his life in accomplishing the feat. This hero, Jorge Chaves, has been honored by a monument to his memory.

Scientists Are Active.

Turning from outdoor pastimes to more serious walks of life we find in Lima a number of societies devoted to scientific research, social and historical problems, literature and art, etc. The Geographical Society has done important work in connection with exploration of Andean ruined cities, map making, and other lines, and its meetings are a feature of the intellectual life of Lima. Numerous other societies are devoted to medicine, mining, music, engineering, agriculture, and allied activities, and as a result of frequent meetings the professional and business men of Lima are brought closely into personal contact and acquaintanceship, an asset of high value to the community.

Priceless Relics in Museum.

Peru's capital is the home of a national museum, one of the world's most interesting institutions of this nature. It shares with that of Cairo in displaying to modern peoples incidents of life and activity of bygone races. We can not here enter into an enumeration of the countless relics preserved in the Lima institution, but it may be said that many of them are priceless in value and that the vast collection is gradually being enlarged as ruins in different parts of the republic are excavated and examined. Potteries, textiles, mummies, especially offer an interesting field of study. Also the gallery of paintings of Peruvian history is particularly noteworthy. The remains of the first airplane to cross the Alps in which the Peruvian airman, Don Jorge Chaves, lost his life, is another interesting exhibit, strangely out of harmony as it lies surrounded by ancient things, but indicative of the spirit of ambition that animates the bosom of the younger Peruvian today.

It is coincidence that both Lima and Cairo have magnificent new structures which house their precious antiquities, and although thousands of miles of land and sea separate these countries, articles of a similar workmanship or art are to be seen in both museums.

Is University Seat.

One of the oldest institutions of learning in the Americas is the famous Universidad de San Marcos. Nearly a century before John Harvard delivered his handful of books in Cambridge to found the first seat of learning in the United States, the masters at San Marcos in Lima had grown old and infirm in educational service. Earthquake and siege have again and again damaged or destroyed the buildings of this institution, but its work, started in 1551, continues to the present day, although modernized, improved, and enlarged in many ways. Europe's greatest university of ancient days, that of Salamanca, appears to have been the model for the Lima offspring; a royal charter came from Emperor Charles V and his mother, Queen Joana, rooms were secured in the monastery of Santo Domingo, and the work of education in the New World was systematically begun. Today the University of San Marcos maintains schools of law, medicine, literature, theology, and political science, courses which have not only been pursued by many of the past and present leaders of Peruvian life, but by those of other nationalities who are proud to call San Marcos their alma mater.

Lima has developed various other colleges which provide courses in engineering, mining, scientific agriculture, military and naval sciences; also a recently established school of arts and crafts is doing important work.

Peru Linking Cities With Motor Highways

Program Launched in 1922 Has Given Republic Good Roads to Reach Important Towns and Regions North and South.

Up to the year 1921, very little had been done toward the building of motor highways. But ever since 1922, Peru has been making a real and whole-hearted effort, in order to link and connect its many zones and diverse regions by motor highways. In March of 1920, the "Conscripcion Vial" Bill was promulgated, and was generally given a hearty welcome by the people, and it may be said that it has surely marked the real starting point of the enthusiasm which prevails today throughout Peru for road building.

On the other hand, the General Budget of the Republic has devoted larger and larger sums each year to the building of highways. In 1922, 100,000 Pounds Peruvian were appropriated for that purpose; for the year 1928, the Budget called for 200,000 Pounds Peruvan. Besides these sums directly appropriated, many others have been similarly invested, coming from the loans recently secured abroad, or from local income exclusively decreed by law to be used in the construction of highroads.

The sum invested by the Public Treasury directly in highway building, exceeds One Million Pounds Peruvian; and to this vast amount should be added the contribution of labor prompted by two and one half millions of Peruvian citizens, every one of whom supplies twelve days work each year in the building of roads, supervised by a technical staff of 200 national engineers.

114 Provinces Building Roads.

In the construction of the highways, the Bureau of Means of Transport uses different methods, according to local conditions and resources, endeavoring to always obtain a maximum of efficiency and the greatest possible results from each region's contribution.

As is logical, the Bureau of Means of Transport, in the execution of highway building, follows, in accordance with its pre-arranged program a definite working scheme; that is to say, it undertakes to complete preferably certain roads of great utility or national need, leaving the building of the secondary roads for later on. But the same "Conscripcion Vial" Bill, which compels every man to work within the region of his own jurisdiction, and the keen and genuine anxiety and interest shown by every community for the building of that road which is closer to their township, demands that the efforts be somewhat scattered during the actual construction of the roads, it being moreover necessary to construct, besides the great national highways, a vast number of smaller roads in order to give easy access to each township and village, hamlet and estate. In this manner, each of the 114 provinces of Peru, is today building one or several roads.

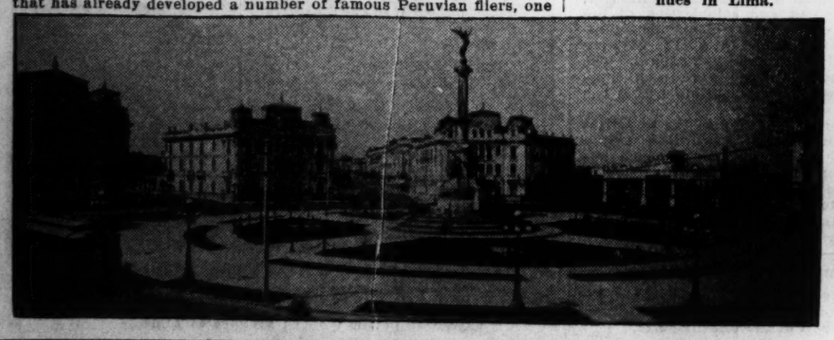
Plan Two Main Highways.

The plan conceived by Mr. Leguia's Government contemplates essentially the building of a reticulated system of highways, which consists of two main highroads running from North to South, or longitudinal highways, one extending through the coastal region and the other passing through the mountain zone, each of which has a longitudinal extension of 3,000 kilometers, more or less. These main roads are crossed by a series of transversal highroads or penetration roads, from West to East, which, commencing from the coast, cross the main chain of the Andes, cutting the longitudinal trunk highway of the mountain region, and then continue until they descend the eastern slopes of the Andes, passing through the localities that are now in full process of colonization, to ultimately reach some port on one of the big affluents of the River Amazonas, thus connecting with the Atlantic Ocean. From these two kinds of highroads, the longitudinal and the transversal ones, start, as is logical, the branches and derivations, necessary to reach the important towns or regions, and which are to be linked to the general network.

The completion of this scheme requires the building of 35,000 kilometers (22,000 miles) of roads, whereof nearly one half of the total program are already opened to continuous traffic all the year round; viz.: 15,000 kilometers, built in the greater part within the past five years.

PLAZA IN LIMA

The Plaza "Dos de Mayo," surrounded three or four years ago by old story buildings of the poorest character, is now encircled by eight modern apartments. It is one of the many chains of parks, circles and avenues in Lima.



Peru's Economical Status in South America

1st	in production of	Vanadium
1st	" "	Silver
2nd	" "	Gold
2nd	" "	Copper
3rd	" "	Petroleum
3rd	" "	Cotton
3rd	" "	Sugar...

Peru Mining Profitable Business, Officials Say

But Great Hazards Are Presented in Reaching Rich Deposits Because of Unusual Difficulty of Access.

Between the narrow and arid stretch of land bordering the Pacific Ocean and the extensive and prodigiously fertile surface of the Amazon Basin, nature has seen fit to place the most formidable and abrupt of mountain ranges, the Andes.

Mining in Peru is a profitable business and more than one region has acquired throughout the world a legendary name: Potosi, Cerro de Pasco, Huancavelica, Castrovirreyna, in the past; Santo Domingo, Morococha, Salpo, Colquijirca, Negritos, in the present.

But the metallic riches throughout the Andean elevation imposes on those who wish to avail themselves thereof the expenditure of great and continuous effort; there are the difficulties of access to arrive at the places where are encountered the rich deposits, nearly always at 14,000 feet or more above sea level; there are the difficulties and hazards offered to life at these high altitudes, where human strength is greatly diminished by the atmospheric pressure; there is the complexity of the ore combinations presented by the metaliferous substances encountered and which impose carefully studied and delicate metallurgic procedure.

Treasures Unearthed in Andes.

In all the epochs of history, Peru has always had men capable of unearthing the treasures deeply buried within the Andes; the indefatigable Incas and pre-Incas extracted in myriads of small ovens called "guayras," many tons of silver, and in their simple "purunas" all of the gold necessary for their adornment; thus Atahualpa was able to offer to his slayers a treasure whose value today would not be less than 250,000,000 dollars.

Notwithstanding the active exploitation of the past, Peru's present potentiality is enormous, because although the deposits of its soil have been recognized as the most famous, they are, with still undiscovered others, awaiting the man who will lift them from obscurity and oblivion.

In this great wave of mining development, represented by an increase during the past 24 years of 17 times in the mineral production, American capital has held the predominant position, with its magnificent organization, its modern methods and clear and far-sighted vision of the future. American companies have always obtained the most successful results and the country has benefited thereby. On the other hand, the Peruvian Government has always lent decided support to these undertakings, which in addition have encountered among the citizens and in the laws of Peru the necessary guarantees for the untrammeled development of their operations.

There must be mentioned also the administrative services of the country as regards mining, which in this respect may be cited as one of the best in South America, and to accomplish this end President Leguia has given his best effort.

Peru for Small Companies Developing Mining Industry

In Defense of Fiscal Interests, Republic Has Undertaken Rigorous Statistical Compilation of Mining Properties.

The Government of Peru is protecting the mining industry and favors the development of small companies.

In defense of the fiscal interests, the government has undertaken a rigorous statistical compilation of the mining properties. The success of this undertaking is evidenced by the following data: In 1913 the total of registered ownerships did not reach 79,555. At present this total reaches the enormous figure of 401,741, an increase of 800 per cent.

With the purpose of studying the mineral wealth of the country the government has secured the services of a mission of German geologists, who are carefully studying the geophysical aspect of the sub-soil of Peru.

Government Reserving Regions.

The government is reserving for its own use several mineral regions of coal, gold, iron and petroleum, with the object of its exploitation according to national needs of the future.

With the purpse of protecting mining on a small scale the government has established factories of concentration which will permit the small industrials to eliminate the high cost of transportation or dependence on the big plants; and will encourage the exploitation of mineral of low quality.

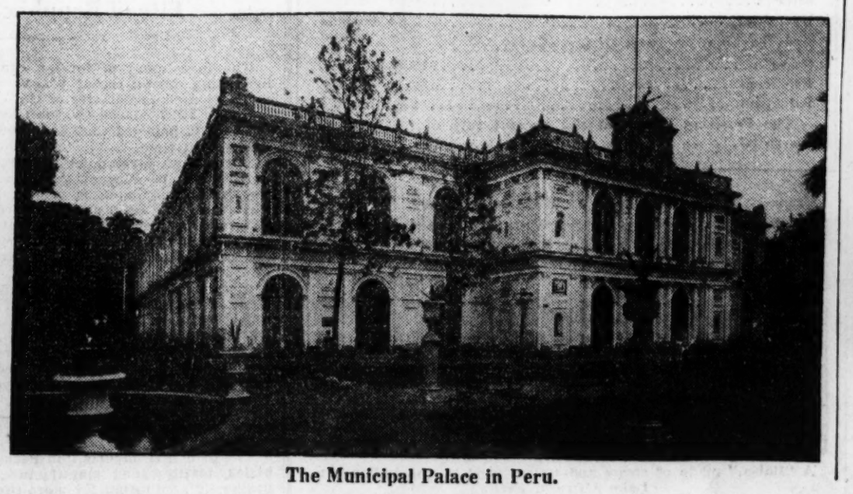
At present the work of preparation for the exploitation of the coal region of Huayday is almost finished. The work and studies undertaken in this region show that the output of these mines can reach the fantastic figure of 200 million tons, colossal wealth only comparable to that of the Rhur.

Among the several mineral regions of iron which can be developed advantageously at the present time are those of Marcona, in Ica, the possible output of which, according to studies already made, is 100 million tons. As can be seen, the basis of the mineral industry of the country is already laid.

In 1928 the increase in mineral production over 1927 was 62 per cent in gold, 37 per cent in silver, 769 per cent in lead and 400 per cent in petroleum.

Today Peru is the largest producer of vanadium in the world; is third in silver and eighth in copper and petroleum.

The value of mining and petroliferous products in the country in 1913 was 3,324,960 Peruvian Pounds. In 1927 this amount jumped to 25,214,284 Peruvian Pounds, which represents an increase of more than 300 per cent.



The Municipal Palace in Peru.

PERU'S "MONTANA" BEING COLONIZED BY IMMIGRANTS IN SEARCH OF FARM LANDS

Foreigners Are Housed at Government Expense, With Railroad Fare Paid to Zone of Colonization—Free to Choose Occupation.

FARM IMPLEMENTS, SEEDS AND SUBSIDY OF SOL A DAY FOR YEAR IS GRANTED

The Department of Immigration, Colonization and Mountain Lands was created by the Peruvian government in 1926. The rapid development of the lands situated to the northwest of the Cordilleras of the Andes, known by the name of "Montana," the well-directed policy of good roads undertaken by the Government, the ever increasing affluence of immigrants, due to the wealth of the Peruvian soil, and the necessity of developing the establishment of agrarian colonies in the interior of the republic, made a necessity the creation of this administration bureau.

Senor Nicolas Salazar Orfila, former officer in the consular service, who, during his stay in Europe, became familiarized with the problems relative to that subject, heads the bureau.

Bureau Established New Colonies.

The Department of Immigration established new colonies and organized the old ones. The first colony thus formed was that located at the Zone of Satipo, covering an extension of 200,000 hectares and possesing the following characteristics: Height above sea level, 700 to 1,400 meters; distance from the Ferrocarril Central, 180 kilometers; distance from a navigable river with its mouth in the Atlantic, 70 kilometers; average temperature, 25 degrees centigrades; products, lumber for constructions and every kind of fine woods, vanilla, Balsam of Peru, cacao, coffee, corn, beans, bananas, coca, rice and all products of tropical regions and some of the temperate zone. A splendid highway will, in a period of six months, put this zone in close contact with the Central Railroad and with the Port of Callao.

600 Families Already Established.

In the region of Satipo are already established more than 600 families, and the plantations of coffee are especially progressing. The old German colonies of Oxapampa and the Pozuzo, due to difficulties of communication, have remained stationary. But the construction of a highway which will connect with the Main Highway known as Via Central has been undertaken. It will soon put in rapid communication this important region with the coast.

The Valle Ocapampa is a great plain, situated at a height of 1,200 metros above sea level and between two mountains of the Andes. The climate is temperate. No illness peculiar to torrid zones can be found in this region. It is perhaps one of the most healthy places that can be found on earth, because the demographic statistics give a mortality lower than that of Norway. Only in this way can it be explained that in sixty years a colony composed only of 300 persons, crossing with a reduced number of aborigines, contains now more than six thousand inhabitants.

Coffee Region Par Excellence.

The most important colony is that of Chanchamayo. This zone is situated 80 kilometers from the Central Railroad and is traversed by a modern highway. The primitive inhabitants of this zone were Italians. This is the coffee region par excellence, not only for the quantity of coffee produced but for the price which is being paid in foreign markets.

Very shortly there will be established a new zone of colonization, named Zone of Marcapata, in the Department of Cuzco.

Six Agrarian Enterprises.

There are six important agrarian enterprises, namely: the Polish American Syndicate, Warchalowcki, Owa and Korolevich, "La Colonizadora" and the Railroad Company to Yurimaguas.

In the year 1927 a Polish Commission visited the Mountains of Peru, studying the conditions of the Ucayali and Tambo Rivers, and 1928 there was formed a syndicate of colonization, which requested and was granted permission to acquire a region of a million hectares in the above-mentioned rivers for colonization purposes with five thousand families of European races. The syndicate is preparing the lands and houses to receive the first contingent of families.

"La Colonizadora" is a Peruvian enterprise of colonization, to which was granted another million hectares of land in River Pachitea. This colony is the most advanced one, not only because of the number of persons, but also on account of the extension of the plantations.

Land Produces High Grade Rubber.

High Land, the zone which extends from the last Eastern counterforts of the Cordillera of the Andes to the region of the large rivers, and covers an area of approximately 600,000 square kilometers, going up from 1,500 meters to 300 meters above sea level, is to be colonized.

Within this area there are two kinds of lands, those subject to floods and those which are not. The flood lands are located near Amazonas, Maranon and Ucayali Rivers and during the months from January to May are inundated. This region produces a great amount of high quality India rubber. Lands not subject to flood. Produce timber used for lumber.

Within this region there is a variety of climates and productions: There are warm and humid regions, with abundance of rains such as those of Ucayali, Maranon and Huallaga, very suitable for the production of rice; other regions are dry and with no rain, such as Tambo, the Zone of San Martin, Palcazu, Morona, being suitable for the production of cotton and for coffee planting. There is also a variety of animals, among which are found the pumas and tigers (jaguares) the great beast, the peccari, the wild boar, the mongoos, armadillos, birds of different kinds and a great number of insects, among which can be found the woodlouse.

Land Grants Free.

Within this region the Government grants land to those who request it in one of the following manners: free concession, sale and concession for public works.

Free concession: Those who request this concession are given ten hectares of land with the obligation of cultivating such land within a period of five years; sale, at the following prices: Three gold pounds for lands located in a navigable river or near a railroad or a highway, up to three kilometers; lands situated at more than three kilometers and less than six the price is 2 and a half gold pounds: lands located at a greater distance, 2 pounds. The maximum amount that a juridical person can acquire through sale is 1,000 hectares. Grants for public works: Lands are granted, calculating the value of the work done and the value of the lands. The Government, knowing the only form to improve that region is through penetration by means of railroads and highways, is developing a vast program of highways. Among the most important highways the following can be counted: From Pacasmayo in the Pacific to Yurimaguas over the River Huallaga with an extension of more than 600 kilometers.

ANCIENT INCAS MUSEUM



The National Archeological Museum, purchased by the Peruvian government from Senor Victor Larco Herrara. The museum, built in the style of an ancient Incaic structure, houses a magnificent collection of old Peruvian pottery and textiles. Many of the relics, including a number of mummies, are priceless in value and offer an interesting study.

IRRIGATION WILL BRING WEALTH AND PROSPERITY TO PERU

REPUBLIC RECLAMATION PROJECTS VIEWED AS BIG ECONOMIC STEP FOR NATION

Wealth to Agricultural and Other Interests to Follow Irrigation and Colonization Work; Charles Sutton, U. S. Engineer, Praised for Aid.

FINANCIAL COST IS BASED ON COST AND BENEFIT TO PUBLIC

As early as 1902 a special institution was created in Peru for the study of water supplies. These studies were promptly carried to the field which related them to the irrigation of arid lands and were developed into the design of engineering projects.

These designs and surveys gave rise as early as 1911 to the formulation of no less than ten major projects on the coast.

A financial plan for irrigation and colonization of the lands in small farms, based upon these investigations of cost and benefit, was subsequently formulated and a decision made to act upon them in 1914.

The Great War interrupted the execution of this plan.

In 1919, however, a careful program of irrigation was formulated, being based upon the studies previously referred to, and revised to agree with the new conditions.

Program Began in 1920.

The actual execution of this program was begun in 1920 by the organization of a corps of Peruvian engineers and various departmental heads, and the initiation of a project in the valley of Canete, for the irrigation of 20,000 acres.

Upon the completion of this project in 1924, other projects were begun in the North, where now forty Peruvian engineers and various other departmental heads of Peruvian nationality are executing public works and re-creating institutional customs related to the application of water to arid lands.

These works in Northern Peru are among the largest and most important of their kind in America. One canal alone, with one battery of headgates, will irrigate two hundred thousand acres.

All of the processes which have led up to and now comprise the construction of irrigation works and the conduct of irrigation policies have from the very first steps taken twenty-six years ago down to the present time been largely influenced in their major conceptions by Peruvian engineers.

Although these processes have been from time to time interrupted and at other times disconnected, they have in the end been joined together by the policy of President Leguia, whose action as Minister of Finance from 1904 to 1908 and as President from 1908 to 1912, gave him knowledge of the pertinent antecedents and relationships necessary to accomplish these results.

To Be Permanent National Quality.

The consequence is that today it may be said that the policy of the Peruvian State, and the technique of the engineering profession in Peru in matters relating to irrigation, have been at all times developed from a strictly national point of view by engineers habituated continuously for many years to the handling of irrigation problems and who now in the Office of the Director of Water Supplies and Irrigation and in the technical commissions and engineering bodies working throughout the country are giving to irrigation works and institutions a permanent national quality.

It is fair to note that the success of irrigation in Peru is due in great part to the American engineer, Mr. Charles W. Sutton, Consulting Engineer and Constructor of Irrigation Works. In the year 1904, Mr. Sutton came to Peru for the first time, as a result of the request of the Peruvian Government for the services of an expert in Irrigation; it was at this time that Engineer Sutton, who at that time formed part of the personnel of the U. S. Geological Survey, was assigned to this position.

Mr. Sutton, although an American, has adopted Peru as his second country and in his nearly continuous work of 25 years the country owes to his competence, enthusiasm and dynamic energy many benefits resulting from both construction of works and institutional reforms; and above all he is a tireless fighter on behalf of the National Agrarian Policy proclaimed and sustained by President Leguia, to the effect that each Peruvian shall be the proprietor of at least a small land holding.

Andes Is to Be Bored in Peru's Irrigation Plans

Open Tunnel to Change Course of Huancabamba River—To Construct Reservoir—Task to Cost 5,000,000 Peruvian Pounds.

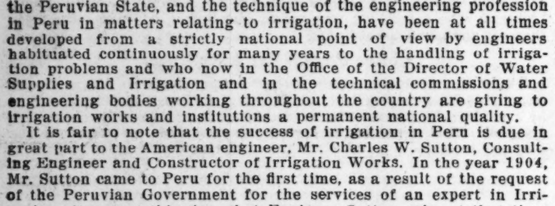
The problem of irrigation has been contemplated for a long time and at the present is being developed in the following form: In the vast pampas of El Imperial," "La Chira" and "Sechura" 24,156 hectares have been irrigated and very shortly the irrigation of "La Esperanza," covering 10,000 hectares at a total cost of more than a million Peruvian pounds, will be completed.

The irrigation of "Olmos" will permit the cultivation of 140,000 hectares of fertile lands. Very shortly the "Carhuaquero" reservoir, with capacity for storage of about 50,000,000 cubic meters, will be finished and it will stand as a notable feat of engineering. It is proposed to bore the great bulk of the Andes, opening a tunnel of 29 kilometers, to change the course of Huancabamba River; so as to construct a reservoir capable of containing about 100,000,000 cubic meters. This gigantic work will cost five million Peruvian pounds.

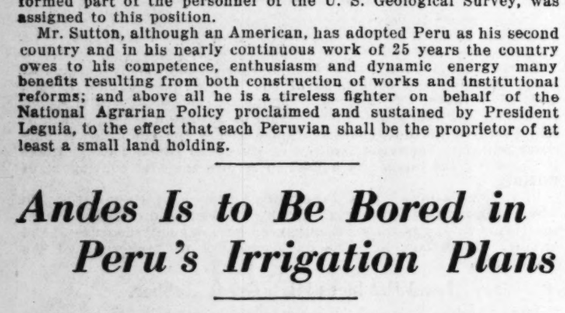
The works of irrigation undertaken by private persons have already reached 29,853 hectares, which represents a capitalization of 3,000,000 Peruvian pounds.

Thus with the establishment of ownership of small land in the zones already irrigated by the State, is being solved in a pacific manner one of the most serious problems in the policy of modern times: the agrarian problem. And with the participation in the benefits of these works of the laborers who are doing the work, is being developed a program of advance socialism.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS AT LIMA



IRRIGATION INTAKE.



An intake of the Chira Canal on the Chira River, one of the projects of Peru's irrigation program.

Peru Has 7 Railways Under Construction

One, Financed by American Capital, Will Open Up to Industrial Exploitation a New and Wealthy Zone of Gold and Petroleum.

Only as late as 1851 was it possible to witness the completion of the building of the first railway line in South America, between Lima and Callao. Later, in 1869 the construction of the railroad from Mollendo to Arequipa in Southern Peru, was commenced, and there begins for Peru the golden era of railroad construction, the same which, with alternatives of more or less activity, came to its sudden end, when the War with Chile broke out in 1879.

The general state of chaos into which Peru was plunged after this disastrous struggle, marked, as was logical, a new stage of stagnation in national road building. Many of the railways were destroyed, or at least very heavily damaged; and the political disorganization which was prevalent on the one hand and the great poverty of the Public Treasury on the other hand, made it quite impossible for the nation to undertake any and all efforts intended to improve its road-building scheme.

Then came the year 1895, and the country, which at that time was the prey of acute financial anguish, was compelled to concentrate its efforts on the construction of mule tracks, amongst these the Central Road, which, from the very outset, right up to the present day, constitutes the only effective means of communication with Peru's vast oriental region.

Economic Conditions Improve.

In 1904, the economic conditions of Peru began to improve considerably, and permitted the task of approaching again, although in a somewhat modest scale the building of railroads. A few of those which had been destroyed by war were repaired and some new lines were constructed. From this date onward the building of railroads has been steadily followed although certain alternatives have attended the building, and these roads are bound to constitute the basis of the great national highway system.

At present seven railway lines are under construction in different zones of Peru. Some of these lines are crossing at present very difficult sections of the country; but the building of other roads has reached those zones wherein the construction will be able to go forward with comparative rapidity.

Several Railways Under Construction.

One of the most important railways now in course of construction is that near the banks of the River Huallaga, and which starts from a point linked by river navigation with the Atlantic Ocean, and the terminal whereof will be one of the ports along the Pacific sea-coast. This railroad the construction of which is actually being financed by American capital, will open up to industrial exploitation a new and extremely wealthy zone, right in the heart of South America, and wherein petroleum, gold and numerous other minerals may be found, scattered over the highlands, very fertile with vast plains covered with some of the most valuable timberlands desirable, all of which varied natural resources, will surely suffice for the starting of this zone's industrial exploitation, whereafter great expanses of land will be ready suitable for agriculture.

Extending Railway at Port Salaverry.

Further to the South, commencing from the Port of Salaverry, a railway line runs right inland, the same which is even now being effectively extended, with a view to reaching out toward the vast anthracite coal fields of Huayday, a study of which was made many years ago by Engineer Du Lukis, and which valuable mining fields will at last, thanks to this railroad, enter into a very active period of exploitation.

From the Port of Chimbote, recognized as the best of the West Coast of South America from a strategic point of view and others, a railroad runs into the hinterland, and upon reaching a distance of some 75 kilometers forms a junction or bifurcation, spreading out two main branch lines, the one extending towards the North with a view to finding the mining and agricultural zones of the Department of Cajamarca, while the other, running towards the South, will effectively further the industrial exploitation and opening up of the Department of Ancash, reputed as being the wealthiest and most populated Department of Peru's mountain regions.

Riches in Central Zone.

In the central zone of the country exist the Departments of Huancavelica, Ayacucho and Apurimac, the riches whereof is proverbial, and which up to the present remain practically untouched, due to the great lack of means of communication, but toward which is now being constructed, commencing from Pisco, a railroad, which is bound to make the region, in years to come, one of the most important in the country from an economical standpoint.

Last but not least, commencing from Cuzco, the ancient capital city of the Incas, a railroad is being constructed, which, following the route of the River Vilcanota, the ancient valley where the Indian sovereigns of Tahuantisuyo used to retire for the purpose of resting and enjoying themselves, will open up to civilization vast zones of our eastern jungles.

The railroads now under construction are without the slightest doubt, those which are most urgently needed, and once their construction is completed, which may be in the course of the next three years, the further extension and continuation of the railway net will be furthered by other regions of similar natural wealth, which are now awaiting their turn to be incorporated in the national economy.

Metric Measures of Peru Shown Below at Glance

For convenience in computing the various statistics in these pages the following tables are given:

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

Metric measures most commonly appearing in market and statistical reports of Peru with equivalents in units of United States customary measures.

LENGTH.

Centimeter	0.39	inch
Meter	3.28	feet
Kilometer	0.62	mile

LIQUID MEASURE.

Liter	1.06	quarts
Hectoliter	26.42	gallons

WEIGHT—AVOIRDUPOIS.

Gram	15.42	grains
Kilogram	2.2	pounds
Quintal	220.46	pounds
Ton	2,204.6	pounds

SURFACE MEASURE.

Square meter	10.26	sq. feet
Hectare	2.47	acres
Square kilometer	0.38	sq. mile

DRY MEASURE.

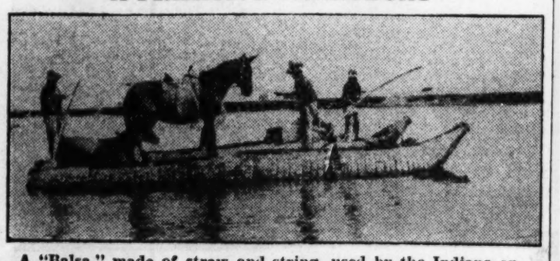
Liter	0.91	quart
Hectoliter	2.84	bushels

WEIGHT—TROY.

Gram	15.42	grains
Kilogram	32.15	ounces
Kilogram	2.68	pounds

The Peruvian Pound at the present rate of exchange is worth $4.

A PRIMITIVE FERRYBOAT



A "Balsa," made of straw and string, used by the Indians on Lake Titicaca, Peru.

Foreign Capital Invested in Peru

(Shown in Peruvian Pounds)

Mining	45,000,000	United States	66,000,000
Agriculture	8,000,000	Great Britain	25,000,000
Other Industries	30,000,000	Germany	5,000,000
The State	16,000,000	Other countries	3,000,000
	99,000,000		99,000,000

Pan-American Highway Shortest Route Through Peru

Republic, Playing Role of Good Brother to Great American Family, Looks to Interest of Rest of S. A. Continent.

Peru takes pride in the fact that it is a good brother in the great American family. Guided by this sentiment of fraternity which it feels sincerely and which, in many occasions of its history it has made effective by practical deeds, it has contemplated upon drawing up its great road-building scheme, the interests and wishes of the rest of the Continent, and therefore it has given, in its own territory, to the Pan-American Highway, the most logical, most convenient, most practical, and the shortest possible location. Likewise, preference has been given to its execution, and this section of 2,230 kilometers of coastal roads, forms part of the Pan-American Road.

In the stretch completed between Ecuador and Lomas, there are sections made of concrete and asphalt, in the proximity of the most important and principal towns, and work is now proceeding actively in order to improve the rest of the highroad giving it a macadam surface or other similar kind of good pavement, an extension of over 800 kilometers having already been completed in this fashion.

From Nazca, a point located at 80 kilometers to the North of Lomas, the Pan-American Highway bends down toward Bolivia.

Peru is determined to carry out the highway by the route of Puquio to Abancay, there to join it with the longitudinal highroad of the mountain region, which follows through Cuzco and Puno.

The stretch between Cuzco and the Bolivian border is now completed and has an extension of 608 kilometers. Between Cuzco and Abancay, a total distance of 230 kilometers, 90 kilometers of magnificent road have already been completed. From Abancay the work is now being carried on in the direction of Puquio, which latter locality is already linked with Nazca.

Highway Traverses Mountains.

This route, notwithstanding the fact that it forms a curve toward the North, has the advantage of finding the lowest crossings through the mountain ranges and to cross through well populated zones.

Of the 3,466 kilometers covered by the Pan-American Highway in the territory of Peru, between Ecuador and Bolivia, 3,023 kilometers are already open to traffic, and it is now only necessary to complete the remaining 443 kilometers in the following manner:

	Total	*Completed*	*In construction*
From the Ecuadorean border to Nazca	*2,151*	*2,151*	*0*
From Nazca to Puquio	*144*	*144*	*0*
From Puquio to Abancay	*333*	*30*	*303*
From Abancay to Cuzco	*230*	*90*	*140*
From Cuzco to Desaguadero	*608*	*608*	*0*
	3,466	*3,023*	*443*

Furthermore, the Peruvian Government with its far-sightedness and clear vision, has resolved, and is now carrying out the construction of another branch of the Pan-American Highroad, which, commencing from Nazca, pursues its course towards the South, following the coast, and linking Peru with the Republic of Chile.

The length of this branch will be 943 kilometers up to the point where the territories now occupied by Chile, are situated, whereof an extension of 558 kilometers are already opened to traffic in different stretches, not yet linked together.

Other Highroads.

In the same way that the construction of this great international highway has been carried out, the whole network which we have already outlined above is being gradually accomplished, and today Peru possesses roads, which, either in combination with the railways, or by themselves alone, link together all the historic cities and towns of the country. Cajamarca, the place where Pizarro made the last of the Inca emperors a prisoner and had him strangled, is linked with the coast, to Pacasmayo, by one road and one railroad, which now reaches a locality close to that city. Ayacucho, a city famous, due to the fact that it served as the battlefield for the final great struggle where the decisive Independence of America from Europe was forever sealed and confirmed, also has a highroad which connects it with Lima; Cuzco, the ancient capital city of the mighty Incas, is connected with the rest of the territory by splendid motor roads, without mentioning its old railway.

Network of Highways.

The most prominent places of Peru, by reason of their vast mineral wealth, such as Cerro de Pasco, where over one hundred million dollars are invested, Quiruvilca, of the "Northern Peru Mining & Smelting Co.," the oil fields of the "Standard Oil Co.," the "Vanadium Mines" of the "American Vanadium Corp.," and in general, all the important localities of the country have completed their highways and roads, or else are on the point of having same completed.

This extensive network of main highways, together with the great number of minor and rural roads that are being built everywhere throughout the country, will allow the development on a large and intensive scale, of each different locality's own natural resources and wealth, thereby stimulating the productive capacity of our mineral and agricultural and cattle raising industries.

This whole plan, briefly outlined, will be duly accomplished within the next three years and, as it is logical to expect, due pre-eminence will be given to the completion of those roads more urgently needed, and likewise to those that are bound to yield us the best and quickest returns.

Peru Offers Field To Foreign Investors

Mining, Petroleum, Cotton, Wool Growing, Cattle Raising, and Other Industries in Economic Life of Republic Attract Interest.

The investment of foreign capital in Peru has been gradually increasing during recent years. An estimate of such investments, made by a representative of the United States Department of Commerce in 1917, placed the total amount at approximately $200,000,000. It is believed that $300,000,000 would be a fair estimate at the present time.

Peru as an investment field has attracted considerable interest, particularly because of the development and colonization of the Republic's vast montana region. Mining and petroleum opportunities are always open and agricultural investments and the building of irrigation works offer an eventual field for foreign capital. The extension of the live stock industry, especially as regards wool growing and cattle raising, should attract foreign investors within the near future.

Smaller investment opportunities may be found in the establishment of industrial enterprises of various kinds. Additional cotton mills could be profitably operated in certain valleys which are large producers of the staple. Canning factories, cement plants, glass factories, manufacture of rope and twine and miscellaneous minor industries may be expected to materialize as the economic life of the country becomes before the public as an investment opportunity.

Peruvian Imports.

The principal imports into Peru are foodstuffs, machinery and vehicles, textiles, and manufactures of metals, these classifications ordinarily accounting for more than half of the total imports.

U. S. Trade With Peru Is About $46,000,000

This Annual Business Balanced Between Imports and Exports—Possibilities for Increased Advantageous Economic Relations.

At present the approximate total trade of the United States with Peru amounts to something over $46,000,000 annually, fairly evenly balanced between imports and exports.

"Peru has lately seen developments in industry and in constructive public activities that forecast an accelerating progress in the near future," Dr. Julius Klein, director of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, stated in a recent report to President Hoover, when the latter was Secretary of Commerce.

"Our capital and technical experience are in fact now cooperating in material developments that are under way. Peru's geographical position and the nature of its industries indicate that contact with the United States will increase steadily. Intelligent plans formed with a clear understanding of the possibilities and limitations, as gathered from the following pages, may improve our present trade position and insure mutually advantageous economic relations in the future."

Petroleum Output Now Leads Copper

Present Production Believed Only Surface Supply, as Indications Are Interior Sections Contain Potent Fields.

Petroleum is now the most important of Peruvian mineral products, having easily displaced copper from the first rank since 1922. The latest available figures on production are for the year 1923, when the output was officially stated as 751,710 metric tons, or 5,699,000 barrels. This represents an increase over the 1921 production of 263,041 metric tons, or 2,000,000 barrels. Later figures are expected to show a still greater increase. Peru therefore accounts for about six-tenths of 1 per cent of the world's production of crude petroleum, and ranks eighth among producing countries for 1923. Important fields, lying in the interior regions, have not yet been exploited because of their apparent inaccessibility. Railways are opening up this territory with the view of making possible the development of the product.

Peru Long Famous As Land of Wealth

Conquest by Spain Was Due to Rumors That Vast Treasures of Gold and Silver Could Be Unearthed in the Republic.

Peru has long been famous as one of the great mining countries of the world. The conquest by Spain was due to rumors of vast treasures of gold and silver which reached the first Spanish colonies in the New World, and throughout the colonial period a mass of tradition grew up regarding the mineral wealth of the country until the very name "Peru" became synonymous with fabulous wealth. This reputation was fully justified according to the standards of the time, for the Spanish Crown found the mines of Peru one of its chief sources of revenue.

That there are important deposits yet untouched cannot be doubted, but the majority of them lie in regions which are inaccessible without the expenditure of large sums to provide means of transportation and working capital. The total amount invested in mining property in Peru may be conservatively estimated at $100,000,000.

Timber Is Abundant in Valley Regions of Peru

Iquitos Is Probably Most Promising Lumber Section, There Being Excellent Hardwoods There Which Can Be Profitably Exploited.

The coast region of Peru is barren and treeless, although the extensive use of irrigation has made it the great agricultural section of the Republic.

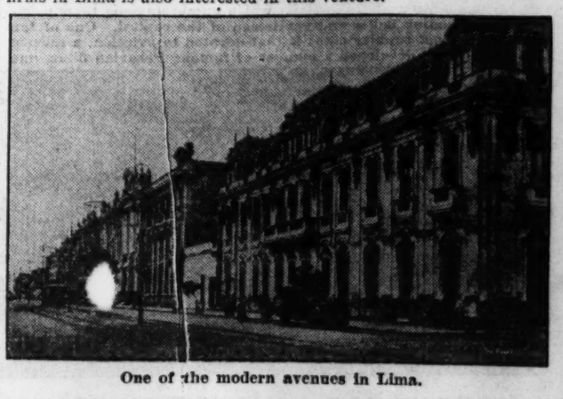
From 300 to 400 miles inland, beyond the high plateau region of the Sierra, the wooded areas begin and continue eastward, growing more abundant as they approach the Amazon Valley proper.

The timbered areas nearest to the largest consuming markets are found in the central portion of the Republic, in the vicinity of Tarma and in the Chanchamayo Valley. The railway that is now being constructed from a station on the Cerro de Pasco Railway to the Pachitea River is designed to open up a lumber section. There are considerable stands of eucalyptus timber near Tarma, which are being exploited on a small scale. The timber in the more accessible region of the Chanchamayo Valley consists of many different varieties, with few extensive stands of any one species.

Small quantities of lumber are produced in the Department of Cuzco, known as "tablas de Paucartambo," since it comes from the vicinity of the town by that name. This lumber is exploited by the owners of near-by plantations.

With the completion of the railway from Cuzco to Santa Ana, some development of the timber resources of the Urubamba Valley may be expected to take place. There are considerable quantities of cedar and other woods in this valley, but with the usual absence of extensive stands of any given species. There should be some demand for small sawmills in that section within the next two or three years.

The region of Iquitos is probably the most promising lumber section of Peru from the standpoint of immediate availability. There are undoubtedly large quantities of excellent hardwoods there which can be profitably exploited. A recently organized Peruvian company has begun operations in that region and expects to export accumulated stocks of hardwood, rosewood, cedar, and other woods in the near future. American capital is said to be interested in this enterprise, which is being promoted by an organization known as the American-Peruvian Commercial Co. One of the largest lumber firms in Lima is also interested in this venture.



One of the modern avenues in Lima.

HAYES ONLY PRESIDENT TO BE SWORN IN ON MARCH 3D

OHIOAN REPEATED OATH AT CAPITOL ON 5TH OF MARCH

Contest With Tilden Gave Rise to Fears of Another Civil Conflict.

LEFT CITY WHILE ELECTION WAS DECIDED

Turned Over and Resumed Sleep When Notified of Victory.

Rutherford B. Hayes, of Ohio, is the only President of the United States who took the oath of office on the third of March. When he went to the Capitol on Monday, March 5, 1877, to be sworn into office and deliver his inaugural address, he was already the President.

The circumstances attending the induction of Mr. Hayes into office were the most unusual in American history. The country stood in the perilous shadow of a second civil war.

It is not the purpose here to retell the story of the contested election of 1876—the centennial year, when the Republic celebrated its one hundredth birthday anniversary. That story has been told. The complete account of the inauguration, with its interesting political backgrounds, has remained buried in the musty files of the newspapers of the day.

When a committee of the citizens of Washington met at the old Tallmadge Hall, 928 F street northwest, on Monday evening, February 26, 1877, to formulate plans for the inauguration of the next President, nobody in the world knew who that President would be. The count of the electoral vote by the two Houses of Congress had progressed only as far as the State of South Carolina, and the Democratic majority in the House of Representatives still resisted the effort made there to endorse the declaration of the Republican leaders that Hayes had received 185 votes and the election.

Three hundred of the leading men of Washington attended the meeting at Tallmadge Hall, J. R. Thompson calling it to order, and Dr. J. B. Blake being unanimously elected chairman. The other officers of the inaugural committee elected were: Vice Presidents, M. G. Emery, George Hill, jr., Matthew Trimble, John T. Given, Alexander R. Shepherd, John F. Cook, W. J. Stephenson, S. J. Bowen, John Hitz, Z. Fisk Wilbur, J. G. Berret, J. S. Tichenor, William G. Moore, William Denison, S. L. Phelps, J. Ketchum, J. R. Thompson, Ben: Perley Poore; and Secretaries F. C. Townsend, C. S. Noyes and L. J. Barr.

Various committees to make the necessary arrangements for the inauguration were appointed, and the matter of giving an inaugural ball was left open.

Left for Columbus.

Gov. Hayes, who still retained his office at this late date, accompanied by Mrs. Hayes and their three children, left Columbus, Ohio, for Washington, at 1 p. m., on Monday, March 1, in advance of the final action by Congress which made him President. Behind him was the entire force of the Republican leaders, backed by the electoral commission, who were determined that come what may he should be seated.

His departure was made the occasion of an enthusiastic public demonstration, in which nearly everybody in Columbus participated. The streets leading from the governor's residence to the railroad depot were decorated, and his military escort was composed of a detachment of United States troops from Columbus Barracks, the Columbus Cadets, and cadets from the Ohio Agricultural College, all of which had their bands. The whole city turned out to say farewell.

When the party had entered the special cars which had been provided for them, Gov. Hayes stepped out on the rear platform, and replied to the cheers of the immense crowd by delivering a speech.

"My fellow citizens," he said, "I appear to say a few words in bidding good-by to you: I understand the uncertainty of public affairs at Washington, I understand very well that possibly next week I may be with you again to resume my place in the governor's office, and as your fellow citizen—but I also understand that it is my duty to be at Washington, prepared to assume another position, higher and more responsible, and with more difficult duties. I have thought, as I looked upon this great audience, and as today I gazed on the people who thronged our route to this depot, of a similar occurrence 16 years ago. A little less than 16 years ago I marched down High street with a thousand men, to pass to the East, and to the South, to do what we could to restore the Union of the States, and reestablish the authority of the Constitution.

"In that work we were eminently successful, so far as it was possible to be successful, by force of arms. I am not here to say a word in disparagement of what was accomplished by the brave men who went out with me from different parts of the country. Of my comrades one-third and over never returned to their homes; they perished in the discharge of their duties that the republic might live. But there was something force could not do. We would have our Union to be a union of hearts, and we would have our Constitution obeyed, not merely because of force that compels obedience, but obeyed because the people love the principles of the Constitution.

"And today if I am called to the work to which Abraham Lincoln was called sixteen years ago, it is under brighter skies and more favorable auspices, I do hope. I do fervently believe that by the aid of Divine Providence we may do something in this day of peace, by works of peace, toward reestablishing in the hearts of our countrymen a real and a hearty attachment to the Constitution as it is, and to the Union as it is."

These were the words of sanity, calm wisdom and profound patriotism, and are worthy of preservation.

Is Hailed in Ohio.

The whistle of the locomotive blew, cutting off any further remarks he might have wished to make, and the train pulled out amid the deafening cheers of the populace. The people had listened to a plain, simple and reassuring speech, not lacking in a certain homely eloquence, and above all not tending by demagogy to excite a public mind already almost at the conflagration point.

Large crowds assembled to cheer the governor at various places in Ohio. At Pittsburgh, where there was another demonstration, the special cars were transferred to the Pennsylvania Central Railroad, and after a short stop pulled out on time. There was another break in the journey at Altoona, where the party had supper, and then the trip to Washington was resumed. Meanwhile, as Gov. Hayes rode through the night, March 1 passed and March 2 dawned.

No more critical moment had ever been known before in the history of the United States since secession, nor has one so desperate been known since. It was only two days before the date upon which, under the Constitution, the President should be inaugurated; and there was no President-elect.

At 4:20 o'clock on the morning of March 2, while Gov. Hayes' train sped through the darkness that comes just before the dawn, the Senate once more entered the chamber of the House, headed by Senator Thomas W. Ferry, of Michigan, President Pro Tempore. So bitter was the feeling that the House, over which Speaker Samuel J. Randall presided, and which was Democratic, did not rise to greet it.

News Given Hayes.

Senator Ferry, when the Senate had been seated, ordered that the count of the electoral vote be continued. The vote of the State of Wisconsin was then announced for Hayes and Wheeler, whereupon Senator Ferry ordered that the electoral account be declared, and the count being announced, it stood at 185 votes for Hayes and Wheeler, and 184 votes for Tilden and Hendricks. The formal announcement of the due election of Hayes and Wheeler was then made, and thus ended at daybreak the most remarkable election contest in American history.

Although it was a very early hour the Capitol was thronged, and had been all night, and the galleries of the House were crowded. All the newspaper correspondents in Washington were there, and when the result was made known the word was flashed to every part of the land. There would be a President to be inaugurated, and there would be no civil war—maybe. The Democratic press was still bitter and incendiary.

It was 5 o'clock in the morning when the train bearing Gov. Hayes to the Capital stopped at the little station of Marysville, on the Northern Central Railroad. A telegraph operator handed a dispatch to Col. Lewis Weir, who read the news. Gov. Hayes was asleep, but Col. Weir awakened him, and informed him of the result of the all-night joint session of Congress. Not at all excited, Gov. Hayes expressed his satisfaction, and then calmly turned over and went to sleep, a typical example of the composure of this well-balanced man. The other members of the party, in the adjoining car, were more excited. When they learned the news they cheered, and sang "Marching Through Georgia."

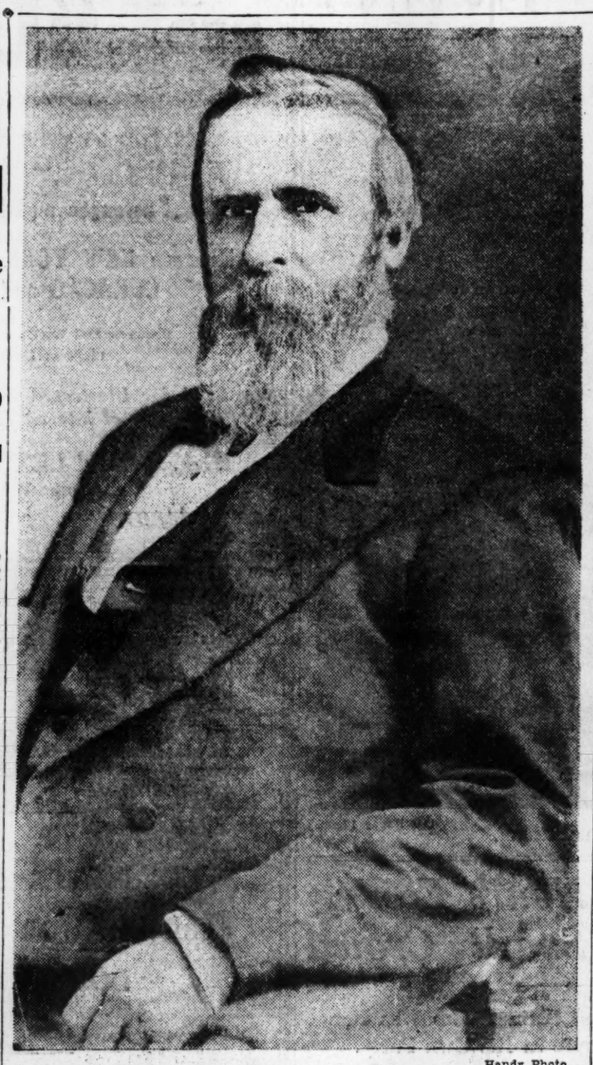
Gov. Hayes was expected to arrive in Washington by the regular train due at 9:12 o'clock on the morning of March 2, but plans were changed in Baltimore, and the train was divided into two sections. The presidential party left Baltimore in the second section at 8:25 o'clock.

His train arrived at 9:50 a. m. at the historic old Baltimore and Potomac depot at Sixth and B streets northwest, where later on his successor in the White House was to be shot down by an assassin. The building is no longer standing. Gov. Hayes was welcomed by Senator John Sherman, of Ohio; Gen. W. T. Sherman, and William Dennison, one of the District Commissioners. Fifty policemen, commanded by Maj. Richards, superintendent of police, Capt. Brock and Lieut. Kelly, patrolled the station and the long, bleak platform. There was a big crowd present.

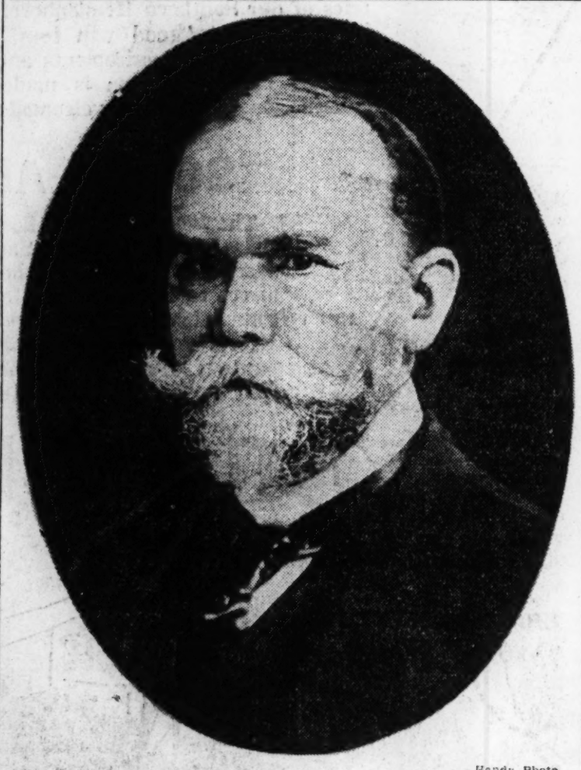
Welcomed on Return.

It was a dismal morning, and rain was falling. Senator Sherman hoisted an umbrella as Gov. Hayes took his arm, and they started through the railroad yard, Gen. Sherman, also with an umbrella, escorting Mrs. Hayes. The party passed through the wind-swept shed, with its wooden platform and half open to the elements, and into the depot, to the B street entrance. Here carriages were taken, and Gov.

CONTINUED ON PAGE 44, COLUMN 2.



RUTHERFORD B. HAYES. Handy Photo.



JOHN HAY. Handy Photo.

private secretary of Abraham Lincoln, 1861, Secretary of State under McKinley and Roosevelt, 1898 to 1905. As Secretary of State he was twice next in line for the Presidency, first when Vice President Hobart died in 1899 and again when, after McKinley's assassination, Roosevelt succeeded to the Presidency, leaving the office of Vice President vacant and Hay next in line.

GARFIELD INDUCTED AS 100,000 BRAVED HEAVY SNOWSTORM

Flood Waters Had Barely Receded From City When He Arrived.

CAPITAL SMOTHERED BY FLAGS AND BUNTING

President Embraced Mother and Wife Before Starting His Address.

The inauguration of James A. Garfield, of Ohio, and Chester A. Arthur, of New York, as President and Vice President of the United States, was followed so quickly by a great national sorrow, as to make this one of the most tragic in our annals.

A schism in the Republican party had brought about a compromise between the "Half-Breeds" and the "Stalwarts," Garfield and Arthur representing different wings of the party, but the bitterness then continued to exist in the hearts of disappointed individuals.

Shortly before the inauguration Washington was swept by a terrible flood, the Potomac going out of her banks on February 12, 1881, and flowing into the city, sweeping away 200 feet of the historic Long Bridge, and interrupting transportation.

The waters had barely receded, and the city cleaned up, when the President-elect arrived in Washington from his home in Mentor, Ohio, at 9:05 o'clock on Tuesday morning, March 1. With him came Mrs. Garfield, Miss Mollie Garfield, and the general's venerable mother, who leaned heavily on his arm. She was conducted directly to the White House by Mr. Webb Hayes, to be the guest of the President and Mrs. Hayes.

Gen. Garfield and the rest of the party were driven to the old Riggs House, which then stood on the southeast corner of Fifteenth and G streets northwest, and was a famous resort of politicians in its day. At the hotel Mr. Walter S. Davidge, chairman of the reception committee which had met the Garfield party at the Baltimore & Potomac depot, so soon thereafter to be the scene of his martyrdom, delivered an address of welcome; but this was scarcely necessary for the Garfields had long lived in Washington, in the building still standing at the northeast corner of Thirteenth and I streets northwest.

Dismal Inaugural Day.

Gen. and Mrs. Garfield had breakfast at the hotel, and shortly after 11 o'clock called upon President and Mrs. Hayes at the White House. The President and Mrs. Hayes and Mr. Webb Hayes returned the call.

Of course, the politicians swarmed around him at the hotel. Roscoe Conkling was there, after one of the bitterest feuds in the history of American politics, and James G. Blaine, the rising leader of the party. Chester A. Arthur had reached the city and called to pay his respects. Among the newcomers was J. Stanley Brown, Gen. Garfield's secretary. Capt. C. E. Henry, of Cleveland, was a guest of the President-elect.

Meanwhile Washington was filling up with strangers, including many visiting military commands, for the occasion was to be a gala one. The city was smothered under flags and bunting, but, alas! for hopes and aspirations! Friday, March 4, 1881, proved to be a day forever memorable in the meterological history of inaugurations.

There was another thing of interest in connection with Garfield's inauguration—it was the first one to be reported in the pages of The Washington Post, which had been founded December 6, 1877, and was then in its fourth year.

"A heavy storm of wind, snow and rain," it said in its issue of the 5th, "which commenced Thursday evening, continued without intermission during the night. A more dismal appearing city than Washington at daybreak yesterday morning could not be imagined. A steady northwest wind, however, drove away the clouds, and by 11 o'clock the sun was shining brightly and the concrete pavement of the Avenue was in excellent condition."

Not only did it snow and rain on the night of the 3d of March, but there was one of those unusual winter storms—if March be considered a winter month—when the snow was accompanied by vivid flashes of lightning and peals of rolling thunder. On the morning of the 4th the snow lay deep upon the ground, and a raw wind mercilessly whipped the crowds which gathered early at the Capitol to witness the inaugural ceremonies.

Thousands of troops were in the city, but until the last moment it appeared that it might not be possible to have a parade. By daybreak, however, the storm ceased, and men were put to work shoveling snow from the Avenue.

At half-past 9 o'clock in the morning President Hayes went to the Capitol to sign such acts as might be presented to him in the closing hours of the Forty-sixth Congress, and shortly afterward Mrs. Garfield and her children James, Harry, Mollie and Irvine; Gen. Garfield's mother, and a small party of friends, went to the White House, and at 10 o'clock, accompanied by Mrs. Hayes, they all drove to the Capitol to witness the ceremonies.

100,000 Saw Parade.

At 10:30 President Hayes returned to the White House with Gen. Garfield, for whom he had stopped at the Riggs House. Vice President-elect Arthur also went to the White House, accompanied by Senator George H. Pendleton, of Ohio. It was 10:50 o'clock when the distinguished party left the White House for the Capitol, President Hayes and President-elect Garfield occupying the President's open carriage, accompanied by Senators Bayard and Anthony. Heavy robes partly sheltered them from the biting wind. They were followed by Mr. Arthur and Senator Pendleton in the latter's carriage, and as they drove out of the White House grounds and took their place in the procession, the Cleveland Troop of Cavalry preceded them, as escort, and the Cleveland Grays took a position at the rear of the second carriage, and the procession started for the Capitol.

"The procession which began to move at 10:30 o'clock," reports the National Republican, March 5, 1881, "formed the grandest pageant ever witnessed in this city, with the exception of the famous review of 1865. The Avenue and its approaches never presented such a scene. There was one mass of people from the White House to the Capitol. It is estimated that there were 100,000 spectators assembled between the points named. The order of march was that prescribed by Gen. Sherman. The first division alone escorted the President and President-elect to the Capitol. After the inaugural ceremonies the other divisions fell in behind the first, and the whole body, marching up Pennsylvania avenue, passed in review before the President at the Executive Mansion.

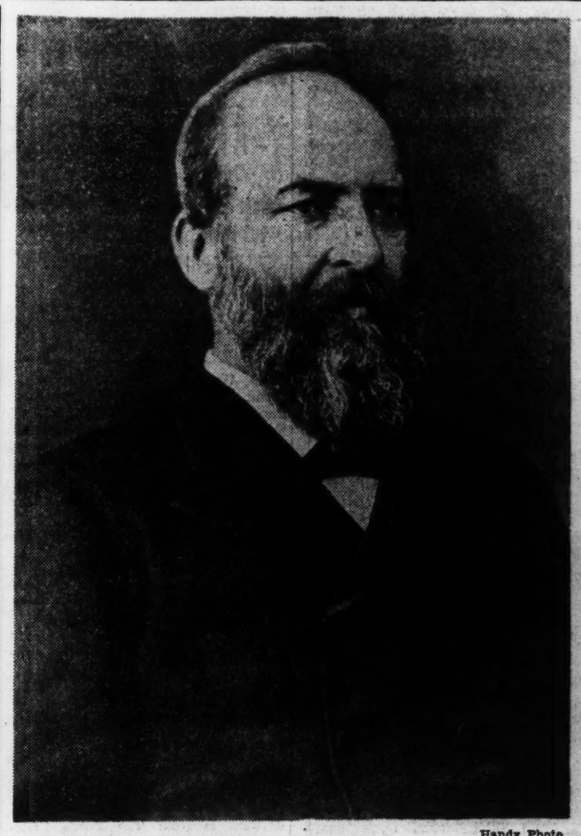
A Word in Season.

THE POST extends to President Garfield a hearty welcome to his great office, adding thereto the expression of an honest wish that he may be equal to all its requirements—superior at all times to every mean and merely partisan influence, and patriotically devoted to the furtherance of the best interests of all sections of our common country.

We shall not hesitate to support him in any policy we believe to be right, or to criticise and condemn whatever in his course we hold to be wrong.

President Garfield will do well to read THE POST carefully and conscientiously. It can be relied upon at all times to tell him the truth. As it is not likely to ask any favors of him, it can afford to be honest. He will always find in its columns the latest news and abundant good counsel. If he will tie up to it his Administration will be a success, and meet with the approval of everybody whose good opinion is worth having.

(An editorial in The Post, March 5, 1881.)



JAMES A. GARFIELD. Handy Photo.

Thence the procession marched to the Washington Circle, wheeled into K street, and, marching to Ninth, dispersed. It is calculated that there were 20,000 men in line, the procession having occupied 2 hours and 10 minutes in passing the reviewing stand."

Thousands in Line.

Gen. W. T. Sherman, with a brilliant staff, was grand marshal of the parade, and so many troops were in line that there is no space even in such an extensive account as this to give the names of all of those constituting the first division alone, which acted as the presidential escort. It included troops representing all branches of the service. The Republican's estimate of 20,000 men in line was moderate, for in the second division there were 6,000 troops of the Pennsylvania National Guard, commanded by Maj. Gen. John F. Hartranft. The third division comprised national guard troops from New Jersey. The fourth division contained many troops from the South, while the fifth was made up of innumerable marching and political clubs. The troops and civilians suffered terribly standing in the side streets where the organizations were formed, and which were deep in snow and muddy slush.

Said The Post in its report of the parade:

"During the passage of the procession along the Avenue the crowd constituted itself into a vast army of critics, who spoke impartially of the merits and demerits of the respective commands. Of the Southern organizations present, the former fairly compensated for any lack of freshness in their accouterments.

"The United States troops—Marine Corps and Fortress Monroe Artillery—were also a marked feature of the first division. The continental uniforms of the Central City Veterans, of New York, attracted much attention.

"The second division, which was composed exclusively of the Pennsylvania National Guard, presented a most superb appearance, their soldierly bearing and precise marching order producing a most pleasing effect. They were reviewed by Gov. Hoyt before forming in line. The latter and his staff headed the division and were received all along the line with waving of handkerchiefs. All the Philadelphia organizations, both military and civil, saluted Gen. Bingham, Representative in Congress from that city, who sat in a balcony at the corner of Fifteenth street and Pennsylvania avenue, just east of the Corcoran Building. The State Fencibles, with their reputation of being the best drilled regiment in the country, attracted a large share of attention from those on the lookout for fine military movements and a hearty outburst of applause greeted them at intervals all along the line. This division was by many put down as composed of United States troops owing to the similarity of the uniforms, the only distinction being the markings on their knapsacks and a "keystone" on the top of the cap.

"The third division was also largely made up of Pennsylvania troops. The First Regiment of National Guards made the first attempt of the day to march battalion front and succeeded until reaching Fifteenth street, where they executed a very fine movement into company front. They were enthusiastically cheered. The Pennsylvania State Fencibles and the Ninth New Jersey National Guards followed in the same movement, both acquitting themselves very creditably. The Fourteenth New York (Utica) Regiment found many admirers along the line of march, the fine uniforms and good drill catching the popular favor. Custer

CONTINUED ON PAGE 42, COLUMN 1.

Governor's Guard, of Richmond, Va., excited general remark for their fine appearance, and also from the fact that the, were the only white company from the Old Dominion, seven colored military organizations making up Virginia's quota in the procession. The German Artillery, of Charleston, S. C., had also the honor of being the only white organization from their State. Though only 25 members were present, owing to the short notice on which they came, their splendid physique, drill and general military bearing added to the striking uniforms—they wear the spiked leather helmet of the Fatherland—attracted universal attention and applause. They all fought on the Southern side during the late war and represented more wounds than they did sabers. In the first division, as it marched down the Avenue, the naval cadets from Annapolis, after the local companies, took the palm among the military in the popular mind. They displayed a wonderful precision in drill, and with their neat naval uniforms, made up a sight not to be forgotten.

District Guardsmen March.

"The mounted guard of honor to the presidential carriage, the First City Troop, of Cleveland, fairly shared the honors with their distinguished convoy. The Washington Light Infantry and National Rifles, of this city, received a large share of attention, the new uniforms of the latter making a very handsome figure in the parade, while the fine order and soldierly bearing of the

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and
Best Wishes for a Successful Administration
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GARFIELD INAUGURAL BALL BRILLIANT EVENT

THRONG OF 5,000 DANCED TILL EARLY HOUR IN MORNING

Brilliant Costumes of Women Were Described in Post the Next Day.

SPIRIT OF CARNIVAL REIGNED ON AVENUE

Immense Crowds Came Out to See Fireworks Display South of Treasury.

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 41.

Post, No. 6, G. A. R., attracted considerable notice by the fact that eight of its members carried a large United States flag spread out and held by its edges. The Remington Rifles of New York was cheered at many points for their neat and soldierly appearance. The famous Fifth Maryland Regiment fairly divided the honors of the day with the Ninth New York and the Pennsylvania Militia. They were no sooner recognized than greeted with signs of enthusiastic admiration. And they earned the bountiful meed of praise accorded them, being second to none in point of fine drill and general appearance. The Harmony League, of Philadelphia, a civil organization, presented a unique appearance. Each bore in his hand a guidon and wore either a red or blue shirt. There were fully 500 in line. The West Philadelphia Club and the Fifteenth Ward Club, of the same city, looked particularly well in their light uniform overcoats, and were well received, being quite a relief after the long line of military accouterments that had gone before in their dazzling brightness. They, however, left little to be desired in the way of drill, although not pretending to martial honors."

Clock Turned Back.

At the appointed hour the Supreme Court and the Diplomatic Corps, the latter headed by Sir Edward Thornton, who was still its dean, entered the Senate chamber, the galleries of which were packed with the most prominent and distinguished people in Washington, including the wives and families of the incoming and outgoing Presidents. The hands of the clock were turned back, and finally, after the noon hour, President Hayes and Gen. Garfield, escorted by Senator Thurman, entered and took their seats, on sofas, at the right of the aisle on the Republican side. Vice President-elect Arthur then came in, escorted by Senators Pendleton, Bayard and Anthony, and preceded by the Sergeant-at-Arms, and Vice President Wheeler formally introduced his successor, who made a brief speech, after which Mr. Wheeler administered the oath of office to him and delivered a farewell address to the Senate.

The usual platform had been erected at the eastern portico, and thither the whole party now repaired. It was estimated that 80,000 people were assembled in the plaza as Gen. Garfield appeared, to be received with cheers and cries of pleasure. As he advanced to the railing President Hayes, in a few minutes to be a private citizen once more, took a chair immediately behind him, surrounded by members of the Hayes and Garfield families, and distinguished guests.

On this occasion custom so often followed was departed from, and Chief Justice Waite administered the oath first, whereupon President Garfield shook hands with him, and with Mr. Hayes, and then embraced and kissed his mother and his wife. He then read his inaugural address. Generally the practice had been for the inaugural address to be delivered prior to the administration of the oath.

Big Parade Started.

Shortly after the ceremonies at the Capitol had been concluded President Garfield entered his carriage, returned to the White House, and the big parade got under way.

A stand had been erected on Pennsylvania avenue in front of the Executive Mansion, facing Lafayette Square, and to this place President Garfield repaired after luncheon had been served, to review the parade. With him on the stand were Mrs. Garfield and the members of the Hayes family, Gen. Winfield Scott Hancock, Chief Justice Waite, Gen. Grosvenor, of Ohio, and distinguished statesmen and officers of the Army and Navy.

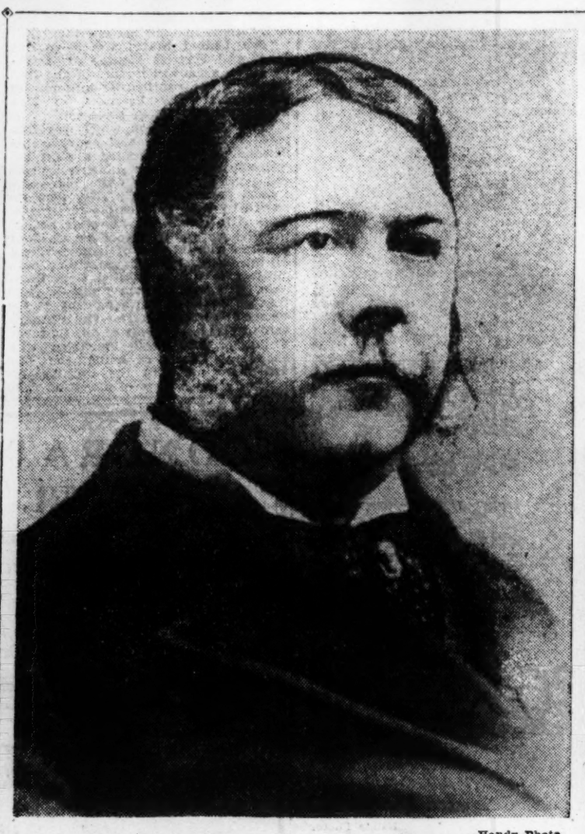
President Garfield stood in the center of the reviewing stand, with his wife and his mother at his right. Says the National Republican:

"Throughout the entire two and a half hours which the review lasted, President Garfield remained standing the greater portion of the time uncovered and bowing his acknowledgment of the salutations showered on him from every side. The two elder boys, James and Harry, sat chatting with their young companions, while Irvine and Abram, the two younger, were as fidgety as young kittens.

"When the head of Gen. Field's division arrived opposite the stand that officer dismounted and ascended the steps, where he was heartily shaken by the hand by Gen. Garfield and presented to Mrs. Garfield. The throng of officers surrounding the President all seemed to press forward to congratulate Gen. Field, who in his turn appeared to be greatly moved by the generous courtesies extended to him. Finally, when the brilliant pageant had ended, the new President and his family wended their way to their new home, stopping every moment almost to return thanks for the congratulations showered upon them. As they passed the threshold of the White House, Mr. R. B. Hayes, jr., who was just leaving the house to accompany his father and mother, who were already in their carriage, stepped forward, and, taking Mrs. Garfield's hand, said: 'Mrs. Garfield, I must bid you good-bye; but in doing so, permit me to hope that you will spend four as happy years in this mansion as we have done,' and with a hearty grasp of the hand he passed out. And the change of occupancy of the White House stood completed."

That night there was a veritable carnival on Pennsylvania avenue, immense crowds turning out for the fireworks which were set off at the South end of the Treasury. The more fashionable folk were interested in another event.

The New National Museum—now the old National Museum—had just been completed at this time, and it was here that the great event of the day occurred, the inaugural ball, which was attended by all the smart and prominent people in the city and many visitors from other places. The supper room was in a temporary building erected on the east side of the museum. The following account of the ball is from The Washington Post of March 5:



CHESTER ALAN ARTHUR. Handy Photo.

THE BALL AND RECEPTION.

This Feature of the Inauguration Proves a Great Success.

The ball was the central point of interest last evening. The procession over, the people went to their homes and began to prepare for the culminating event of the inaugural ceremonies. As early as 8 o'clock, the tide of pleasure seekers turned toward the museum. The only entrance to the ground for carriages—Twelfth street—was blocked up by a long line of carriages long before the hour for the ball to begin. The covered footway from Ninth street was crowded with people, who were not only going to the ball, but the ticketless portion were going to stand about the entrance and see the people go in. The grounds were lighted up by a powerful calcium light on the tower of the Smithsonian Institution. The police regulations were so complete that the vast crowd was disposed of rapidly. The building from the outside presented a brilliant spectacle. President and Mrs. Garfield, who were forced, on account of the crowd, to leave from the south entrance of the White House, were driven directly to the Museum Building, and were among the earliest arrivals. Mr. and Mrs. Hayes came soon after. The distinguished visitors were met by the reception committee and were escorted to the place where the reception was held, directly in front of the west gallery. The party moved as follows: The President of the United States, attended by the chairman of the executive committee, Mr. J. W. Thompson, and Hon. G. Bancroft, of the reception committee.

Mr. Hayes, attended by the Hon. Samuel Shellabarger and Dr. Welling. Mrs. Garfield, wife of the President, attended by Col. H. C. Corbin and Hon. A. G. Riddle. Mrs. Garfield, mother of the President, attended by Mr. H. A. Willard and Hon. William Lawrence. Mrs. Hayes, attended by Hon. John B. Alley. Vice President Arthur, attended by Mr. A. M. Clapp and Mr. Ellwood E. Thorne. Ex-Vice President Wheeler, attended by Mr. Crosby S. Noyes and Hon. R. T. Merrick. Gen. Sherman, attended by Admiral Rodgers and Gen. Edward F. Beale. Gen. Hancock, attended by Hon. J. A. J. Creswell and Hon. Horatio King. Gen. Sheridan, attended by Col. D. B. Ainger and Gen. H. H. Wells.

The guests, as they came in, formed in line and moved to where the receiving party stood. By 9:30 this line extended along the hallway from the main entrance and down the long hallway of the west wing to where President Garfield stood. After the reception, which lasted until 11 o'clock, dancing was begun and continued until early this morning. The attendance was estimated at 5,000.

A BEAUTIFUL BALLROOM.

The Goddess of Liberty as a Center Piece—Other Decorations.

The decorations of the ballroom were beautiful in the extreme. The center piece was a statue of the Goddess of Liberty, the work of Mr. C. Buberl, a native of Bohemia, but now a resident of New York. The face of the figure is benignant and the pose natural. In the uplifted right hand is borne a lamp in which burned the new light, the great electric light, which is to revolutionize the world and make dark places to shine with the all-effulgence of noonday. Around the base of the pedestal were arranged palms, acacia, tropical maples, laurels, cedars and the vivid foliage of the begonias and crotons. From the arches which form the circling outlines of the rotunda spring airy galleries, and the stairways leading to them were draped with the national colors, and the railings were garlanded with evergreens, interspersed with flags. These pretty galleries were curtained with immense flags and draped in graceful folds by bands of evergreens. The effect was beautiful. One of these galleries was assigned to the regents of the Smithsonian. On the pillars, each side a little below were bas relievos representing painting, sculpture, science, mechanics, justice, plenty and commerce. Beneath these were arranged potted plants to correspond with the picturesque base of the statue of Liberty.

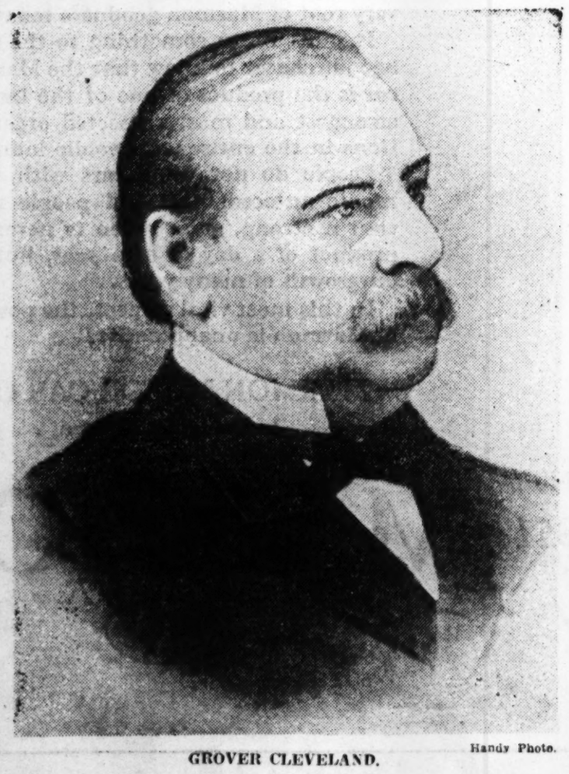
The space extending west of the rotunda was the President's hall. The pillars that marked the outlines of this hall had the coats of arms of the different States arranged along the entire length. From one side fell the flags, bright with the colors of the old gridiron, and on the other were ensigns, guidons, pennants and regimental standards of the Army and Navy. Two bas relievos, representing the Army and Navy, were on the pillars above.

The President and Mrs. Garfield received on a slightly raised dais at the extreme end of this hall. A stairway in the rear led to a gallery above, set apart for the exclusive use of Mrs. Garfield and Mrs. Hayes and other ladies they might invite to share that distinction.

The floor of this gallery was covered with a handsome carpet in wood tints, brightened with tiny blue and crimson flowers, and the railing was festooned with evergreens and gas burners to simulate waxen candles, that branched in clusters from antique vases in the front. On the north end of this gallery was Mrs. Garfield's and Mrs. Hayes' dressing room. It was an exceedingly charming apartment. The carpet of drab, blue and gold was very tasteful, and elegant dressing tables, mirrors, and other accessories of comfort were placed therein. The windows were curtained in colors to correspond with the furnishing. Altogether it was as attractive a boudoir as the most fastidious lady might wish. The room opening from the south door of the gallery was used for refreshments for the ladies of the presidential party. It was furnished with tables and other appliances for supper. The presidential party entered the building by the western entrance, as did also the Diplomatic Corps. The President's retiring room was on the south side of the west entrance hall, and Mr. Hayes' dressing room was immediately above, on the second floor. The ladies of the foreign ministers occupied the room on the north of the hall, and the gentlemen of the legation the room above, corresponding with that set apart for Mr. Hayes' occupancy. All these rooms were handsomely furnished, and attentive servants were in waiting to do the bidding of the distinguished guests. These dressing rooms all communicated by a temporary passageway to the President's hall.

The gallery of the east hall, opposite the gallery of the President's hall, was occupied by a band of 60 musicians, who gave the promenade music for the company. As this hall communicated to the supper rooms, the bas relievos were scenes representing feasting and hunting. The pillars were decorated

CONTINUED ON PAGE 45.



GROVER CLEVELAND. Handy Photo.

ARTHUR SWORN IN AT HIS RESIDENCE

Took Oath Formally at Capitol in the Presence of Two Former Presidents.

DELIVERED BRIEF ADDRESS

Chester A. Arthur was in New York when James A. Garfield died at Elberon, N. J., at 11:25 o'clock on the night of September 19, 1881. Garfield had lingered in agony while a whole Nation suffered with him, since he had been shot down by the assassin Guiteau in the old Baltimore & Potomac Railroad depot in Washington on Saturday morning, July 2.

With the advent of Arthur, the compromise between the "Stalwarts" and "Half-breeds" of the Republican party was nullified, and the friend of Roscoe Conkling was in power. It was one of the queerest pranks of fate in the whole history of American politics.

Arthur, a widower, and destined to become one of the most popular Presidents Washington has ever known, who, to an extraordinary extent, identified himself with the social life of the city, took the oath of office at his residence, 123 Lexington avenue, at 1 o'clock on the morning of September 20, a short time after word of Garfield's death had been conveyed to him. Justice John R. Brady, of the Supreme Court of New York, administered the oath. The following account of the funeral of Garfield, and the formal inauguration of Arthur, is from The Post's fiftieth anniversary edition, of December 6, 1927:

By the 21st Washington was a black-draped city of mourning. The District Militia were placed under arms, and everywhere people were sorrowing. The body of the late Chief Magistrate arrived in Washington from Long Branch at 4:44 o'clock p. m. Wednesday, September 21. On the funeral train were Mrs. Garfield and the two eldest children, President Arthur, the Cabinet and a few others.

30,000 Viewed Remains.

Placed in the "Centennial prize hearse," drawn by six white horses, the body of Garfield was taken from the railroad station to the Capitol, where it lay in state in the Rotunda. The escort comprised the militia companies, Washington Commandery, No. 1, Knights Templar, and Columbia Commandery, of which Gen. Garfield had been a member. Gen. Grant rode in the carriage with President Arthur, and Mrs. Garfield was escorted by Secretary Blaine. Vast and silent throngs lined the Avenue to view the solemn funeral of an assassinated President, as they had done before, and as Fate was to ordain, they were to do again. All night long the people passed in a steady stream through the Capitol to look upon the face of the departed statesman. Thirty thousand viewed the remains on September 22, on which day, in the Vice President's room in the Capitol, President Arthur was formally sworn in, the oath being administered this time by Chief Justice Waite of the Supreme Court of the United States in the presence of the Cabinet and two former Presidents—U. S. Grant and Rutherford B. Hayes.

Mr. Arthur then read the following brief inaugural address:

"For the fourth time in the history of the republic its Chief Magistrate has been removed by death. All hearts are filled with grief and horror at the hideous crime which has darkened our land; and the memory of the murdered President, his protracted sufferings, his unyielding fortitude; the example and achievements of his life and the pathos of his death will forever illume the pages of our history. For the fourth time the officer elected by the people and ordained by the Constitution to fill a vacancy so created is called to assume the Executive chair. The wisdom of our fathers, foreseeing even the most dire possibilities, made sure that the Government should never be imperiled because of the uncertainty of human life. Men may die, but the fabrics of our free institutions remain unshaken.

Prosperity Pointed To.

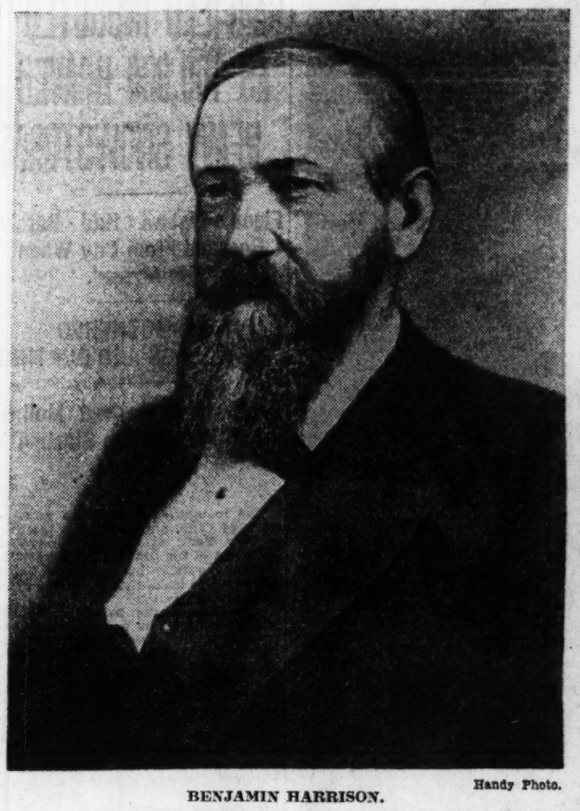
"No higher or more assuring proof could exist of the strength and permanence of popular government than the fact that though the chosen of the people be struck down his constitutional successor is peacefully installed without shock or strain except the sorrow which mourns the bereavement. All the noble aspirations of my lamented predecessor which found expression in his life, the measures devised and suggested during his brief administration to correct abuses and enfore economy; to advance prosperity and promote the general welfare; to insure domestic security and maintain friendly and honorable relations with the nations of the earth, will be garnered in the hearts of the people, and it will be my earnest endeavor to profit, and to see that the Nation shall profit, by his example and experience. Prosperity blesses our country, our fiscal policy is fixed by law, is well grounded and generally approved.

"No threatening issue mars our foreign intercourse, and the wisdom, integrity and thrift of our people may be trusted to continue undisturbed the present assured career of peace, tranquillity and welfare. The gloom and anxiety which have enshrouded the country must make repose especially welcome now.

"No demand for speedy legislation has been heard. No adequate occasion is apparent for an unusual session of Congress. The Constitution defines the functions and powers of the Executive as clearly as those of either of the other two departments of the Government, and he must answer for the just exercise of the discretion it permits and the performance of the duties it imposes. Summoned to these high duties and responsibilities and profoundly conscious of their magnitude and gravity, I assume the trust imposed by the Constitution, relying for aid on Divine guidance and the virtue, patriotism and intelligence of the American people."

Lived Near Capitol.

President Arthur did not remove to the Executive Mansion until the evening of December 7, 1881, when at 6:30 o'clock he took formal possession, nearly three months after the death of President Garfield. Up to that time he had lived, while in Washington—for he was one of the most peripatetic Presidents and made frequent trips to New York, where he maintained his residence—at the Gray House, as it was called then, the old mansion at the southwest corner of New Jersey avenue and B street southeast, which had been built by Benjamin F. Butler, of granite brought to Washington by water as ballast, in accordance with the best traditions of Yankee thrift. It was at this time the home of Senator John P. Jones, of Nevada, and here Vice President Arthur had frequently visited. He went there when he had taken the oath of office, and held his first receptions and transacted his first business as President within these solid walls. The White House had been thoroughly repaired, renovated and decorated, with the furniture done over in new upholstery. President Arthur selected as his own the bedroom which formerly had been Nellie Grant's.



BENJAMIN HARRISON. Handy Photo.

Cleveland, 12 Hours Early, Greeted by Small Crowd

New York Governor Defeated Blaine, Who Was Handicapped by Factional Strife in His Own Party.

The platform of the Republican party, adopted at the national convention, held at Chicago, June 3, 1884, "pointed with pride" to the administration of President Arthur, but he was passed over, although he received 278 votes on the first ballot, to 334½ for James G. Blaine.

Arthur maintained his strength remarkably, having 207 votes on the fourth ballot, when Blaine, with 541, was finally nominated. For the first time a negro, John R. Lynch, of Mississippi, served as temporary chairman of a Republican national convention.

The Republican party was still torn by factional feuds and was damaged by scandals, of which the "Credit Mobilier" was the most serious. In Grover Cleveland, Governor of New York, the Democratic party had a candidate who had attracted national attention and who possessed, in addition, the advantage of being a citizen of the strongest State, politically, in the Union. Cleveland was elected by a narrow margin in the popular vote, and with 219 electoral votes to 182 for Blaine, New York determining the contest.

Mr. Cleveland, who was a bachelor, arrived in Washington for his inauguration, at the old Baltimore & Ohio Depot, on the morning of March 3, 1885, twelve hours earlier than he had been expected. He wore a dark suit, a beaver cloth overcoat and a high hat and carried a small leather satchel in his hand. The party consisted of Mr. Cleveland, his brother, the Rev. W. W. Cleveland, and his wife and child, and the two sisters of the President-elect, Mrs. Hoyt and Miss Rose Cleveland; his nieces, Miss Mary Hastings, and the Misses Annie and Nellie Yeomans; Hon. Daniel Manning, of New York, and Mrs. Manning; Col. Daniel Lamont, and Inspector Byrnes, of New York.

The party took carriages and were driven to the old Arlington Hotel, at Vermont avenue and I street, so rich in historic memories.

Only a few early risers welcomed the distinguished strangers, and there was no demonstration. Mr. Cleveland's apartment was on the second floor of the annex, known as the Pomeroy House, on the H street side, overlooking Lafayette Square. He had a private reception room, sitting room and bedroom. The walls of the reception room were decorated with sateen and the finest lace, and the doors were hung with silk and wool draperies. The sitting room was decorated with Turkish portieres, and the bedroom was hung with sateen and lace after designs by Joseph Kummer.

President Arthur sent over Sergt. Dinsmore, who for some years had been chief doorkeeper at the White House,

CONTINUED ON PAGE 43, COLUMN 1.

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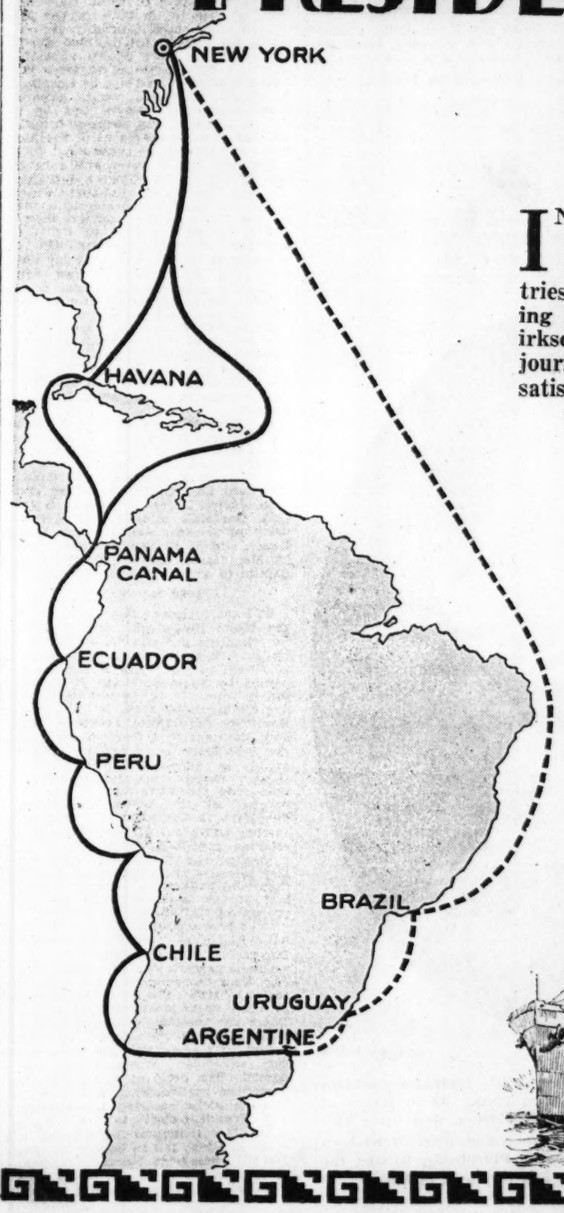
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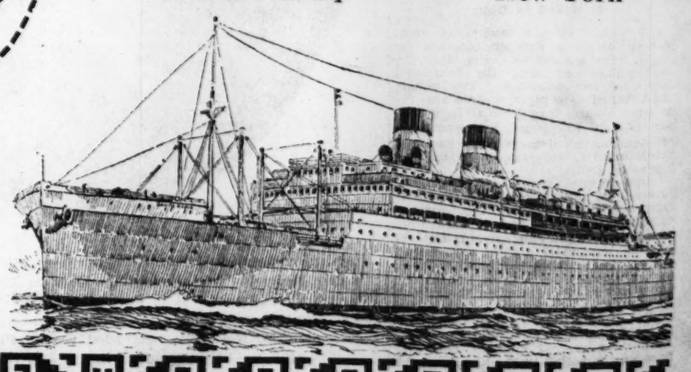
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CLEVELAND INAUGURAL THRONG BROKE ALL CITY'S RECORDS

BIBLE GIVEN HIM BY MOTHER USED FOR TAKING OATH

Hendricks' Winning of Vice Presidency Cause for Much Rejoicing.

FIRST INAUGURAL HELD ON PERFECT DAY

Greatest Crowd Up to That Time Heard Brief Address of New Chief Executive.

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 42.

and he took up his post at the Pomeroy House and received all the callers, among them Senators Garland and Gorman, William H. Barnum, of Connecticut, chairman of the Democratic National Committee, and others, including William C. Whitney, of New York, and William F. Vilas, of Wisconsin, who had been chairman of the Chicago convention which had nominated Cleveland for President, and Thomas A. Hendricks, of Indiana, for Vice President.

At 2 o'clock in the afternoon Mr. Cleveland, accompanied by Col. James G. Berret and Col. Lamont, took a carriage, drove around the square, and called on President Arthur at the White House, and later Mr. Arthur returned the call, walking across the park to the hotel.

Summoned New Cabinet.

Washington was in gala array, for the city was still largely Democratic at heart at that time, and Grover Cleveland was the first Democrat to be elected President since James Buchanan. The Arlington was gay with excitement, and all day, and far into the night, bands of music gathered in the broad avenue outside, or in the lobby of the hotel and serenaded the President-elect.

At 5 o'clock in the afternoon Mr. Cleveland summoned Bayard, Garland, Vilas, Lamar, Whitney and Manning, of the new Cabinet, to his private sitting room, and read the inaugural address to them.

Also he found time to receive the inaugural reception committee, headed by Chairman W. W. Corcoran, and including Richard T. Merrick, Eppa Hunton, Allan McLean, John S. Norris, John W. Thompson, Horatio King, Daniel B. Clarke, Adjutant General Drum, Gen. Hazen, Josiah Dent, David R. McKee, Rear Admiral Carter, Maj. C. C. Goodloe, Archibald H. Lowery, Ben: Perley Poore, A. Ross Ray, Dr. J. M. Toner, S. H. Kauffmann, Rear Admiral Stevens, Alexander Porter Morse and George E. Hamilton.

Meanwhile the largest crowd of people that had ever visited Washington up to that time surged through the streets of the city. Thousands thronged the Avenue on the night of the third of March, the showy uniforms of the visiting militia companies adding color to the brilliant scenes. For the first time since the Civil War the gray uniforms of troops from below the Mason and Dixon line were seen on the streets of the Nation's Capital. Tammany was in town in full force, notwithstanding it had bitterly fought Cleveland in the convention, and had taken a licking at his hands. Not since the Civil War had Washington been so ablaze with flags and bunting.

Return of Hendricks.

Eight years before Hendricks had gone down to defeat with Tilden. Now he was in the city, about to take his place as presiding officer of the Senate, of which post thousands of Americans believed he had been wrongfully defrauded in 1877. There was great rejoicing among Democrats.

Since the last Democrat, Buchanan, had sat in the White House, momentous history had been written—secession, war, emancipation, victory, reconstruction, impeachment, frauds, "Credit Mobilier," the Electoral Commission of 1876, the seating of Hayes. Tremendous events, all of these, and to them must be added the assassination of two Presidents. One of the most remarkable eras in American history!

The Forty-eighth Congress was drawing to a turbulent close—a Democratic Congress. It had accomplished much. It had created the Bureau of Labor, afterwards to become the Department of Labor, and the Bureau of Animal Industry, two things which did much for the working man and the farmer.

It had repealed the test oath act of 1862, had enacted a law to encourage the merchant marine, and provided a civil government for Alaska.

Perfect Spring Day.

A cloudless sky and the first perfect spring day of the season greeted the new President as he arose on inauguration day, Wednesday, March 4, 1885, and yet, only a week before the Washington Monument had been dedicated with the mercury below the freezing point, and a foot of snow had shortly thereafter fallen, threatening the city with another disastrous flood. The Washington climate is capable of some astounding feats.

Mr. Cleveland had breakfast at 9 o'clock at his hotel and received a few callers. At 10:15 President Arthur's carriage rolled up to the Arlington. In it were Senators Sherman and Ransom. Mr. Cleveland returned with them to the White House. He wore a close-fitting Prince Albert suit, a dark blue overcoat and black kid gloves and a beaver hat. The President-elect and the two senators were received by President Arthur, and after chatting for a few minutes in the East Room, Mr. Arthur and Mr. Cleveland retired to the Red Parlor for a conference.

Vice President Hendricks, who was stopping at Willard's Hotel, had been up almost all night receiving friends and attending to his correspondence. Escorted by Senator Hawley, of Connecticut, he drove to the White House in a barouche drawn by four magnificent white horses.

When the party had assembled, President Arthur, with Mr. Cleveland at his left, and Senators Sherman and Ransom on the front seat of the carriage, facing them, drove down the Avenue to the Capitol. Twenty-eight years had passed since the people had seen a Democrat on his way to be inaugurated President of the United States.

"A great sea of upturned faces hid the sidewalks," said The Post in its report on March 5. "Above it the stately buildings were covered with cloths of gorgeous colors arrayed in patriotic devices; the soft, spring-like breeze lazily stirred the innumerable flags and streamers. Special aids, in brilliant uniforms, dashed hither and thither, lending animation to the scene."

Not only were the sidewalks overflowing, and all the stands which had been erected along the line of march, but the windows of all the stores and houses were filled, and the trees and housetops jammed with people, hysterical, shouting, screaming. And here came Cleveland, hat in hand, bowing to the right and left, as he responded to a continous ovation that was one long frantic yell of delight stretching from White House to Capitol.

The escort was headed by Gen. Slocum, Chief Marshal, and his staff, and was composed of the First City Troop, of Philadelphia, the National Democratic Committee, the inaugural committee, the Distrit of Columbia Militia, headed by the Washington Light Infantry, the colored militia, and a detachment of the Grand Army of the Republic. From the Peace Monument it proceeded to the east plaza of the Capitol by way of B street northwest, and Mr. Cleveland entered the Senate by the east basement door, leaning upon the arms of Senator Sherman, and followed by President Arthur and the rest of the party.

President Arthur entered the Senate chamber first, escorted by Senator Sherman and Senator Ransom, followed by the President-elect. When all were seated in the midst of the distinguished company gathered there, Vice President-elect Hendricks entered, and took the oath of office. Senator George F. Edmunds, of Vermont, President Pro Tempore, then delivered a brief address, and handed the gavel to Vice President Hendricks, who thereupon called the Senate to order. Mr. Hendricks also made a short speech, and a small procession then formed and proceeded to the east portico of the Capitol, headed by the marshal of the District of Columbia and the marshal of the Supreme Court. The President and the President-elect came next, followed by the Vice President and the Secretary of State, the Senate, the Diplomatic Corps, the Cabinet and members of the late House of Representatives.

Panic Narrowly Averted.

There was a terrible crush at the door of the rotunda, owing to the rush of people to obtain advantageous places. A panic was narrowly averted.

At the portico a platform 100 feet square, the largest that had been built up to that time, had been erected, affording seats for 2,000 guests. As Mr. Cleveland stepped out upon the flag-draped stand his eye swept over a vast crowd of cheering people estimated by Senator Hawley at 150,000, the largest mass of people ever assembled there up to that time. They spilled into Maryland avenue, East Capitol street; and A street southeast, and Pennsylvania avenue, which had not then been closed to provide a site for the Library of Congress.

At 12:40 p. m. Mr. Cleveland began the delivery of his inaugural address. It was brief. At 2 minutes past one he turned and said, "I am now prepared to take the oath prescribed by law." Chief Justice Waite then administered the oath, and the new President reverently kissed the well-worn gilt-edged Bible which his mother had given him when he had left home as a boy to seek his fortune in the world.

After a brief reception President Cleveland left the Capitol by the door by which he had entered, got into his carriage, and was driven to the White House, accompanied by Mr. Arthur, who went with him to the stand in front of that building, opposite Lafayette Square, to review the inaugural parade. They remained standing during the long review. The parade was one of the longest in inauguration history, there being, among others, 8,000 Pennsylvania National Guardsmen in line. Some of these were guilty of acts of rowdyism which became the subject of official investigation and a report by the Commissioners to Gov. Pattison. Tammany and a number of political clubs marched in the parade.

Confederate in Line.

A notable figure in the line of march was Gen. Fitzhugh Lee, commanding the Virginia troops, and wearing a uniform of Confederate gray.

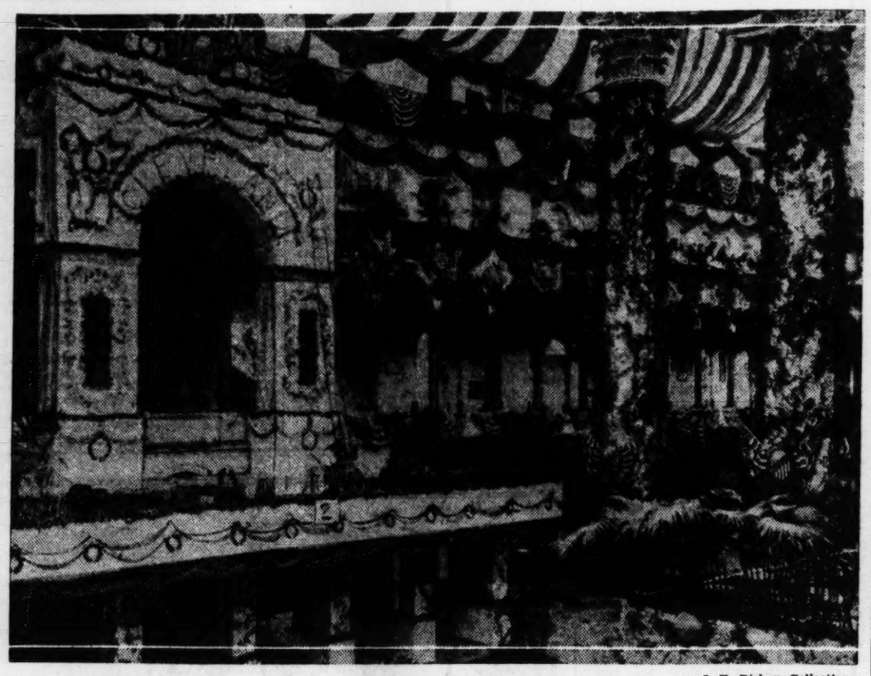
After the parade the President was the guest of Mr. Arthur at luncheon in the White House, 75 guests being entertained.

Mr. Arthur, indeed, like the melody, "lingered on," and it was not until 7 o'clock at night that he took his departure. His light bay four-in-hand, in charge of Alexander Powell, the driver who had been Grant's coachman, stood at the portico for hours. Finally Mr. Arthur and Senator Frelinghuysen entered it and were driven to the latter's residence, where Mr. Arthur was a guest for some time. Then the bachelor President took possession of his new home.

Col. J. G. Berret, chairman of the general inaugural committee, and W. M. Galt, chairman of the executive committee, called at the White House that evening to escort Mr. Cleveland, Mrs. Hoyt and Miss Rose Cleveland to the inaugural ball, the magnificent finale of the day's ceremonies, which was held in the then unfinished Pension Office Building. Mr. Arthur and some 10,000 others attended it. The building was lavishly decorated for the occasion, a temporary roof having been put on by the committee.

There was also a display of fireworks on the White Lot on the night of the 4th, when 50,000 people witnessed the display.

Miss Rose Cleveland succeeded Mrs. McElroy, President Arthur's sister, as the White House hostess, and her first reception on the evening of March 7 introduced a new social regime at the White House, which continued until the President's marriage, on Wednesday, June 2, 1886, to his beautiful young ward, Miss Frances Folsom, of Buffalo, N. Y.



J. E. Bishop Collection

Interior of the Pension Office decorated for the second Cleveland Inaugural ball.

Harrison, Second in Votes, Won Presidential Election

Rode With Cleveland in Open Carriage, in Rainstorm, to Capitol; Inaugural Marked 100th Anniversary of Washington's Induction.

The Democratic party renominated Mr. Cleveland by acclamation at the St. Louis convention, which opened on June 5, 1888, Allen G. Thurman, of Ohio, being placed on the ticket with him, but it took the American people four years to decide that they wanted "four more years of Grover."

When the Republican National convention met at Chicago, June 19, party opinion was so badly divided that eight ballots were required to make a choice from among the nineteen candidates for whom votes were cast and the convention sat for six days. John Sherman, of Ohio, held the lead for seven ballots, with Walter Q. Gresham, of Indiana, and Russell A. Alger, of Michigan, the next strongest contenders, while Benjamin Harrison, who had been a Senator from Indiana, trailed for six ballots. On the seventh he went ahead of Sherman, and was nominated on the eighth ballot, Levi P. Morton, of New York, being nominated for Vice President.

The Republican ticket was successful and Gen. Harrison was elected, but under curious circumstances possible only under the system of the Electoral College, for while Cleveland polled a larger popular vote, 5,540,329, to 5,439,853, he lost his own State of New York by a narrow margin, and with it the election, polling but 168 electoral votes to 233 for the Republican candidate. The count of the electoral vote took place for the first time under the act of February 3, 1887.

Centennial President.

Hence Benjamin Harrison became the "Centennial President," as he was called, one hundred years after Washington had been inaugurated, taking the oath of office at the Capitol in Washington, on Monday, March 4, 1889.

The day was a meteorological terror, with a driving, pouring rain soaking the vast crowds of people and the soldiers and civilians as they mustered for the parade.

The President-elect and Mrs. Harrison arrived in Washington on Tuesday afternoon, February 26, and stopped at the old Arlington Hotel, and here on the morning of inauguration day he arose at 8 o'clock, leisurely dressed himself, and sat down to breakfast at 9, and an hour and a half later went to the White House and joined President Cleveland, and they rode together to the Capitol, in the rain, in an open carriage. "Now our Presidents have suffered to please the people!

"As the hour drew near when the escort was to start with the presidential party for the White House," said The Post in its report on March 5, "the promise of the early morning was verified, and the rain came down in a driving shower. The Capitol seemed to float in a sea of mist. Horses, bearing aids, dashed to and fro, enveloped in the steam from their bodies.

"Troops hurried to their posts with moisture streaming from their uniforms and accoutrements. The police began to force the spectators beyond the cables which ran along the curb, and busy workmen spun the wires across the intersecting streets. A forest of umbrellas hid the sidewalks from view. Few, indeed, were the spectators who ventured at this hour upon the unprotected grand stands. The chairs and benches were covered with pools of water, and an enterprising tradesman did a lively business for a time selling rubber aircushions.

Old Veterans Salute.

"A storm of cheers from the crowd announced the arrival of the President-elect at the Executive Mansion. He rode in a landau drawn by four beautiful gray horses and was accompanied by Senators Hoar and Cockrell, of the Senate inaugural committee. The doors were thrown open and they proceeded at once to the Blue Parlor, where they were soon joined by President Cleveland and his Cabinet.

"A second closed landau drawn by four spanking bays drove up to the White House immediately behind Gen. Harrison's carriage. In it were Vice President-elect Morton and Senator Cullom, of the committee. They also proceeded to the Blue Parlor. As the carriages entered the grounds the rugged veterans of the Seventieth Indiana Regiment, who had previously assembled in the grounds, drew to a present and saluted the occupants as they passed. Their recognition of Gen. Harrison, their old commander, was particularly enthusiastic.

"At 11 o'clock the President's carriage, drawn by the well-known seal browns and two fine bays, and driven by Albert Hawkins, the President's coachman, drew up at the entrance, and the party within were informed that everything was in readiness for their departure to the Capitol. There were about twenty people on the portico, including correspondents and policemen, and at a given signal a passageway was opened to the carriage. The party walked out in the following order: President Cleveland with Senator Cockrell, President-elect Harrison with Senator Hoar, Vice President-elect Morton with Senator Cullom, followed by the members of President Cleveland's Cabinet, in couples. President Cleveland was the first to enter the carriage. He was followed in order named by Gen. Harrison and Senators Hoar and Cockrell.

"The President and Gen. Harrison occupied the rear seat, with the former on the right. Senator Cockrell sat opposite him and Senator Hoar sat opposite Gen. Harrison. They all wore heavy overcoats closely buttoned. Senator Cockrell wore a large slouch hat. All the others wore the regulation beaver. A large white bearskin rug was placed in the carriage with them, and as an additional protection against the rain, two umbrellas were raised. President Cleveland held one over Gen. Harrison and himself and the other was held by Senator Cockrell over himself and Senator Hoar.

Joked About Umbrella.

"President Cleveland seemed in good spirits, and, there being some trouble in raising one of the umbrellas, asked Secretary Fairchild, who was standing by, to let them have his in its place, jokingly remarking, 'We are all honest men and will return it.' Secretary Fairchild laughingly responded, 'I'm not so sure of that where umbrellas are concerned, but I will trust you this time.'

"The President's carriage then went ahead a short distance and the second carriage drove up for its occupants. These were Vice President-elect Morton and Senator Cullom. Both gentlemen were heavily clad and had an umbrella raised. This carriage, like its predecessor, was an open landau. It was drawn by the four grays which brought Gen. Harrison to the White House half an hour before. There were five other carriages, each drawn by two horses. Secretary Bayard entered the first of these with Assistant Secretary Moore. The second contained Secretaries Whitney and Endicott, the third Secretary Fairchild, the fourth Secretary Vilas and Postmaster General Dickinson, and the fifth Attorney General Garland and Secretary Colman.

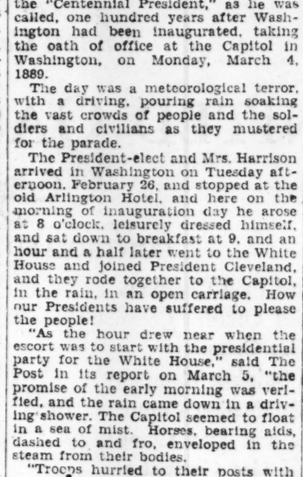
"Mrs. Cleveland and Mrs. Folsom witnessed the embarkation of the party from an upper window and seemed to be specially interested in the proceedings. When the President-elect was fairly seated he glanced up at the two ladies and raised his hat. They both returned the salute, smiling and waving their hands. Mrs. Cleveland watched the carriages drive away and waved an adieu to the occupants of each. She also returned with a smile the salutation of several correspondents, who raised their hats to her as she turned away.

"In the meanwhile the two carriages containing the presidential party had taken their positions in line. The Seventieth Indiana Regiment formed into two sections of two companies each, one preceding, and the other following the two carriages. The word was then given and the party moved to the Avenue and joined the first division in the place assigned to it. As the first carriage entered the Avenue a great shout arose from the assembled multitude."

Declined to Take Shelter.

At first it was decided that in view of the inclemency of the weather the President should take the oath in the Senate chamber, but Mr. Harrison did not want to disappoint the people who had assembled in the plaza to witness the ceremonies, and so, after the customary formalities in the Senate, including the swearing in of Vice President Morton, the entire party proceeded to the east portico, where the usual uncovered platform had been erected, and here Benjamin Harrison took the oath, as twenty-third President, that was administered to him by the venerable Chief Justice Fuller, whose long white hair and heavy white mustache

CONTINUED ON PAGE 44, COLUMN 5.



RECEIVING IN THE BLUE ROOM.

(From The Post, June 16, 1886.)

Society welcomes Mrs. Cleveland. The bride's first reception in the White House, June 15, 1886.

CLEVELAND SECOND INAUGURAL MARKED BY COLD AND SNOW

His Return to White House Has No Parallel in U. S. History.

HAD TO FIGHT SILVER AND TAMMANY FORCES

President-Elect Made Address and Then Took Oath of Office.

Fighting the free silver cult in the West and Tammany at home, Grover Cleveland was again forced into the national leadership of his party as the campaign of 1892 began. Tammany sought to beat him by advancing the candidacy of David B. Hill, but Senator Arthur P. Gorman, of Maryland, seeing the handwriting on the wall, withdrew his support of Hill and, followed by other Democratic leaders, went over to Cleveland.

Mr. Cleveland was nominated at the Democratic National Convention which met at Chicago on June 21, 1892, on the first ballot, which was at once a victory for the gold standard of money, and a defeat for the high protective tariff of the Republican party. Adlai E. Stevenson, of Illinois, was nominated for Vice President.

The Republicans nominated Benjamin Harrison to succeed himself, and Whitelaw Reid was placed on the ticket with him. A tremendous revulsion of feeling had occurred in the country, and Mr. Cleveland was triumphantly returned to the Presidency, having been three times the candidate of his party, and victorious twice. He is the only President who has ever been elected to succeed himself after a previous defeat and an intervening administration.

The Republican National Convention was held at Minneapolis, beginning on June 7, 1892, and the chairman who presided over its deliberations was a small, dark-eyed son of Ohio, with a fine classical head, and of distinguished appearance, who was rising rapidly in the councils of his party. His name was William McKinley.

Cleveland Swept Nation.

Cleveland and Stevenson swept the country, carrying New York with its 36 electoral votes, and every doubtful State, with the "Solid South." His popular vote was 5,556,928, to 5,176,106 for Harrison and Reid, but in the Electoral College the Democratic ticket had 277 to 145 votes. It was a complete vindication for the man who had gone down to defeat in 1888, one without parallel in American history.

The Clevelands stopped at the historic old Arlington when they returned to Washington, and for a few days the President-elect was busy with his correspondence, assisted by his Secretary, Mr. Henry Thurber.

Inauguration day, Saturday, March 4, 1893, was characterized by terrible weather. It was intensely cold, there was a high wind, and the air, says a contemporary report, "was full of driven snow." The men who marched in the long parade suffered severely from the weather.

Mr. Cleveland and Mr. Stevenson, with the committee of escort, went to the White House, and were received by President Harrison in the Blue Room, and after a brief reception the party proceeded to the portico, and the President and Mr. Cleveland took their seats in the White House carriage, drawn by four splendid dark bay horses. Senators Ransom and Teller followed in a carriage drawn by four white horses, and then came Mr. Stevenson in a carriage also drawn by four horses, and accompanied by Senators McPherson and Harry Vail.

For an hour a brigade of troops of the regular Army had stood at attention in the Avenue in front of the White House, the melting snow frosting their scarlet capes. The Presidential party wheeled into the Avenue, and the escort started on the march to the Capitol, headed by Gen. McMahon, the grand marshal. Cleveland received an ovation all along the line of march from the delighted crowds. They raised their voices in frenzied song:

"Grover, Grover, four more years of Grover,
Out he goes and in he goes,
And then we'll live in clover!"

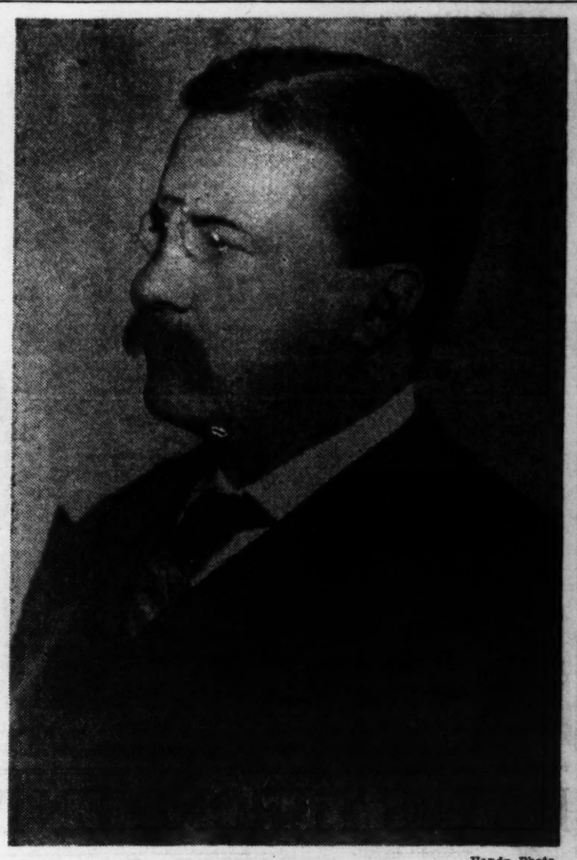
Among the distinguished personages in the Senate galleries were Mme. Romero, wife of the Mexican Minister, and the wives and daughters of the Japanese, Brazilian and Russian Ministers, and attaches of the Chinese Legation.

In the President's gallery were Mrs. and Miss Morton, wife and daughter of the Vice President, and the Stevenson party, consisting of 14 members of the family, all of Bloomington, Ill. They were Mrs. Stevenson and three daughters, Misses Mary, Julia and Letitia Stevenson; Mrs. M. T. Scott, sister of Mrs. Stevenson, and daughters, Misses Letitia and Julia Scott; Mrs. James S. Ewing, and Misses Frances and Lucille Burns. The gentlemen were Messrs. Lewis G. and William Stevenson, and James S. and Spencer Ewing.

Mrs. Lamont, wife of the incoming Secretary of War, and party, consisting of Miss Grace Sanders, Dr. and Mrs. Lancier C. Warner, Miss Warner, Mrs. and Miss Bryant, of New York, and Mr. and Mrs. Goodyear, of Buffalo; Mrs. Bissell and party and Mr. and Mrs. M. K. Jessup, of New York, and Mrs. and Miss Fuller also occupied seats in the President's gallery.

Mrs. Cleveland, wife of the President-elect, accompanied by her mother, Mrs.

CONTINUED ON PAGE 44, COLUMN 1.



Handy Photo.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

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PRESIDENT DELIVERS INAUGURAL ADDRESS WITHOUT NOTES

BIG CROWD CHEERED ALTHOUGH ONLY FEW COULD HEAR SPEECH

Cleveland Followed Precedent of Eight Years Before in Taking Oath.

FIFTY THOUSAND MEN PARADED UNTIL DUSK

Chief Executive Stood at Attention to Receive Salutes as Marchers Passed.

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 43.

Perrine, and the latter's husband, came soon after noon and took seats in the Presidential gallery.

After Mr. Stevenson had taken the oath as Vice President, the entire party, headed by President Harrison and Mr. Cleveland proceeded to the platform at the East Portico. Said The Post in its report on March 5:

At about 1 o'clock the doors leading into the rotunda to the central portico of the inaugural stand swung open and Marshal Dan Ransdell, of the District of Columbia, and Marshal Wright, of the United States Supreme Court, appeared heading the procession. Ex-Vice President Morton and Chief Justice Fuller, and the justices of the Supreme Court, except Judges Blatchford, Field, and Harlan, came next. Then came Sergeant-at-arms Valentine, and Senators Teller, McPherson, and Ransom, of the committee of arrangements, preceding President Harrison and President-elect Cleveland, who walked side by side.

Behind the incoming and outgoing Presidents followed members of the Senate and an unusually large contingent from the Diplomatic Corps, members of the House of Representatives, governors of States and other official persons.

The President and President-elect, Vice President Morton, Chief Justice Fuller, and the committee of arrangements were shown to the front of the platform, where within a railed inclosure had been laid a bright green carpet, upon which had been placed large leather covered chairs, several tables, a reading desk, and other furnishings, which gave a bright touch to the scene.

Took Oath Afterward.

Mr. Cleveland was warmly greeted by the patient throng gathered about the stand, and after a few minutes of delay stepped to the front and began the delivery of his inaugural address. He followed the same course pursued by himself eight years ago of delivering his address first and taking the oath afterward. This was the course pursued by Buchanan and Lincoln. On the other hand, Pierce, Grant, Hayes, Garfield and Harrison took the oath first and delivered their inaugural afterward. A curious compromise between these opposing customs was made by President Harrison's grandfather, who stopped in the middle of his inaugural and took the oath and then resumed and finished the reading of his address.

Notwithstanding the exceedingly inclement weather Mr. Cleveland removed his silk hat and with bared head addressed the multitude. He kept his overcoat on and secured what warmth he could for the fingers of his right hand by keeping it in his overcoat pocket, holding his hat at his side in his left hand, which was protected from the weather by a glove. The wind had been rising and turning colder ever since noon and Mr. Cleveland's task was attended with considerable personal discomfort, but he gave no sign of it and steadily continued his address.

The characteristic feature about the inaugural address was the clear, steady, and excellent enunciation with which it was delivered, and the absolute absence of any gesture. Mr. Cleveland gave no other emphasis to his remarks than that derived from the emphatic tone and determined nod of the head with which he at times stated some of the more forcible passages of his oration. He spoke without notes, and turned from one part of the assembled crowd to another, sometimes addressing the multitude in front of the stand, and then again turning to the side and addressing himself more particularly to the people on the stand.

In the confusion caused by the crowding, lack of observance of the arrangements made, and the wind, it was impossible for persons within 40 feet of Mr. Cleveland to follow his remarks from beginning to end. The people on the plaza immediately in front could hear a part of the salient features, and whenever they signified by cheers approval of special parts of it, the demonstrations were taken up by persons farther removed who were unaware of exactly what had been said.

The reference to the currency question provoked considerable cheers, but the loudest approval was given the tariff section of his remarks.

The President began the delivery of his address about 1:30 o'clock and it occupied 25 minutes.

At the conclusion of his remarks Mr. Cleveland turned around to the Chief Justice, who was attired in the robes of his office, to take the oath prescribed by the Constitution. Chief Justice Fuller and the other persons near to the President removed their hats and with bared heads listened to the taking of the oath of office, which was pronounced by Chief Justice Fuller in a clear voice. Mr. Cleveland assenting to it by bowing his head and kissing the Bible.

The oath taken by the President is what is known as the constitutional oath, and reads as follows:

"I do solemnly swear that I will faithfully execute the office of President of the United States, and will, to the best of my ability, preserve, protect, and defend the Constitution of the United States."

The Bible used in the ceremony was given President Cleveland by his mother 49 years ago. By his request it was eight years ago put to the same service for which it was used today.

Yesterday morning shortly before 11 o'clock it was brought to the Capitol by Edwin Freht, of Michigan, and delivered to Mr. James McKenny, clerk of the United States Supreme Court, with a message from Don M. Dickinson, stating that it was Mr. Cleveland's wish that the Chief Justice use the book in today's ceremonies. A new Bible had been purchased for the occasion, as had been done eight years ago, for presentation to the President, but, of course, it was not used after Mr. Cleveland had signified his preference for the use of his mother's gift. The book used is a small gilt-edged, black leather-covered volume about 5x3 inches in dimensions, and in general appearance is in no way to be distinguished from Bibles frequently carried to church by ladies. Its edges are worn with handling, and on the front cover is stamped in small, gold letters, "S. G. Cleveland." Near the top of the flyleaf is this inscription in a small, irregular, feminine hand: "'S. G. Cleveland, from his Affectionate Mother. Feb. 1852."

On the next page to the flyleaf is a written statement, signed by Mr. McKenny, stating that upon this Bible Grover Cleveland was sworn into office at President of the United States by Morrison B. Waite, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States.

Fifty thousand men were in the inaugural parade which President Cleveland reviewed from the White House stand "from early afternoon until the fall of night," an ordeal as well for those who marched as for the President who stood at attention to receive their salutes as they passed by.

There was the usual inaugural ball at the Pension Office in the evening, which the President and Mrs. Cleveland attended. The former President and Mrs. Harrison left the city for their home in Indianapolis, over the Baltimore & Potomac Railroad, at 4:05 o'clock in the afternoon, while the Avenue was still filled with marching troops and civic and political organizations, including Tammany Hall in all its glory.



Chief Justice Fuller administering the oath of office to William McKinley at his first inauguration, March 4, 1897. Grover Cleveland, retiring President, is standing at his side.

HAYES THRONG ENTHUSIASTIC

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 41.

Hayes, Mrs. Hayes, and the eldest son, Webb C. Hayes, went to the residence of Senator Sherman, who then lived in the old house at 1323 K street northwest, where they remained as the guests of Senator Sherman. Miss Fannie Hayes, and maid, and Scott Hayes, daughter and son of the President-elect, and other members of the party, went to the Ebbitt House.

Shortly before noon the President-elect, his son Webb, Senator Sherman, and Mr. Dennison, called at the White House.

"Gov. Hayes," said President Grant warmly, greeting him, "I am glad to welcome you. I congratulate you upon your election and your safe arrival in Washington." Gov. Hayes thanked him, and President Grant then presented Secretaries Cameron, Chandler, and Fish, who had just arrived for the Cabinet meeting. Postmaster General Tyner then came in, and was presented, followed by Attorney General Taft and Secretary Robeson. Gov. Hayes was invited to take a seat at the Cabinet table. Gov. Hayes invited President Grant to be his guest, with his family, at the White House, after the inauguration but this invitation was declined.

After greeting Ulysses S. Grant, jr., President Grant's private secretary; Col. C. C. Sniffen, assistant private secretary; O. L. Pruden, C. L. Chapman, William H. Crook and W. R. Price, White House attaches, Gov. Hayes went to the Capitol, where he arrived at 1 o'clock, and held a reception in the Vice President's room. Details of the inauguration were discussed and then Gov. Hayes returned to the residence of Senator Sherman.

Here the President-elect and Mrs. Hayes held a reception during the afternoon, when many friends and political leaders called, and they also received in the evening.

Meanwhile the Vice President-elect, Representative William A. Wheeler, of New York, arrived in Washington on Friday afternoon, March 2, and went to the boarding house of Mrs. Clara A. Rines, 810 Twelfth street northwest, where he had lived while in Congress.

On Saturday evening, March 3, the President and Mrs. Grant gave their last state dinner at the White House, when the President-elect and Mrs. Hayes and Mr. Wheeler were the guests of honor.

Oath Already Taken.

"The oath of office will be administered to Gov. Hayes at noon today, at the Executive Mansion, by Chief Justice Waite," said the National Republican in its issue of Sunday, March 4. "This will be in strict accordance with the requirements of the Constitution, which makes no provision for Sunday. This course was deemed advisable, as it will prevent any interregnum in the Presidency. When Gov. Hayes visited the Capitol on Friday, the matter of taking the oath on the Sabbath was talked over, between the President-elect and Vice President (sic) Ferry. The conclusion reached by the conference was that the oath would not be invalidated by being taken on Sunday."

The Republican had been "scooped," or, rather, had lost a good story. This plan was changed at the last moment, for by the perversity of fate the always disconcerting accident of the fourth of March falling upon a Sunday came this time at a moment of peculiar crisis. Moreover there were threats and rumors abroad that Mr. Hayes should not be sworn in, and that Mr. Tilden, the Democratic candidate, who had appeared at first to have been elected on the face of the returns, would take the oath of office as President in New York on Monday, the fifth. Meanwhile Proctor Knott's resolution declaring that Tilden and Hendricks had been legally elected had been passed by the House of Representatives by a vote of 136 to 88.

There appears now to be no reason to believe that Mr. Tilden would precipitate a civil war by undertaking to assume the Presidency. However, there was much apprehension. As a matter of fact, when the National Republican reported on Sunday morning that Mr. Hayes would take the oath that day at noon it did not know that he had already taken the oath, but such was the case. For the first and only time there were two Presidents.

Among the dinner guests assembled at the White House on Saturday evening, March 3, was Chief Justice Waite. Doubtless this was by design. Without disclosing his intention to the entire company President Grant sent his son, Ulysses, for a Bible, and the President, Gov. Hayes, Chief Justice Waite and Ulysses S. Grant, jr., then quietly proceeded to the Red Room, and here Gov. Hayes took the oath administered by the Chief Justice of the United States, in the presence of these witnesses only. No other persons were present. The following morning, Sunday, the 4th, Gen. and Mrs. Hayes and Senator Sherman attended divine services at Foundry M. E. Church, then in the old building at the northeast corner of Fourteenth and G streets northwest, long since torn down to provide a site for the present Colorado Building.

Rutherford B. Hayes was publicly inaugurated as the nineteenth President of the United States at the Capitol, at noon on Monday, March 5. It was a clear, bright day. A committee composed of James A. Garfield and District Commissioners Dennison and Phelps, secretly escorted Mr. Hayes from the K street residence of Senator Sherman to the White House in a closed carriage, and Senator McCrary conducted Vice President-elect Wheeler there from his Twelfth street boarding house. Shortly after 10:30 o'clock President Grant and Gen. Hayes entered the former's four-in-hand carriage, and they drove out of the White House Grounds and took their place in the military and civic parade which had formed in Pennsylvania avenue.

In a carriage behind them drove Vice President-elect Wheeler and Lot M. Morrill, of Maine, Secretary of the Treasury, and Senator McCrary.

The third carriage contained District Commissioners William Dennison, John H. Ketcham and Seth L. Phelps, and James A. Garfield, then a Representative in Congress from Ohio. The fourth carriage contained Secretary of the Interior Chandler, Maj. Dawes and U. S. Grant, jr., and the fifth Messrs. Cissell, Somerville and Gatchel, of the board of police.

Parade Was Colorful.

Such a short time elapsed between the declaration of the two houses of Congress and the day of the inauguration that there was little opportunity to provide for the usual inaugural procession. However, the committee of Washington citizens having the matter in hand decided to make an effort, and a brilliant and creditable parade was the result.

Brevet Maj. Gen. W. D. Whipple, U. S. A., was the chief marshal of the parade which he commanded, perceded by a battalion of 40 police, under Maj. Richards. The military aids on Gen. Whipple's staff wore their uniforms, the civilians black frock coats with silk hats and white sashes. There were six divisions in the parade, comprising United States troops, of the various branches of the service; a detachment of Marines, and the District of Columbia Militia.

Among the out-of-town military commands participating were the State Fencibles, of Philadelphia; the Weccacoe Legion, also of Philadelphia, and the Columbus Cadet Corps.

The Citizens Mounted Guard, hastily organized in Washington on March 2, as soon as it was known that Gen. Hayes had been declared President, acted as the escort of Grant and Hayes. One hundred men were in line, dressed in frock coats, silk hats, and wearing white gloves, and with white saddle cloths trimmed with blue. Col. James P. Pearson commanded the guard.

Meanwhile, Mrs. Hayes and Mrs. Sherman, with their party, had proceeded to the Capitol, and took seats in the reserved gallery at the right of the Diplomatic Gallery. Mrs. Hayes wore a plain black silk dress, and a black hat trimmed with white lace. With her was Scott Hayes, the 6-year-old son, and Miss Fannie Hayes.

Justice Becomes Senator.

The parade reached the Capitol at half past 11 o'clock, and passed up the hill on the north side. A salute was fired as the head of the line reached the plaza. President Grant and Mr. Hayes were escorted to the President's room, and at a few minutes before 12 o'clock the Diplomatic Corps entered the Senate chamber, headed by Sir Edward Thornton, the British Minister, and dean of the corps. The Supreme Court then entered and took the seats assigned to them, and promptly at noon the presidential party came in, Grant and Hayes walking side by side, everybody rising until they had seated themselves. They were followed by the members of the Cabinet.

The Rev. Byron Sunderland, chaplain of the Senate, pronounced the invocation, and then the Senate was organized. Senator Ferry was again chosen President Pro Tempore, and the oath was administered to new senators.

Then occurred a unique incident in the history of the Senate. When the name of David Davis, senator-elect from Illinois was called, Mr. Justice Davis, of the Supreme Court of the United States, to which bench he had been appointed by President Lincoln in 1862, arose in his place, and throwing off his judicial robes, advanced to the rostrum and took the oath as senator. He did not again resume his seat with the Supreme Court. How great a body the Senate was in those days, when a man would leave the Supreme bench to join it.

Mr. Wheeler was then escorted into the Senate by Senator McCrary and took the oath, after which those present walked in order of precedence to the platform which had been erected at the eastern portico. Among them were two men not especially marked above their fellows. One of these was Representative James A. Garfield, of Ohio; the other was Chester A. Arthur, collector of the Port of New York. Neither foresaw then what destiny had in store for them; nor did any one else foresee it.

Arrived at the platform Mr. Hayes delivered his inaugural address, which he read from manuscript, "with great positiveness and earnestness of manner," as reported by the National Republican. At the conclusion of the address the oath was administered by Chief Justice Waite. During the ceremony President Grant sat immediately behind his successor.

The new President was then driven to the White House, where he was formally installed, and where a small party, which included the former President and Mrs. Grant and their family, were entertained at lunch. After lunch the Grants drove to the residence of Secretary Fish, at 1500 I street northwest, where they were guests for some days. This house, afterward remodeled by John R. McLean, is now the town residence of Edward B. McLean.

Big Torchlight Parade.

Owing to the uncertainty of the election until the last minute, plans for an inaugural ball were early abandoned, and this function, which had come to be one of the most interesting features of an inauguration, was omitted.

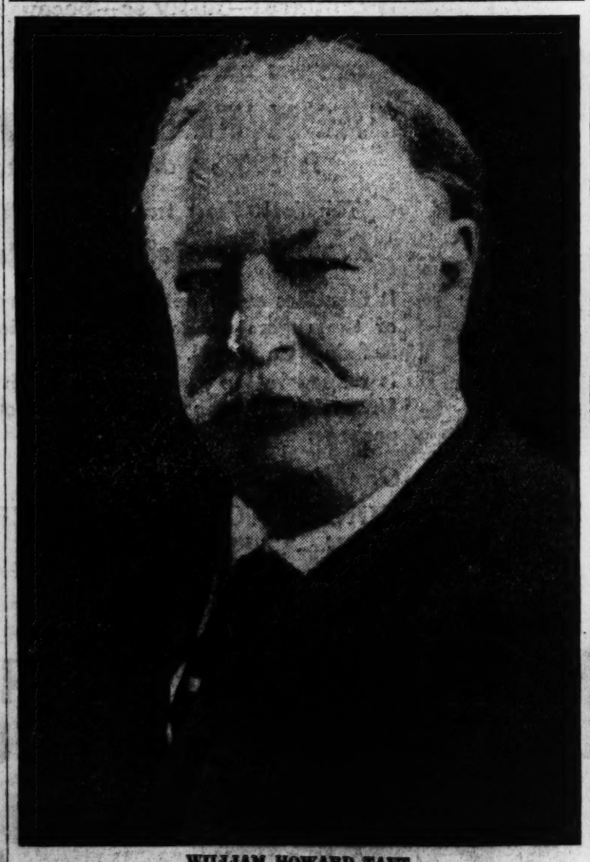
But on the night of the fifth of March there was a great torchlight procession, with nearly 10,000 men in line, and this was something new in inaugural history.

When the parade reached the White House, and marched into the grounds, an immense crowd had assembled. There were cries for the President, and finally the front door opened, and President Hayes came out, and, pushing his way through the people who thronged around the entrance, he advanced to the front of the portico. There were scenes of the wildest enthusiasm, and so much noise was made that Mr. Hayes couldn't have made a speech if he had wanted to. However, he shook hands with those who could reach him, and then, cheered to the echo, reentered the White House, and the procession passed on, wandering over half the city.

At the Ebbitt Senator Mitchell, of Oregon, being called upon, delivered a speech in which he asserted that the action of Congress in declaring the election of Hayes would "stand forever in the history of America as a true and righteous judgment."

Be that as it may, the seating of Hayes had a tranquilizing effect, and his Southern policy resulted in the withdrawal of troops from the late Confederate States, and the cultivation of friendship in accordance with the idea expressed in his Columbus speech. The administration was not popular, and in 1880 his own party passed him over, and he retired to private life.

Socially, the White House regime was plain and simple. Mrs. Hayes, who was Miss Lucy Ware Webb, daughter of Dr. James Webb, of Chillicothe, Ohio, and whom he married December 30, 1852, being a cultured woman of rare charm and graciousness, President Hayes lived until January 17, 1893, when he died at his home in Fremont, where he is buried.



WILLIAM HOWARD TAFT.

CLEVELAND SHIELDED HARRISON FROM RAIN

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 43.

gave him a most distinguished appearance. President Cleveland obligingly held his umbrella over both of them.

"There was no discounting the enthusiasm of the people when Mr. Harrison appeared," reported The Post.

"The rain could not dampen, the north wind could not chill it, and without doubt, considering the condition of the weather, no President was ever more enthusiastically inducted into office than Mr. Harrison.

"Men, women and children stood out in the driving rains and the cold winds patiently hour after hour, and people tenderly reared felt the cold winds and the rain permeating their garments without a flinch.

"The smashing of umbrellas in front of the Capitol platform was a noticeable and funny feature. Every man who put up an umbrella was immediately the object of an assault, and thousands of umbrellas were smashed as the old and new President appeared.

"The oath of office was administered by the Chief Justice, who was a picturesque figure, and as Mr. Harrison pressed his lips to the Bible, the banging of cannon on East Capitol street was echoed by the tumultuous cheers of the great rainsoaked but no less enthusiastic crowd. All semblance of order was lost sight of upon the platform, and the gorgeously bedizened members of the Diplomatic Corps hastily retired under cover, the only man braving the elements being the Corean Minister.

"Mr. Harrison read his inaugural speech, from type-written copy, but he evidently had it well in mind so that he had little more to do than to refer to the manuscript, and he delivered it with power and earnest eloquence that added to its inherent force.

"Before Mr. Harrison arose to take the oath of office, it was observed that Mr. Cleveland, sitting next to him, was holding an umbrella over Mr. Harrison's head, in fact, Mr. Cleveland has been doing many very pleasant and gracious things in the closing hours of his administration, little things that count so much in the long run that will be remembered to his credit.

"As between him and his lovely young wife, the Cleveland administration goes out of power in a commendable and graceful way, so far as the social amenities are concerned.

"When Mr. Harrison concluded his speech, which was punctuated and emphasized with cheers and plaudits, there was an immediate break for cover, and in two minutes no more than a hundred people were upon the grand stand. Then the parade began passing."

Parade of Five Hours.

For five hours the parade passed the reviewing stand at the White House, in the rain, and for five hours President Harrison and Mr. Cleveland reviewed it with great good nature and an almost slavish devotion to precedent. It was estimated that 50,000 men were in line. Said "Townsend," writing in the Republic about this parade, "Following the principal carriage in the procession were civic organizations from 24 States. They and the military stretched out to 7 miles; the head of it moved at 1:30 and had long been disbanded when the last began to move and when the latest reached the White House, darkness had fallen and fireworks had already taken possession of the streets." Seven miles—maybe.

Gen. James A. Beaver was the chief marshal of the day, with Brig. Gen. Daniel Hastings chief of staff.

Mrs. Harrison and other members of the family were present at the inauguration ceremonies at the Capitol, but Mrs. Cleveland did not attend, nor did any of the members of the retiring Cabinet. In the evening there was an inaugural ball at the Pension Office, which was attended by the President and Mrs. Harrison and the Vice President and Mrs. Morton.

Gen. Harrison had but one term. He was in his fifty-sixth year when he came to the Presidency, and lived for eight years after his retirement in 1893. He died on March 13, 1901, at Indianapolis, where he is buried.



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The ownership of these companies represents the grouping together of the many Moody-Seagraves natural gas companies under one holding company. In point of territory served, volume of gas sold and extent of gas reserves, the properties constitute one of the most important natural gas systems of the country under single management. The controlled companies serve directly or indirectly an estimated population of over 900,000, including the cities of Houston, San Antonio, Austin, Beaumont and Port Arthur and surrounding territory. The combined leases and gas purchase contracts owned or controlled by these companies cover the gas rights on over 350,000 acres of land in Texas and Louisiana. The centralized management and control permit not only the most modern economies of operation, but the economical and efficient administration of these gas reserves.

The pipe lines of the system extend from Laredo, Texas, on the Rio Grande in a northerly direction through Texas into northwestern Louisiana and comprise some 1,200 miles of main trunk lines with over 1,100 miles of gathering and distribution lines. The interconnection of these lines at several strategic points makes the great natural gas reserves of the operating companies now available to any markets upon the lines. In addition to the present gas pipe lines, United Gas Company, together with other interests have under consideration the construction of over 1,000 miles of main gas lines to markets not now served, including a line from the Monroe-Richland Parish fields in Louisiana to St. Louis, Missouri, a distance of approximately 450 miles, and a line from the Jennings field in south Texas to Monterrey, Mexico, approximately 140 miles.

The large increase in population in the cities of Houston, San Antonio and Austin is indicative of the rapid growth and development of the Southwest. During the past ten years, the combined population of these cities increased approximately 80%.

The extraordinary growth of the natural gas industry during the past decade, principally through the steadily increasing application of natural gas as the ideal fuel for industrial uses, is known but not generally appreciated. About 75% of all the gas consumed in the United States is natural gas. The trend of the industry is now definitely along the Gulf Coast and in the Mid-continent area of Oklahoma, Texas, Louisiana and Kansas.

Texas was the second largest natural gas producing state in 1927 and the remarkable increase which was registered in Texas gas production during 1927 continued unabated through 1928. The present development of natural gas is being accompanied by the merger of many small and independent companies, while new interests are entering the fields with plans for even larger consolidations and expansions.

M'KINLEY REVIEWED INAUGURAL PARADE FOR THREE HOURS

OHIOAN TOOK OATH WITH SEMI-INVALID WIFE BESIDE HIM

His Inauguration Marked the Opening of New Prosperity for Country.

SPRINGLIKE WEATHER DREW LARGE CROWD

Roosevelt Was Sworn In as Chief Magistrate in Buffalo.

With the retirement of Grover Cleveland in 1897, sixteen years were to pass before the Democratic party could succeed in inaugurating another President.

They were years characterized by the complete triumph of one of the great policies of Cleveland and by defeat for another. Under the Republican party the gold standard was unflinchingly maintained, but the theory of the protective tariff, of which William McKinley had been the chief exponent in the House of Representatives, became a fixed principle of American government.

The campaign of 1896 brought to a head the contest between Western radicalism and Eastern conservatism. At the Democratic national convention, which opened at Chicago on July 7, 1896, William J. Bryan, of Nebraska, the "Boy Orator of the Platte," swept the delegates from their feet with a speech which has become famous in the annals of oratory, and was nominated for President on the fifth ballot. It was a sweeping victory for the "free silver" element of the party. Arthur Sewall, of Maine, was nominated for Vice President.

The Populists also nominated Bryan for President, as did the Silver party, but the "Gold Democrats" bolted the ticket, held a convention at Indianapolis, September 2 and nominated John M. Palmer, of Illinois, for President, and Simon Bolivar Buckner, of Kentucky, for Vice President. This made the task of Mark Hanna somewhat easier, but it was hard enough at best.

The Republican convention met at St Louis, June 16, 1896, and nominated William McKinley, of Ohio, for President, and Garret A. Hobart, of New Jersey, for Vice President. The subsequent action of the Democratic party in forcing the money question relegated the tariff to the rear and precipitated the bitterest campaign in American history since the struggle over slavery. The credit of the Government was at stake.

Sunshine for McKinley.

McKinley defeated Bryan, having 271 electoral votes to 176, and defeated him again in 1900 even more decisively, with 292 electoral votes to 155.

The inauguration of McKinley and Hobart, on Thursday, March 4, 1897, marked the beginning of a long period of national prosperity under Republican administration. Not since Mr. Cleveland's first inauguration in 1885 had the day been marked by such kindliness of weather. It was a glorious, golden, sunny, spring-like day.

In the morning Mr. McKinley followed the usual precedent, and went to the White House, where he was received by Mr. Cleveland, and the two men drove to the Capitol together, escorted by troops, in the White House carriage, drawn by Mr. Cleveland's two celebrated bays and two handsome sorrels, driven by William Beckett. The Black Horse Troop, of Cleveland, and the District of Columbia National Guard, served as the escort.

Mr. McKinley was inaugurated on the east portico of the Capitol, the oath of office being administered by Chief Justice Fuller, in the presence of 40,000 people gathered in the plaza. He read his inaugural address from manuscript. With him on the platform was his devoted wife, who was a semi-invalid, and to whom he was touchingly devoted, and his venerable mother, whom he kissed tenderly after the ceremony was over.

With his wife by his side, and surrounded by Vice President Hobart, members of the new Cabinet, the Diplomatic Corps, and distinguished guests, President McKinley reviewed the inaugural parade from a stand in front of the White House for three hours.

Ball in Pension Office.

In the evening the President and Mrs. McKinley and Vice President and Mrs. Hobart attended the inaugural ball, again held in the Pension Office, which at that time was the largest brick building in the world. The Clevelands were not there. Mrs. Cleveland, after the ceremonies at the Capitol, had entertained the President and Mrs. McKinley at luncheon at the White House, at which there were 50 guests.

Shortly after 3 o'clock in the afternoon the former President and Mrs. Cleveland, who still enjoys the distinction of being the only wife of a President to be married in the White House, took their departure for Princeton.

Momentous changes occurred during the first McKinley administration, and when he had defeated Bryan for the second time and took the oath at the Capitol on Monday, March 4, 1901, it was as the President of a world power. The war with Spain had been fought and won, Cuba had been freed and set up as a republic, Hawaii had been added to the Union, our arms had invaded the Orient, and the American flag had been planted in the far-off Philippines.

March 4, 1901, was more like an April than a March day. There had been a promise of good weather in the morning, but there were showers of rain. McKinley took the oath on the eastern portico of the Capitol in the presence of an immense crowd, and once again the venerable Chief Justice Fuller officiated. In the evening the President and Mrs. McKinley again attended an inaugural ball held, as before, in the Pension Office.

Roosevelt Sworn In.

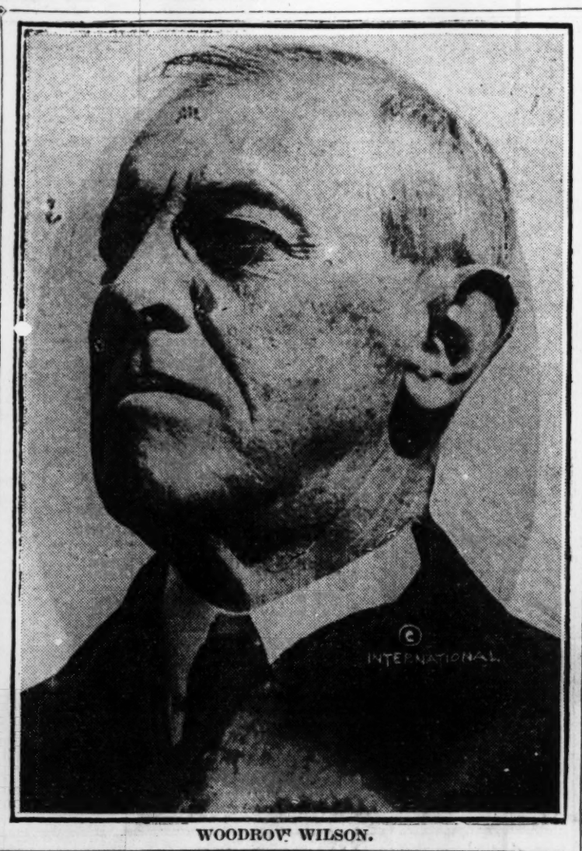
Earlier in the Senate chamber, Theodore Roosevelt, of New York, had taken the oath as Vice President, a post he was not to fill for long. The Nation was to be shocked by another tragedy.

William McKinley was shot down in the Temple of Music, at the Pan-American Exposition at Buffalo, by Leon Czolgosz, a Polish anarchist, at 4 o'clock on the afternoon of September 6, 1901, and died at 2:15 o'clock on the morning of September 14. Theodore Roosevelt took the oath of office at 3:30 o'clock on the afternoon of the same day in the library of the residence of Ansley Wilcox, a personal friend, in Buffalo. The oath was administered by Judge John R. Hazen, of the United States District Court.

Those who witnessed the simple ceremony were Secretaries Root, Hitchcock, Long and Wilson, Postmaster General Smith, Senator Chauncey M. Depew, Judge of the Court of Appeals Haight, John N. Scatherd, Mr. and Mrs. Ansley Wilcox, Miss Wilcox, George P. Sawyer, Drs. Mann, Parke, and Stockton, Mr. and Mrs. Carleton Sprague, Mr. and Mrs. John C. Milburn, William Loeb, jr., Secretary to President Roosevelt; George B. Cortelyou, Secretary to President McKinley; Mr. and Mrs. Carey, R. T. Scatherd, J. D. Sawyer and William Jeffers, official telegrapher. Root twenty years before had been present when Arthur took the oath in New York City. In taking the oath Mr. Roosevelt said:

"In this hour of deep and national bereavement I wish to say that it shall be my aim to continue absolutely unbroken the policy of President McKinley for the peace, prosperity and honor of our beloved country."

To this statement President Roosevelt rigidly adhered throughout his first term.



WOODROW WILSON.

Vast Plaza Filled.

President McKinley's body was brought to Washington on September 16 and was carried through the old Baltimore & Potomac Depot, at Sixth and B streets, since torn down, past the spot where twenty years earlier Garfield had fallen. The remains lay in state in the East Room of the White House, and the funeral was conducted from the Rotunda of the Capitol the following day, while the largest crowd of people ever assembled there stood outside in the vast plaza in a pouring rain. While the services were being held there was a panic in the dense mass of people, many of whom were injured. No such mass of humanity has ever assembled in this historic spot.

Among those who attended the funeral was Grover Cleveland, and it was commented upon at the time that it was the first time he had come to Washington since his retirement from the Presidency in 1897.

When President Roosevelt returned to Washington from Buffalo, his first entrance into the city as the Chief Magistrate of the Nation, he did not immediately take up his residence at the White House.

Commander William S. Cowles, U. S. N., the President's brother-in-law, was then living at 1733 N street northwest, and here Mr. and Mrs. Roosevelt stopped, and thus this house became one of the historic residences of Washington. Following the funeral the body of McKinley was taken to Canton, Ohio, where interment was made in his home city on September 19, President Roosevelt accompanying the remains.

The funeral of William McKinley was one of the most solemn pageants that ever passed down Pennsylvania avenue. Vaster crowds than those usually attending an inauguration lined the street, and as the hearse bearing the martyred President passed slowly by to the beat of muffled drums, torrents of tears were shed by the saddened populace.

Cabinet Was Retained.

Mr. Roosevelt held his first Cabinet meeting on September 17, when he asked the entire Cabinet to retain their portfolios, and thus the machinery of government continued to operate smoothly and without disturbance to the country.

Czolgosz was promptly brought to trial and convicted of murder on September 24, after a trial lasting only 8 hours and 26 minutes, in striking contrast to the interminable trial of the assassin Guiteau.

The campaign of 1904 is a part of the recent history of the United States. Mr. Roosevelt was triumphantly nominated to succeed himself, at the Republican National Convention, held at Chicago June 21 to 23, and Charles Warren Fairbanks, of Indiana, was nominated for Vice President.

Meeting at St. Louis, July 6, the Democrats nominated Alton B. Parker, of New York, for President, and Henry G. Davis, of West Virginia, for Vice President. The result was a foregone conclusion, and Roosevelt and Fairbanks were elected with 336 votes in the electoral college to 140. In the popular vote it was a landslide.

Under sunny skies, but facing a stiff north wind, Theodore Roosevelt was inaugurated on Saturday, March 4, 1905, on the east portico of the Capitol, in the presence of a veritable multitude, for "Teddy" was by now the idol of the people.

Once more the white locks of the venerable Chief Justice Fuller were bared to the frozen blasts of March, and once more he administered the oath of office to a President of the United States. The inaugural ceremony was exceptional in that there was neither an outgoing President nor an outgoing Vice President. This happened for the first time in the history of the country, for Mr. Roosevelt was the first President who had succeeded to the Presidency by death, and had been elected to succeed himself. It occurred again in the case of Calvin Coolidge, in 1925.

Alice Roosevelt's Gown.

Earlier, in the Senate chamber, Mr. Fairbanks had taken the oath as Vice President. The families of the two principals witnessed the proceedings from the Senate gallery. Mrs. Roosevelt wore a costume of electric-blue broadcloth, made with skirt and coat, trimmed with panne velvet of the same shade, and embellished with silver embroidery on collar, sleeves, belt and touches of it upon the skirt. Her hat was of blue tulle, the rim formed of chicory blossoms and a cluster of osprey tips at the right side. She wore white gloves and carried no flowers.

Miss Alice Roosevelt's gown was of ivory drap d'ete, with a plain, clinging skirt, shirred at the top and very full at the bottom, and edged with a deep hem. There was a draped bodice of the material forming a point in front. She wore a white silk belt, which showed from the sides only, and tied in the back with a large bow and sash ends, the knot being finished with a silver buckle. The top of the waist was made of d'Alecon lace with short bolero effect, and the sleeves were entirely of lace with two bands of silver on the cuffs. The coat was of the same material, trimmed with silver ornaments. The front rolled back a trifle and was faced with silver ribbon and a little of the same lace used upon the bodice. The neck was finished with a turndown collar of lace. The sleeves were made full at the top in the newest mode, with a turn-up cuff, and were short, showing an undersleeve of lace below.

Mrs. Fairbanks' gown was a beautiful white cloth, with which she wore a gorgeous stole of ermine, which reached to the bottom of her gown, and carried a huge muff of the same fur. Her hat was a toque, made of tulle and lilacs.

There was the customary inaugural parade, and a glittering ball at the Pension Office in the evening, which the President and Mrs. Roosevelt attended, with most of officialdom, and the leaders of Washington society.

Bryan Again Defeated.

Theodore Roosevelt was the first President since Thomas Jefferson who could have had a third term by stretching forth his hand, but he persistently refused to accede to the demands for further service made upon him and transferred the Presidential succession to his Secretary of War, William Howard Taft, whose nomination he virtually dictated.

Mr. Taft was nominated and elected, his opponent being William J. Bryan, who once more, in the campaign of 1908, went down to defeat, his third. James S. Sherman, of New York, a popular member of the House of Representatives, was nominated on the ticket with Mr. Taft. Taft polled 321 electoral votes to 162 for Bryan.

Thursday, March 4, 1909, will long be memorable in the annals of inauguration ceremonies. It was characterized by a blizzard which isolated Washington from the rest of the country, with telegraph wires down and railroad trains unable to leave or enter the city until late in the day.

The snowfall had ceased, however, by the time the hour for the induction of a new President into office had come, and the Avenue had been hastily cleared. For the first time the wife of a President rode with him in the inaugural parade, seated in a half-open carriage drawn by black horses. They received a continuous ovation and the custom thus established was subsequently occasionally followed by other Presidents.

Took Oath in Chamber.

Going back to a very early precedent, Mr. Taft took the oath in the Senate chamber as twenty-seventh President, Chief Justice Fuller officiating. The venerable jurist was then 76 years of age—he died the following year—and it was largely on his account that Mr. Taft reluctantly consented to the disappointment caused to the crowd standing ankle-deep in the slush of the Capitol plaza by the abandonment of the outdoor ceremony.

Mrs. Taft accompanied her husband on the return ride to the White House, and stood by his side while he reviewed the inaugural parade from the White House stand. In spite of the weather 30,000 soldiers, sailors and civilians were in line, and, indeed, by this time, the sun was shining brightly. The President and Mrs. Taft also attended the inaugural ball that evening, which for the last time was held in the Pension Building.

Meanwhile Theodore Roosevelt and his family had slipped quietly away, and at 3:30 in the afternoon, while the parade was passing up the Avenue, and the people were acclaiming another chief, quietly took their departure for Oyster Bay.

The campaign of 1912 came to find the Republican party split, but the regular wing nominated Mr. Taft for President, at the national convention held in Chicago. The supporters of Theodore Roosevelt bolted, and placed him in nomination as the candidate of the Progressive party, nicknamed the "Bull Moose" party. The Democrats, at Baltimore, nominated Gov. Woodrow Wilson of New Jersey, and in the elections in November he was elected, with 435 electoral votes, Mr. Taft carrying only the States of Utah and Vermont, with 8 electoral votes, and Mr. Roosevelt obtaining 88.

Wilson was the first Democrat to be elected President in sixteen years, and a multitude of people came to Washington for his inauguration on Tuesday, March 4, 1913. The oath was administered at the east front of the Capitol by Chief Justice White. The new President kissed the open Bible held for him by James B. Maher, deputy clerk of the Supreme Court, the place being the 119th Psalm, verses 43 to 48, inclusive.

There was a spectacular inaugural parade, fifteen governors with their staffs being in line, and at night the whole city was brilliantly illuminated by electric searchlights. The usual special inaugural ball was omitted from the program.



WARREN G. HARDING. Harris & Ewing.

The dress and toilet of wraps, overcoats and hats were perfect. The ladies' cloakrooms were east of the entrance and communicated with the anterooms and retiring room, in two of which physicians were in attendance, in case any lady should be taken ill; and in the southeast corner were other rooms where gentlemen and ladies could remain, apart from the more thronged halls.

The gentlemen's cloakrooms were west of the main entrance and communicated with retiring rooms, where attendants, hairdressers and barbers were in waiting. The entire space of the museum was not in use—quite a large portion was boarded in to protect specimens belonging to the Smithsonian. There were also many glass cases and other property belonging to that institution stored in the building.

The supper room was a temporary building, erected on the east side of the Museum. It was spacious and decorated to correspond with the other halls.

BRILLIANT COSTUMES.

Mrs. Garfield's toilet was a reception dress of delicately shaded lavender satin. The train was finished with a small box plaiting of the same material. The heart-shaped corsage was ornamented with white pointe lace, and the elbow sleeves finished with the same trimming. Her hair was worn in soft waves, and gathered in a knot at the back, without ornaments; Bernhardt gloves and a fan of pointe completed her elegant costume.

Mrs. Hayes wore a handsome dress of ivory-colored satin. The corsage V shaped, was filled in with tulle. Her beautiful hair was dressed without flowers.

Mrs. Evarts wore a rich black satin and violet-colored velvet combined. Miss Evarts, brocaded satin and white lace, and Miss Louise Evarts, white silk and gauze over dress.

Sir Edward Thornton wore a handsome court dress, with the order of Knight Commander of the Bath. Lady Thornton wore a lilac silk and maroon velvet, combined with rich lace, and a band of black velvet about the neck, studded with large diamonds. The Misses Thornton wore dresses of black lace decollete, with pearl ornaments. Young Mr. Thornton was also of the party.

Mr. and Mrs. Yung Wing, of the Chinese Legation, were present. The latter wore a dress of cream-colored silk and elegant lace. Mr. and Miss Bartlett, son and daughter of the American secretary to the Chinese Embassy, were present.

A SERIES OF SERENADES.

The arduous duties of The Post staff were brightened last night by the soothing music of serenades kindly given by bands of different organizations. Mr. H. C. Thompson, captain of the Oswego Citizens' Corps and connected with the Daily Times, of Oswego, N. Y., brought the band of his company under the electric light of The Post, where they played several sweet airs, showing, in the execution of the same, that they were good musicians. Immense crowds soon commenced to push up from the Avenue and gather around the makers of harmonious sounds, and the music worked on different characters in a variety of ways. For instance, when the band ceased playing a slow selection and struck into a lively quadrille, the exuberant spirits of the hearers could no longer be kept down, and the happiness and good humor that had been pent-up all day was let have its way. An impromptu dance on the thronged thoroughfare was the way in which men, women, boys and girls let themselves loose. The music seemed irresistible. Old mothers, whose dancing days have long since been rolled up and hidden on the scroll of time, found that their feet were involuntarily catching the measure; sweet young girls, who leaned upon the arms of proud escorts, swayed their bodies to right and left, while their feet went a-shuffling; and four big, burly soldiers formed a circle, joined hands and went whirling around in a mad dance, upon which the electric light looked down smilingly.

Later the excellent band of Wilson Post, No. 1, G. A. R. of Baltimore, paid The Post a visit and played some choice selections, among them, done in inimitable style, the always tender and sweet "Maryland, My Maryland."—From The Post, March 5, 1881.

GARFIELD INAUGURAL BALL WAS BRILLIANT

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 42.

with coat of arms and flags, with the monograms of the President and Vice President surmounting the other ornamentation that was on the pillars. Opposite the supper room doors, in the gallery of the south hall, was stationed the band for the dancing music. There were 100 performers. The leaders of these respective bands occupied the small galleries in the rotunda opposite their musicians. The bas relievos in this hall were dancing and comedy.

The north hall communicated with the main entrance, or north door. The pillars in this hall were decorated with the coats of arms of principal cities in the United States, the State flags, and the bas relievos were music and poetry. Wreathed and intertwined across the vast ceilings of these halls were tens of thousands of yards of garlands of evergreens, the vivid green contrasting with flowers. Thousands of flags, from the tiny marker on a dress parade to the voluminous folds of the national standards, were grouped in artistic and attractive combinations throughout the vast and imposing building. The north entrance was assigned to the general public, and the arrangements for the



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RECENT INDUCTIONS HAVE BEEN MARKED BY STIRRING SCENES

Wilson Showed Remarkable Grit in Attending the Harding Ceremony.

COOLIDGE TOOK OATH AT HIS FATHER'S HOME

Dawes Stunned Senate by Vigorous Attack on Its Rules.

For the fourth time the fourth of March fell upon a Sunday in 1917, and Mr. Wilson took the oath twice. He was sworn in at noon on Sunday in his room at the Capitol, surrounded by high officials of his administration, the oath being administered by Chief Justice White, who looked into his face a moment and then, congratulating him, said, "Mr. President, I am very, very happy."

The country had reached another great crisis in its history when President Wilson rode to the Capitol on Monday, March 5, to be formally inaugurated in the presence of 40,000 people jammed in the Plaza before the inaugural stand.

Everyone knew by this time that America's entrance into the World War on the side of the allies was inevitable.

More elaborate precautions were taken to guard the President than had been necessary at any time since Lincoln's first inauguration, in 1861, when he had been virtually smuggled into the city.

The President and Mrs. Wilson drove down the avenue between closely formed lines of armed troops, with loaded guns.

Machine Guns at Capitol.

Machine guns were placed in the Capitol Plaza, and detectives armed with rifles and equipped with powerful glasses, were stationed on the roofs of houses on Pennsylvania avenue, as had been done at Lincoln's first inauguration.

It was a clear day, but cold. There were 25,000 men in the parade. The usual platform had been erected at the east portico of the Capitol, and here, shortly after noon, Mr. Wilson again took the oath which he had taken the day before, and which was again administered by Chief Justice White. Mrs. Wilson rode in the parade with the President, and for the first time in inaugural history women marched in the procession, several of their organizations being in line. There was no inaugural ball.

One hundred thousand people witnessed the inauguration of Warren G. Harding, of Ohio, at the east front of the Capitol, shortly after noon on Friday, March 4, 1921. Ill-fated and unlucky day! The serene and cloudless sky gave no warning of what was to come. The administration that started out so bravely was to be ended by death.

Woodrow Wilson, the war President, broken in body but not his fighting spirit, accompanied by the President-elect, rode down the avenue through cheering multitudes.

Courage of Wilson.

Harding entered the Capitol by way of the broad flight of marble steps leading to the main floor of the Senate chamber. He seemed in the very prime of life; Wilson entered by the basement door, and made the supreme physical effort of his life to reach the President's room. It was a splendid example of grit and courage. He fulfilled his duties to the last, signing bills which were presented to him, and then retired to the quiet of his home at 2340 S street northwest, the first President to settle permanently in Washington after his retirement from the Chief Magistracy.

Meanwhile Mr. Harding proceeded to the inaugural platform and there took the oath, administered by Chief Justice White. Calvin Coolidge, of Massachusetts, who was so soon to succeed him as President, had previously taken the oath in the Senate chamber.

Mr. Harding died at the Palace Hotel, San Francisco, at 7:30 o'clock (10:30 Eastern time) on the night of Thursday, August 2, 1923, while on a great "swing around the circle" that had carried him to Alaska. He died "of a stroke of apoplexy after having almost won his fight against broncho-pneumonia and other complications."

Calvin Coolidge was at the home of his father, Col. John Coolidge, at Plymouth, Vt., when notified of the death of President Harding. There the oath was administered to him by his father, and he started for Washington to take up the duties of government.

Coolidge Bible Used.

Mr. Coolidge, the unanimous choice of the Republican party to succeed himself, was renominated in 1924, and defeated the Democratic candidate, John W. Davis, of West Virginia.

He was inaugurated at the beginning of his second term, on Wednesday, March 4, 1925, with simple but impressive ceremonies. Chief Justice Taft administered the oath of office on the east portico of the Capitol, the Coolidge family Bible being used.

There was a "charity inaugural ball" at the Mayflower Hotel, but the President and Mrs. Coolidge did not attend it, the Vice President and Mrs. Dawes representing the administration.

Charles G. Dawes, who had been nominated at Cleveland on the ticket with Mr. Coolidge, smashed all Senate precedents on his first day in office. Immediately after he had taken the oath as Vice President he launched a vigorous attack upon the rules of the Senate. The speech was a greater sensation in Washington than the inauguration.



All photos from Handy collection except Taft, a Harris & Ewing portrait.

Chief Justices of the United States. Left to right, top row—John Jay, of New York, served from 1789 until 1795; John Rutledge, of South Carolina, in 1795; Oliver Ellsworth, of Connecticut, 1796 to 1800. Center row—John Marshall, of Virginia, 1801 to 1835; Roger B. Taney, of Maryland, 1836 to 1864; Salmon P. Chase, of Ohio, 1864 to 1873; Morrison B. Waite, of Ohio, 1874 to 1888. Lower row—Melville W. Fuller, of Illinois, 1888 to 1910; Edward Douglas White, of Louisiana, 1910 to 1921, and William Howard Taft, of Ohio, 1921.

WALKED TO WASHINGTON.

Mr. E. P. Weston Lost a Bet on Abraham Lincoln.

One of the freak election bets of the campaign of 1860 was made by Edward P. Weston, of Boston, who wagered that if Lincoln should be elected he would walk from the Hub to Washington. On February 22 he set out from the State House, accompanied by two friends who rode behind in a carriage. He arrived on Inauguration Day, but too late to witness the ceremonies. The National Republican, in its issue of March 6, reports:

The Boston Pedestrian.—The young man named Edward P. Weston, who, on a wager, started a few days since to walk from Boston to Washington, arrived about 5 o'clock on Monday evening and put up at a boarding house. His experience is such, that he declares that no sum of money would induce him to walk the same road over again. The jaunt wore down two horses along the road, and one of the committee of two had to take the cars at the Annapolis Junction. He wore, when walking, a pair of tight-fitting drawers and blue cloth coat, and weighs about 140 pounds. From the experience he has had, we rather think that he will prefer to bet the hard cash next time, in preference to taking such another walk.

HEAVY RAIN FELL ON GRANT

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 35.

O'Beirne, and the Naval Academy Band. The seventh division was composed largely of visiting fire companies, with their glistening apparatus, and the eighth division also was principally made up of fire companies from New York, Philadelphia, Harrisburg and other cities, all the men in show uniforms, and every command carrying flags and banners.

All together it was a gorgeous parade, such a spectacle as we no longer may hope to see, and it was received with the greatest enthusiasm. All the windows and housetops along the way were packed with people, and Gen. Grant was cheered to the echo as he rode along, bowing to the multitude.

The parade passed up Capitol Hill on the south side to the east plaza, where, in spite of the rain, an immense crowd had gathered.

Mr. Jesse Grant, the father of Gen. Grant, occupied a seat of honor on the floor of the Senate, and Horace Greeley sat in the reporters' gallery. A few minutes before 12 o'clock the Supreme Court entered the chamber, headed by the venerable Chief Justice Chase. The Diplomatic Corps, distinguished Army and Navy officers, among them Admiral Farragut and Gen. Sherman, and notable guests were assigned seats on the floor.

Andrew Johnson, the retiring President, did not accompany Gen. Grant to the Capitol, but went there alone at an earlier hour to attend to the last executive business requiring his attention, and in the scene in the Senate he was conspicuous by his absence. Mrs. Grant and Mrs. Colfax and members of their families occupied seats in the gallery.

At precisely 12 o'clock Gen. Grant entered the Senate chamber on the arm of Senator Aaron H. Cragin, of New Hampshire, and followed by Vice President-elect Colfax, escorted by Senator McCreery. Gen. Grant was escorted to a seat in front of the clerk's desk, and Mr. Colfax to the rostrum, where he took a seat by Senator Wade, President Pro Tempore, who formally presented him and administered the oath. Vice President Colfax then delivered a brief address, and a few minutes thereafter the procession formed, and Gen. Grant was escorted to the east front of the Capitol, where a platform had been erected. Here he took the oath of office required by the Constitution and administered by Chief Justice Chase. When the oath had been taken Dupont's battery fired a salute and the vast crowd cheered the new President. President Grant then delivered his inaugural address, and the troops passed in review across the plaza.

The most serious incident that occurred was an accident which happened to the President's father. Mr. Jesse Grant fell down a flight of stone steps at the Capitol and was painfully but not critically hurt. He was removed to the Grant residence in I street.

Ball in Treasury Building.

The entire inaugural services consumed less than an hour. At five minutes to 1 o'clock President Grant entered his carriage and was driven through the ranks of the troops, being greeted with tremendous cheers. He was accompanied by Senator Cragin. The procession re-formed and acted as an escort to the new President on his way to the White House, Vice President Colfax also going there, with an immense party of friends. Members of Gen Grant's family also proceeded to the White House, but the public reception which had been planned for the afternoon was abandoned, and President Grant did not take immediate possession of the Executive Mansion, but went to his home in I street.

That evening the President and Mrs. Grant and Vice President and Mrs. Colfax attended the inaugural ball, which was held in the north wing of the present Treasury Department Building, which had then just been completed. Washington at this time was without any adequate place for holding such a social function. Mayor Bowen had early taken the lead in arranging for an inaugural ball, and had obtained the support of the House committee of public buildings and grounds for the use of the Rotunda of the Capitol, but the Senate on January 13 refused to grant its consent. Grant himself, on January 21, wrote to Thomas L. Tullock saying that if left to him to decide he would dispense with a ball, but the committee went ahead, and finally obtained the large rooms of the new wing of the Treasury.

A veritable mob of people stormed the place, packing the rooms to the point of suffocation. There were four dancing halls, one being in the basement. The Marble Room, designed for the use of the Treasurer, was set aside for a reception room, and here President Grant and Vice President Colfax and their families received.

Some of the stairways at this time had not been completed, but temporary balustrades were hastily constructed, and the unfinished appearance of the building was disguised by a lavish use of flags and bunting.

Across the northern portico a line of gas jets was arranged in such shape as to form the word "Peace" in letters nine feet high, from the famous slogan of Grant's political campaign, "Let us have peace."

President Grant was escorted to the ball by ex-Senator Morgan, of New York, and Mrs. Grant by Gen. George H. Thomas.

Johnson's Farewell Notable.

Andrew Johnson followed the example of Andrew Jackson, and upon retiring, on the night of the third of March, issued a farewell address "To the People of the United States," which does not appear in the compilation of the "Messages and Papers," but should be included in that collection of the documents relating to the Presidents of the United States. It is a remarkable contribution to the history of the troubled era which witnessed the bitterest fight ever waged between a President and the Congress, and which ended in the impeachment, but not the conviction, of the man who had succeeded Lincoln.

President and Mrs. Grant went to the White House at 9:30 o'clock on the morning of March 5. Workmen and house-cleaners were busy putting it in readiness. President Grant selected for his office a room in the west portion of the building which up to that time had been devoted to household purposes. President Johnson remained in the city for a few days, the guest of John F. Coyle, 275 Vermont avenue (old style). Mr. Coyle was one of the proprietors of the National Intelligencer at that time. On Sunday, the seventh, President and Mrs. Grant went to the Metropolitan Church, but it was so crowded they could not obtain seats, and worshiped instead at Dr. Sunderland's church.

On March 18 the appointment of Gen. Horace Porter as secretary to the President was announced. On the same day Andrew Johnson left the city for his home at Greenville, Tenn., via the Orange and Alexandria route.

He proceeded by ferry to Alexandria, where he took the train to Lynchburg, thence going by the Virginia & Tennessee Railroad. He was accompanied by Mrs. Johnson, Judge Patterson, and family, Col. Robert Johnson, Col. Robert Morrow, who was secretary to the President, and others. He arrived at Memphis April 14, where he was accorded a public reception.

On the nineteenth, President Grant dismissed the military guard at the White House, and the preservation of order at the building was placed in charge of the police, who have had it ever since.

Mr. Johnson was unsuccessfully a candidate both for the Senate and the House, after his retirement as President; and trying again for the former, he was elected for the term beginning March 4, 1875, and took his seat at the special session of the Senate, held from March 5 to March 24, when he signalized his return to public life, in the body before which he had been tried, by making a bitter attack on President Grant. Johnson died while visiting his daughter near Elizabethton, Carter County, Tenn., of a stroke of paralysis, July 31, 1875. He is buried at Greenville, Tenn.

While Grant as President added nothing to the fame he had won on the battlefield, he survived the assaults of his enemies and critics, and when the Republican National Convention met at Philadelphia, June 5, 1872, there was no doubt as to the choice of the party. Grant was unanimously nominated to succeed himself, although there was a breach in the party and considerable ineffectual opposition to him. Vice President Colfax, favored by some Republicans as the candidate for President, declined to run against Grant. Two years earlier he had announced that he would not be a candidate to succeed himself as Vice President; but under pressure he changed his mind, only to be defeated in the end after a bitter fight against him in the convention. Second place on the ticket with Grant went to Henry Wilson, then a senator from Massachusetts.

The Democratic convention, meeting at Baltimore on July 9, nominated Horace Greeley, of New York, for President, and B. Gratz Brown, of Missouri, for Vice President, the ticket which had been previously nominated at Cincinnati by the "Liberal Republican" convention. Grant received a popular vote of 3,597,070 to 2,834,079 for Greeley in the election held on November 5; but before the electoral vote was counted, on February 12, 1873, Greeley was no more. His death on November 29, 1872, compelled the Democratic and Liberal Republican electors to vote for others. Grant received 286 electoral votes out of 366, the rest being scattered.

Governors Are Invited.

Alexander R. Shepherd was chairman of the "Managing Committee" which had charge of the arrangements for Grant's second inauguration, and Gen. James F. Wilson was selected as chief marshal. At this time began the custom of formally inviting the governors of the States to come to Washington and take part in the ceremonies.

Tuesday, March 4, 1873, was a bright, sunny day, but a bleak northwest wind blew with such chilling effect that it was the general opinion of inaugural visitors that "if 'Old Probabilities' can't do better than this he ought to be discharged." "Old Probabilities" was the chief signal officer of the War Department, who then issued the weather reports. The daily forecast was then issued under the heading "Probabilities," which gave origin to the name. So, although the sky was clear, the intense cold made it one of the most disagreeable of all inauguration days. The thermometer registered 11 degrees. The stands on the north side of the Avenue were protected somewhat from the wind, but those on the south side received the full force of the frigid blasts, and were generally abandoned.

Nevertheless, shortly after 10:30 o'clock President Grant, accompanied by Senators Bayard, Logan and Cragin, stepped into an open barouche drawn by four richly caparisoned horses, and drove out of the White House grounds.

The carriage took its place in the line, and the procession then moved down the Avenue, the buildings along which are described as having been more vividly and handsomely decorated for the occasion than ever before up to that time in the history of Washington. Many of these buildings are still standing, so little has been the development of the Avenue, especially at the lower end.

When the President's carriage reached Four-and-a-half street the chimes of Metropolitan Church played "Hail to the Chief," rather an unusual air for church bells to attempt.

The procession was an exceptionally long one, so that there is not space here to give the names of all the military and civic organizations taking part in it. It was headed by a battalion of mounted police, commanded by Maj. Richards, superintendent of police, and commanded by Brig. Gen. William F. Barry, grand marshal, who was accompanied by a brilliant staff. The first division was commanded by Maj. Gen. E. Upton, U. S. A., and was headed by a battalion of four companies of West Point cadets, followed by a battalion of midshipmen from the Annapolis Naval Academy, each battalion being headed by the academy band. The boys made a splendid appearance and were cheered all along the route. They frequently participated in inaugural parades after this time.

The second division, Col. William G. Moore, Washington Light Infantry, commanding, was made up of the Old Guard of New York; the Washington Light Infantry, the Corcoran Zouaves, of Washington; the Washington Grenadiers the Washington Light Guard and the St. Louis National Guard.

The third division, Col. J. C. Audenried commanding, was headed by the Philadelphia City Troop, followed by the President's Mounted Guard, of Washington, which served as escort to the President's carriage.

Following the President in the line came a carriage containing Gov. Cooke, of the District of Columbia; Secretary Stanton, Col. Webster and Maj. Vandenburgh, and this was followed by a carriage containing Mrs. Grant and the President's family, after which came the Boston Lancers, 150 strong, and the Governor's Mounted Guard.

Col. John M. Bacon commanded the fourth division, which was made up of the Albany Burgess Corps, the Washington Grays, of Philadelphia; the Sumner Corps, of Syracuse, N. Y.; the First Battalion of the Maryland National Guard; the Duquesne Grays, of Pittsburgh, and the State Fencibles, of Philadelphia.

The fifth division was composed of the Third New Jersey Regiment, the Butler Zouaves, of Washington, and the Territorial Guards, of Washington. The sixth division was made up of the Third Battalion, Stanton Guards, of Washington; the Lincoln Zouaves, of Baltimore, and a company of the Thirteenth Pennsylvania Regiment.

The seventh division consisted of the Supreme Court and the judiciary, including the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia; senators and representatives, the national and congressional Republican committees, Diplomatic Corps, the legislative assembly of the District of Columbia and District officers and other prominent people. Then followed a division of famous political clubs from various cities. The ninth division was headed by twenty soldiers' and sailors' orphans, uniformed in blue; veterans of the Mexican War, followed by more clubs and the entire fire department of the District of Columbia, commanded by Chief Cronin. The Washington Artillery brought up the rear of the line. It was some parade!

Colfax in Farewell.

Meanwhile in the Senate senators took seats on the left of the desk, leaving those on the right for the House and the Diplomatic Corps, which entered at 11:35, headed by Blacque Bey and Sir Edward Thornton.

President Grant went to the President's room, and at 11:50 he appeared at the door of the Senate and, with his Cabinet around him, took a seat in front of the clerk's desk. Vice President Colfax delivered a farewell address and then administered the oath to his successor, Henry Wilson of Massachusetts, who was born in Farmington, N. H., February 16, 1812. His name originally was James Jones Colbath until he had it changed by act of the legislature. Vice President Wilson died in the Capitol November 22, 1875.

After the Vice President had taken the oath and assumed his new duties President Grant, the Supreme Court, the Senate, members of the House and the Diplomatic Corps, with a few distinguished guests, including Gens. Sherman and Sheridan, Admirals Porter, Goldsborough and Sands, and others, proceeded to the east central portico of the Capitol, where the inaugural stand had been erected. In the plaza an immense crowd had assembled and had remained standing in the bitter cold, some of them since as early as 9 o'clock. The crowd greeted the procession, which passed up the hill on the south and across the plaza, with a great cheer.

Battle Flag Displayed.

As the line from the Senate, headed by John G. Nicolay, marshal of the Supreme Court, emerged upon the platform another mighty cheer arose. Among those on the platform who witnessed the ceremony were Mrs. Grant and members of the President's family. Across the front of the decorated platform hung a tattered battle flag of the Civil War.

Facing the inaugural stand, in the east park of the Capitol, a stand to seat 2,500 guests had been erected, to which tickets were issued by the sergeant-at-arms of the Senate.

It was 12:30 o'clock when President Grant arose to take the oath, which was administered by Chief Justice Salmon P. Chase, who had bitterly opposed Grant in the campaign. Chase, then 65 years old, died on the 7th of May following, at the home of his daughter in New York, of a paralytic stroke.



CALVIN COOLIDGE.

Thus Grant, his successful political rival in 1868, was the last man to whom he ever administered the oath as President.

As Grant took the oath, and raised the Bible to his lips, there was a burst of cheering from the crowd, and a battery of artillery, stationed in the Capitol park north of the Senate, fired a salute, while the fire department added to the noise by sounding their gongs. A battery stationed in the south grounds of the Capitol fired salutes at intervals during the entire reading of the inaugural address.

At the conclusion of the address both batteries fired salutes, the fire-gongs kept up a tremendous din, and the people rent the air with their cheers. The procession began moving during the reading of the address, and by the time the head of the column had reached Seventh street, on the return march, the President and Mrs. Grant, and the family, in their carriage, driving rapidly, passed it on the way to the White House. After resting a few minutes the President proceeded to the stand in front of the White House, and reviewed the parade.

The famous Fifth Regiment of the New York National Guard, which had been on the railroad cars since 9 o'clock the night before, arrived in Washington after the inauguration was over, and went directly into the line that bitter day without their overcoats. The Fifth Maryland Regiment, also late, arrived at noon, and the Second Connecticut Regiment was unloaded from the cars two miles from the depot, and finally reached the city too late to join the procession.

After the inaugural parade had been reviewed the West Point cadets went to the old Grant residence on I street northwest, near Third, where Gen. Sherman was then living, and gave a drill, reviewed by Gen. Sherman and Gen. Sheridan.

Vice President Wilson, with Jeffersonian simplicity, left the Capitol on foot, and walked up Pennsylvania avenue to the Washington House, where he lived, on the corner of Third street and the Avenue.

In the evening the crowds went to the south front of the Treasury Building and witnessed a typical display of fireworks on the White Lot. There were also fireworks at the Capitol.

But the inaugural ball was the great and crowning event of the day. This was held in a building, especially erected for the occasion, in Judiciary Park, at the corner of Fourth and E streets. It was 350 feet long and 150 feet wide, the ballroom itself being 300 by 100 feet. It cost nearly $60,000, all of the money being contributed by the people of Washington.

"The building is lighted by means of suspended coronas, arranged vertically lengthwise of the rooms," says the Morning Chronicle, in its account of the ball on March 5. "There are 46 of these burners in the ballroom, 14 in the center row, each having 44 jets and 16 in the rows on either side with 24 jets. Some 10 feet above each circle of jets is placed a neatly-frescoed contrivance for the reflection of the light, 8 feet in diameter, octagonal in shape and with projecting ornaments at each corner; the suspension pipes are twined with the national colors; below the jets are hung crimson and blue aprons, circular in form and richly ornamented with the whole forming a gorgeous and unique chandelier. Commencing directly beneath the center at the aprons, pennants and streamers cross from chandelier and chandelier, and, interlacing, form a network of stars and stripes. At the intersections of the streamers were hung cages of rich-plumaged birds and baskets of flowers.

"The walls of the room are about 25 feet in height, and are formed by covering the space between the girders or trusses with white muslin, ornamented with a cornice in blue fresco, underneath which is a strip of pink cambric, from which hangs a festoon of figured white and blue muslin and laurel ropes, held in place by tricolored rosettes."

Inaugural Dancers Shiver.

From this it will be seen that the great frame structure was a veritable fire-trap. The place was full of shields, banners and flags fluttering close to the network of gas jets. There were eighteen entrances leading into the dining hall, and there was a cloak room with four entrances. The President's reception platform was 30 by 60 feet, and was at an elevation of 5 feet above the floor. It was gaudily decorated, and there were three rows of chairs for the presidential party, so arranged as to give a full view of the ballroom. The Marine Band and the West Point Band furnished the music.

The President, Mrs. Grant and Miss Nellie Grant arrived at this gorgeous and dazzling contraption at 11:30, the President escorted by Vice President Wilson, Gov. Cooke, Secretary Fish and Alexander R. Shepherd. Mrs. Fish accompanied Mrs. Grant and Miss Nellie Grant. The following evening a carnival bal masque, for the public, was held in the inauguration building, but it was not much of a success. The people had nearly frozen the night before at the inauguration ball, especially the women in their light evening dresses, and not many would take a chance on the weather again.

The closing event in connection with this inauguration building was a grand levee and ball held there on the night of April 17, by the colored people of Washington, in celebration of the ninth anniversary of emancipation in the District, which had been postponed from the 16th on account of the weather.

BALTIMORE

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TODAY—after the two centuries have passed—Baltimore has established itself as the Second Port of the United States:

World-wide it is recognized as a great industrial center—witness the fact that the Western Electric Company selected Baltimore, after a survey of all Atlantic Seaboard cities, as the site of its new $24,000,000 plant. Construction of this plant has begun and when completed will employ 30,000 persons.

Because of its geographical position Baltimore is without comparison as an airport center. Taking advantage of this position the city government now has under construction an airfield which, when completed, will be the largest in the country, combining facilities for land and sea planes.

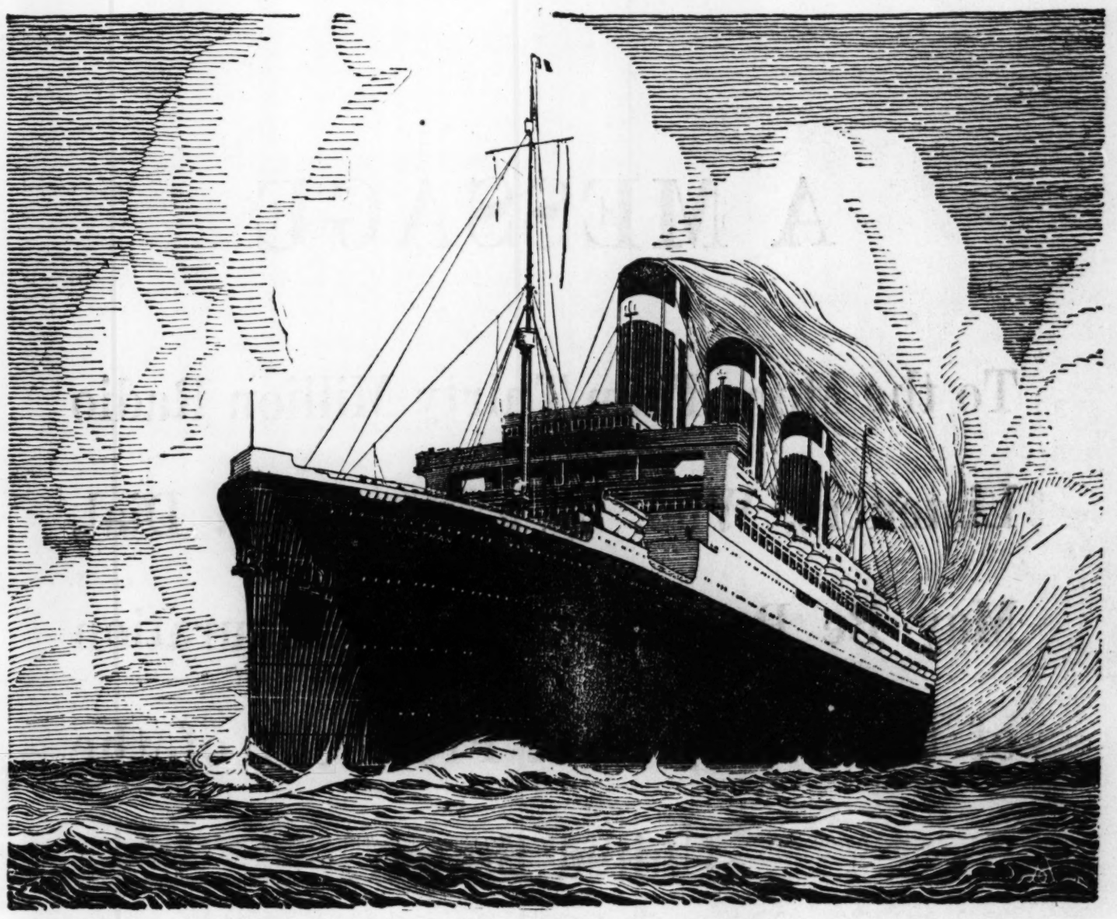
Faith in the possibilities of Baltimore as an airport center is shown by the Glenn L. Martin Company, formerly of Cleveland—and the Berliner-Joyce Aircraft Company—now erecting huge airplane factories adjoining the airfield.

As the Gateway to the South and West, Baltimore welcomes within its bounds the citizens of the World.

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Baltimore is the center of world activities.

WILLIAM F. BROENING,
Mayor.



A great American Fleet to lead our merchant marine

IT is fitting that the inauguration of Herbert Hoover, whose genius as Secretary of Commerce developed American trade throughout the world, should mark the purchase of the United States Lines and American Merchant Lines by a company of American citizens. The magnificent ships of these lines have been acquired from the Shipping Board and will be owned and operated by an American organization.

Representative business men from all parts of the country will join in this great enterprise to provide travelers with the unsurpassed steamship service and accommodations typified by the famous Leviathan — world's largest ship — and the other ships of the lines. The fleet has been operated by the United States Government through the United States Shipping Board and will soon be turned over to the new owners.

An extensive shipbuilding program to begin at once will be an important factor in the restoration of our merchant marine. Two huge magnificent passenger ships—with speed greater than any now contemplated —will be built in American shipyards and keels of additional vessels will be laid as required. It is the purpose of the new owners to create and place under the American flag the finest passenger fleet in the world.

American travelers make possible the great North Atlantic passenger fleets and their patronage is necessary for the success of this new American steamship organization.

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A MESSAGE

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During the last Presidential Campaign thirty million persons formed the radio audience which heard the spokesmen of the great political parties. Never before in the history of the world had a human voice sounded simultaneously in so many ears.

Stirred to a new sense of their duty as citizens, and with a clearer understanding of the questions at issue than was ever before vouchsafed, the electorate, more than thirty-seven million voters, cast their ballots on Election Day.

The significance of the role played by the radio in bringing to the polls the greatest body of voters ever assembled to select a President can scarcely be overestimated.

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In the name of two great organizations, which separately have accomplished so much in the development of radio, and which by their recent merger will now accomplish even greater things—I promise the public some advances in radio reception which will contribute materially to the greater enjoyment, as well as the inspirational and educational value of radio as a whole.

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